

**5 YEAR QUESTIONS
WITH
SAMPLE ANSWERS**

ENGLISH



West Bengal Council of Higher Secondary Education
Vidyasagar Bhavan
9/2, Block DJ, Sector II, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700 091

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পশ্চিমবঙ্গ উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা সংসদ

বিদ্যাসাগর ভবন

৯/২ ব্লক ডি.জে. সেক্টর-২ সল্টলেক সিটি

কলকাতা-৭০০০৯১

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ভূমিকা

পশ্চিমবঙ্গ উচ্চমাধ্যমিক শিক্ষা সংসদের উদ্যোগে এবং সংসদের অ্যাকাডেমিক বিভাগের তত্ত্বাবধানে এই প্রথম ২০১৫-২০১৯ এই পাঁচ বছরের ইংরেজী, সংস্কৃত, নিউট্রিশন, এডুকেশন, জিওগ্রাফি, হিস্ট্রি, পলিটিক্যাল সায়েন্স, ফিলোসফি এবং সোসিওলজি এই ৯টি বিষয়ের উচ্চমাধ্যমিক পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নোত্তরের বই প্রকাশ করা হলো।

বর্তমান বছরে কোভিড-১৯ পরিস্থিতির প্রেক্ষিতে পঠন-পাঠনের অসুবিধে এবং ছাত্রছাত্রী, শিক্ষক ও অভিভাবকদের চাহিদা বিবেচনা করে উচ্চমাধ্যমিক পরীক্ষার্থীদের প্রশ্ন এবং সম্ভাব্য উত্তর সম্পর্কে ধারণা তৈরী করতে সংসদের এই উদ্যোগ।

ইতিমধ্যে সংসদ বর্তমান সিলেবাসের Sample Question সহ Question Pattern, কলা ও বাণিজ্য বিভাগের ছাত্রছাত্রীদের জন্য 'Concepts with Sample Question and Solution' এবং Mock Test Papers প্রকাশ করেছে এবং পরীক্ষার্থীদের কাছে বিপুলভাবে সমাদৃত হয়েছে।

আমাদের আশা এই বইগুলির মাধ্যমে কলা বিভাগের ছাত্রছাত্রীরা প্রভূত উপকৃত হবে।

মহুয়া দাস

সভাপতি

পঃ বঃ উঃ মাঃ শিক্ষা সংসদ

সূচিপত্র

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS ENGLISH

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ENGLISH - B
2015
PART -A
(New Syllabus)

Total Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[Full Marks : 80

Instructions to the Candidates ;

1. **Special credit will be given for answers which are brief and to the point.**
2. **Marks will be deducted for spelling mistakes, untidiness and bad handwriting.**
3. **Figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

PART - A (Marks: 60)

1. **Answer any two of the following questions each in about 100 words:** **6 × 2=12**

(a) “I’m tired of people telling me I have a pretty face.”

Who said this, to whom and when ? What did the person spoken to reply ? 1 + 1 + 2 + 2

(b) “Why don’t you say this to the people who come to you ... ?”

Who says this and to whom ? What is referred to by the word ‘this’? Why do the people come to the person spoken to? 1 + 1 + 3 + 1

(c) How did the Tsar nurse the wounded man ?

(d) “Eat some more, son.”

Who is the speaker ? What is offered by the speaker to the listener? What picture of the speaker’s character is revealed in this line ? 1 + 1 + 4

2. **Answer any two of the following questions each in about 100 words :** **6 × 2=12**

(a) Why does it take “much time to kill a tree” ?

How is the tree finally killed ? 3+3

(b) Justify the title of the poem “Asleep in the Valley”.

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(c) “But thy eternal summer shall not fade.”

Who is the poet ? What is meant by ‘thy eternal summer’ ? How does the poet suggest that “thy eternal summer” shall never end ?

1+1+4

(d) Why does Keats feel that the poetry of earth is never dead ?

3. Answer any one of the following in about 100 words : 6×1=6

(a) What did the peasant tell Charandas about the famine in the village and the landlord’s role ? What did Charandas do to the landlord and to what end ?

1 + 1 + 2 + 2

(b) What is the function of song in the play ?

(c) “Habib Tanvir tries to criticize our existing social and political setup through the play ‘Charandas Chor’ . Discuss.

4. (a) Do as directed : 1×6=6

(i) Who doesn’t know Ramlal ? (Rewrite as an Assertive sentence)

(ii) “You have already been answered”, said the hermit to the Tsar. (Turn into Indirect speech)

(iii) I wanted a pair of blue suede shoes. (Turn into a Complex sentence)

(iv) The hermit was digging the ground. (Change the Voice)

(v) The man who had entered the compartment broke into my reverie. (Split into two Simple sentences)

(vi) This is the best time. (Use the Positive degree of best)

(b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and/or prepositions :

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$$

I have endeavoured(i).....understand.....(ii)..... fundamental truths revealed.....(iii)..... me.....(iv)..... my father, and feel convinced that there exists(v)..... divine power that can lift one up from confusion, misery, melancholy and failure and guide one.....(vi)..... one’s true place.

(c) Correct the error in the following sentence by replacing the underlined word with the right one from the options given below :

$$1 \times 1 = 1$$

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It could be a fascinated game, guessing what went on out there.
[Options : fascination, fascinate, fascinating]

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

The country's biggest inland lake, Chilka, connects with the Bay of Bengal through a narrow mouth, hence making it by nature a tropical lagoon. The lake is dotted with a number of picturesque islands bearing evocative names like the Honeymoon Island, Breakfast Island and Bird Island. Its beauty is further enhanced by its wide variety of aquatic fauna and resident and migratory birds. Its shores are the habitat of beautiful black bucks. The 19th century Oriya poet, Radhanath Roy, remarked that Chilka was truly a thing of beauty, a joy forever.

The lake is surrounded by numerous hills. Its colour changes magnificently with the passing clouds and the sun's position. The picture postcard beauty is enhanced by the hundreds of boats which set sail everyday, wafted by the breeze from the sea, the fishermen making a bountiful catch of prawn, mackerel and crab. Chilka wears a grand look specially in winter when it becomes home to exotic species of migratory birds arriving in large number from lands as far off as Siberia and Mongolia and from some other cold countries.

There is a Goddess Kalijai temple, abode of its presiding deity, on a tiny island in Chilka. Another attraction is the island home of migratory birds called Nalabana. Visitors of the lake can reach the emerald green islands by motor launches of the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC) stationed at Barkul and Rambha that are available on hire. Motor launches of the state revenue department are also available at nearby Balugaon. Besides, country boats can be hired from private operators at all these points.

- (a) State whether the following statements are True or False. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False. (You need not write the sentences, write only the numbers) 1 × 4=4
- (i) Hills surround Chilka.
 - (ii) On an island in Chilka, there is a temple.
 - (iii) Chilka has no connection with the Bay of Bengal.
 - (iv) Prawn, mackerel and crab are unavailable in Chilka.

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- (b) Answer each of the following questions in about 30 words :

2 × 3 = 6

(i) Who spoke about Chilka and what did he say ? 1 + 1

(ii) When does Chilka wear a grand look and why ? 1 + 1

(iii) How can a visitor explore the islands on Chilka ?

6. (a) Recently your school organised a magic show. Write a report on it for the local periodical magazine. (Word limit : 150 words)

2 + 8 = 10

OR

- (b) Write a letter to M. K. Electronics, Kolkata, requesting for repair or replacement of the M. K. TV Set which you had bought from them only 2 months ago as it has developed certain defects.

(Word limit : 150 words)

2 + 8 = 10

OR

- (c) Write a precis of the following passage. Add a suitable title.

2 + 8 = 10

Man is inquisitive by nature. He seeks to know the unknown, to see the unseen. Books and pictures fail to give him full satisfaction; he wants to know, see with his own eyes. That is why he is so fond of travelling. There are various means used for travel — trains, cars, aeroplanes. Some even prefer to take sea cruises. But the best is to travel by cycle. This enables us to get in direct touch with all we pass through or meet. Travelling has a great educational value. It gives us first hand knowledge of the places through which we pass; their physical features, their people, their crops and minerals, their natural beauty. We can learn much about the manners and customs of different people. These are lessons more interesting and more effective than what we see on television or what we get from books.

We read about the majesty of the Himalayas and the vastness of the ocean, of the original tribes and the lives of the village people in the interior. But we cannot have any clear conception of them unless we see them with our own eyes. That is why educational tours are encouraged everywhere in today's world.

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Travelling gives us pleasure too. Even a short trip to an ordinary place relieves monotony and fills the mind with joy. We can go to a health resort and can recover our health. Thus travelling combines the pleasure of adventure with the joy of knowledge and experience.

(250 words)

ANSWER

PART -A

1. a. The girl who was the fellow-passenger of the narrator in the train from Rohana to Saharanpur in the short story “ The Eyes Have It” , said this.

The girl said this to the narrator.

After some words had been exchanged between the girl and the narrator he became desperate to know how the girl looked, so he chose a safe remark like she had an interesting face. As girls cannot easily resist flattery , she also felt complimented by the comment.

The narrator had guessed that the girl might have a pretty face . But he concluded saying that an interesting face could also be pretty.

b. Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam says this to his father Jainulabdeen in ‘ Strong Roots’ , an extract from his autobiography “ The Wings of Fire”.

Kalam’s father advised Kalam not to be afraid of sufferings and problems that come in the course of life because that adverse situation always brings opportunities for self-introspection. Moreover his father counseled him to understand the relevance of suffering in our life. This wise explanation is referred as ‘this’ in the question.

People irrespective of any religion used to visit Kalam’s father for spiritual help in distress and in hostile situations and he used to help them by praying for them.

c. The Tsar was with the hermit in the woods. After the entire day’s laborious work of digging the earth , the Tsar decided to come back to his hut. Then suddenly a bearded man came running out of the woods. He was badly wounded. The wounded man was the enemy of the Tsar and he was recognized by the Tsar’s bodyguard who attacked him. In order to save his life the man ran towards the hermit’s hut and there he fainted in front of the Tsar himself. The Tsar nursed him by washing his wounds and bandaging it

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with a handkerchief and a towel until it stopped bleeding. Later the wounded man was given a little fresh water and was laid to rest on the hermit's bed.

d. The speaker is Mrs. Jones in 'Thank You Ma'am'. Some lima beans, ham and cocoa was offered by the speaker to the listener. Mrs. Jones is such a luminous entity whose ever glowing glitter guides so many bereaved souls like that of Roger's. It is through her character that Hughes explores the theme of 'black is beautiful'. She serves food to Roger and with utmost delicacy and care tells him to eat more. The food is simple but, not the care. Roger had never felt like, such motherly love. She is no longer that formidable woman who only a moment ago was punishing him sternly, but a universal mother figure full of kindness and care. This line beautifully brings out her inner softness, empathy and a rare quality to love even a rogue. She has become anybody's mother now. We can recollect a few relevant lines of Hughes here: 'The stars are beautiful / So are the eyes of my people/ Beautiful also is the sun/Beautiful also are the souls/Of my people'.

2. a. Gieve Patel's "On Killing a Tree" is a satirical poem where the poet expresses his anger against the deliberate and ruthless killing of the trees. Killing a tree takes much time because a full grown tree is strong and well-rooted . A simple jab of knife cannot kill it for its superior life-force and resilience. Gradually a tree grows into an adult with strong stem, brownish bark and leaves, slowly consuming the earth, absorbing years of sunlight, air and water in the proces. Only hacking and chopping a tree cannot killit. It feels extreme pain, bleeds but is resilient. New leaves and branches sprout from its stem near the ground and it gradually gets back to its former shape and size. Thus it creates a resistance to its own destruction.

It is not a simple jab of a knife or hacking or chopping it, that can kill a well- rooted tree. When its root is pulled out of the soil entirely after tying it with a rope, the tree is finally killed. Then the white, wet and unprotected root is exposed the to scorching heat of the sun for getting annihilated and killed. When the root turns brown, hard, becomes deformed and dries up , the cruel process of killing a tree is complete without the slightest hope of its survival. A tree's resistance completely fails before the repeated and ruthless measures adopted by the greedy human beings to kill it.

b. Rimbaud was gifted in using unexpected analogies to present harsh realities and that is why the whole poem moves with an ironic camouflage. The poem begins with a lazy languid elegance of the panoramic view of the valley. The soldier is seen sleeping peacefully open mouthed and

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Mother Nature gently nourishing him. Here death and sleep have been used interchangeably. Death in this poem is represented as sleep, a sleep that is peaceful and eternal. Also, a sleep that is free from all possible harm. Just as Rimbaud believed in embracing life, he also believed in accepting death. For him death is depressing but ultimately it is the saviour. It ends all our sufferings and gives us the eternal peace we long for all our lives. Thus the poem upholds the Surrealist tradition where strange juxtapositions are used to express reality. His delay in portraying the death of the soldier shows his artistry to heighten the impact of horror and brutality of war. So the title is apt and appropriate.

c. The poet of the sonnet 'Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day' is the great playwright and sonneteer, William Shakespeare.

The poet here persuades his beloved friend that his beauty and youth will be immortalized by the poet himself. The poet confidently claims that as long as man would be there on earth, people will read and enjoy verses of the beauty and the youth of his friend cannot be ravaged by Time. The "Eternal summer" means the summer that lasts forever literally but here the sonneteer William Shakespeare metaphorically suggests the beauty and youth of his loving friend.

The poet finds summer to be beautiful but realizes that this summer is transient like every other natural phenomenon. Nature's beauty is going to change inevitably with the passage of a particular season. But the beauty of the poet's friend shall attain eternity through the eternal verses penned by him and readers will enjoy the verses through which the poet's friend with his 'eternal' beauty and youth will become immortal.

d. The Romantic poet Keats celebrates the eternal existence of music in the vibrant world of nature through his much focussed poem "The Poetry of Earth". The poet, with his great sensuousness, presents the music of nature in two completely different time-frames highlighting the fact that the music of the earth continues through the seasonal cycle. In the scorching heat of summer the absence of music is deeply felt as the song-birds cease to sing, the grasshopper keeps trilling from hedge to hedge in the new-mown meadows. The entire atmosphere turns poetically musical again after the cold frosty winter when silence brings the symphony of nature to a halt. At that very moment the cricket starts its shrill music and that makes the drowsy man feel the warmth amidst the silence. Thus the poetry of earth continues to sweeten nature and gives all human beings sustenance.

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3. a. In the play ‘Charandas Chor’ by Habib Tanvir, the peasant speaks of the famished condition of the village. For the last three years consecutively the village has been passing through such difficult conditions. Due to extreme scarcity of rain water, the villagers are facing acute water and food shortage. Life has become extremely difficult for the undernourished children as they do not have enough food for survival.

The miser landlord has stacked a huge amount of rice in his godown but has sternly refused to offer any to the poor and unfed villagers. Rather he is interested in hoarding the rice sacks when others continue to suffer from malnutrition.

Charandas pleads the landlord on behalf of Sattuwala so that the landlord is kind enough to give some rice for Sattuwala’s child. But the landlord turned a deaf ear to all the requests made by them. Charandas warned the Zamindar of the possible robbing of rice. Taking the help of a troupe of Rawat dancers Charandas and Sattuwala finally robs the landlord of his 380 sacks of rice. This incident highlights Charandas’s sympathetic attitude towards the poor villagers in contrast to that of the Zamindar’s that turns Charandas to a Robin Hood- like figure.

b. The play consists of a number of songs all throughout and it begins with the Panthi Dancers’ dance, with the song that expresses the glory of ‘Satyanam’ and the importance of the guru. Charandas sings a figuratively meaningful song that talks of a fable about a powerful mouse and a powerless cat. The guru also sings a song referring to the importance of offering gurudakshina and the followers too support him singing another song. In Act I, Scene III the Rawat singers keep the landlord and Tetku involved in such a way that they fail to understand how the rice sacks were stolen by Charandas and Sattuwala. The chorus song in Act II warns Charandas of the possible dangers of being addicted to Truth also. Thus the songs are duly considered to be used perfectly in this famous play.

c. The play “ Charandas Chor” pictures the simmering discontent of the common people due to fathomless poverty and famine, caused by natural disasters like drought and flood. This drama is based on a Rajasthani folktale that creates a deep impact on the spectator’s mind. It shows the typical habit of the rich people of being apathetic and irresponsible to the have-nots. This play implicitly states that the country observes unstable political condition due to the Naxalite movement. Though Charandas is a self-acclaimed thief, he, under all the circumstances, maintains his honesty and truthfulness. But

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the people who falsely claim that they are honest often prove with their work that they are actually not what they claim to be. Habib Tanvir has adapted this play as an effective instrument to present the political scenario of the contemporary Indian society sarcastically.

GRAMMAR

4. a. i. Everybody knows Ramlal.
- ii. The hermit told the Tsar that he had already been answered.
 - iii. I wanted a pair of suede shoes which was blue in colour.
 - iv. The ground was being dug by the hermit.
 - v. Sentence-1 The man had entered the compartment.
Sentence -2 He broke into my reverie.
 - vi. There is no other time as good as this.
- b. i. to
- ii. the
 - iii. to
 - iv. by
 - v. a
 - vi. to
- c. It could be a fascinating game, guessing what went out there.

UNSEEN COMPREHENSION

5. a. i. T
- ii. T
 - iii. F
 - iv. F
- b. i. The 19th century Oriya poet, Radhanath Roy spoke about Chilka and he remarked that Chilka was truly a great place of beauty.
- ii. Chilka wears a grand look when migratory birds of various species arrive there in winter.
 - iii. Visitors can visit and explore Chilka by hiring motor launches of the OTDC or the State Revenue Department or by country boats run by private operators.

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6. a. magic show arranged for the Students of XYZ School

Why do people like magic so much? Magic has been around for numerous years, and people have always seemed to enjoy it. Magic is an achievement of what is thought to be impossible. Recently XYZ School organized a magic show to mark the closing day before the puja vacation. The show was arranged in the school auditorium around 12.30 pm on 20th October this year. The magician was not so renowned but his show was amazing. The first was where he gulped down a newspaper and then took it out of his mouth in the form of string. Then he took a watch apart and fixed it together again . He then took some dust in the palm of his right hand and then closed his fist. When he opened the fist there was a one- rupee coin. He then lit fire inside his mouth. But his tricks with the cards was unforgettable. The students burst out into loud cheers . It was very exciting for the students. Now a days students dwell in the cyber age but such shows do still win their hearts. The show was indeed a grand success.

b. To

The Distributor

M K Electronics

54 Camac Street

Kolkata -700005

Sub: Repair /Replacement of the TV set purchased recently

Sir,

I am shocked to inform you of the following which I am placing for your perusal and kind consideration.

I feel extremely sorry to inform you that I had booked a 39” LED TV set (Model no. KL200018) and the set was delivered to my address on 21st January, 2105. But within a few days of its installation it started developing serious defects such as sudden closure, constant static picture and irregular frequency of sound. On 31st January the TV stopped completely . I, therefore request you to make necessary arrangements for repairing or replacing the said TV set without any further delay. I have duly attached the photocopies of the money-receipt and the guarantee card of the TV set for your ready reference.

Looking forward to your quick response.

Yours faithfully,

Soma Das

43, Park Street

Kolkata-700006

The, 3rd of March, 2015

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c.

Travelling educates man.

Man takes up travelling and goes beyond the narrow region of bookish knowledge to satisfy his innate thirst for knowledge . People use various means to travel but a cycle is the best way to travel for its direct impact on our senses. Travelling not only educates us but also expands our mind and our vision. It helps us to explore men and manners, cultural diversity and natural beauty . It relieves our monotony and provides joy for learning.

PART -B

1.
 - i. The Tsar asked the hermit d) three questions.
 - ii. The lady picks up the boy from the street by holding his b) shirt front.
 - iii. One of the forebears of Kalam's mother was awarded by the British the title of a) Bahadur.
 - iv. According to Ruskin Bond , the best time for visiting the hills is b) October.
2.
 - i. Pakshi Lakshmana Sastry was the high priest of Rameswaram temple.
 - ii. Abdul Kalam's father had an ideal helpmate in his wife Ashiamma.
 - iii. In the story" The Eyes Have It" the blind girl got into the train at Rohana.
 - iv. The aunt of the blind girl would receive her at Saharanpur, her destination.
 - v. The Tsar fell asleep on the threshold of the hermit's hut.
 - vi. When the Tsar came to visit the hermit, the hermit was digging the ground in front of his hut.
 - vii. There was a kitchenette consisting gas-plate and ice-box behind the screen in Mrs. Jones' room.
 - viii. Roger wanted to snatch the large purse of Mrs. Jones as he wanted to buy a pair of blue suede shoes.
3.
 - i. The smile of the soldier in the poem ' Asleep in the Valley' is a) gentle.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

- ii. The silence in 'The Poetry of Earth' has been wrought by c) frost.
 - iii. 'In miniature boughs' the boughs means a) shoots.
 - iv. 'The Eye of heaven' in Shakespeare's Sonnet No.18 refers to) the sun.
- 4.
- i. The grasshopper takes the lead in 'summer luxury' in Keats's poem 'The Poetry of Earth'.
 - ii. The eternal lines of the Shakespearean sonnet will immortalize the beauty and the youth of the poet's friend.
 - iii. The trilling of the grasshopper runs from hedge to hedge is referred here as 'a voice'.
 - iv. Death shall not brag about taking the poet's friend in his shade.
 - v. The two red holes on the side of the soldier's rib signify two fatal bullet wounds that caused the death of the soldier.
 - vi. According to Gieve Patel, the most sensitive part of a tree is its white and wet root.
 - vii. The feet of the soldier lying asleep are among the wild flowers.
 - viii. Here 'it' refers to the difficult task of killing a full grown tree.
- 5.
- i. The smoker offered the guru b) bidis.
 - ii. The merchant's wife got her ornaments made from c) Raigarh.
 - iii. The merchant's wife in the play 'Charandas Chor' was from a) Nandgaon.
 - iv. The amount of money that the guru asked from the gambler as gurudakshina was a) one rupee twenty- five paise.

ENGLISH - B
2016
PART -A
(New Syllabus)

Total Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes

Full Marks : 80

Instructions to the Candidates :

1. **Special credit will be given for answers which are brief and to the point.**
2. **Marks will be deducted for spelling mistakes, untidiness and bad handwriting.**
3. **Figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

PART - A (Marks : 60)

1. **Answer any two of the following questions each in about 100 words :** **6 × 2=12**
 - (a) “She would forget our brief encounter” — who said this and about whom ? What is the ‘brief encounter’ referred to here? Why did the speaker think so? 1 + 1 + 2 + 2
 - (b) What had remained the routine for Abdul Kalam’s father even when he was in his late sixties? What does Abdul Kalam say about his emulation of his father ? 3 + 3
 - (c) “I would teach you right from wrong” — who said this, to whom and when ? How did the speaker transform the person spoken to here ? 1 + 1 + 1 + 3
 - (d) What were the questions that had occurred to the Tsar ? Why did he need correct answers to those questions ? What did he do when he was not satisfied with the answers of the learned men ? 3 + 1 + 2
2. **Answer any two of the following questions each in about 100 words :** **6 × 2=12**
 - (a) Justify the title of the poem ‘On Killing a Tree’.
 - (b) “A soldier, very young, lies open-mouthed” — who is the ‘soldier’ referred to here? Narrate in your own words how the soldier lies in the valley. 2 + 4
 - (c) How does Shakespeare compare the beauty of his friend to that of a summer’s day in Sonnet 18 ? 6

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

- (d) What picture of summer is presented in 'The Poetry of Earth'? How has it been carried onto the picture of winter ? 4 + 2

3. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words :

6 × 1 = 6

- (a) Why did Lomov think about taking a decision about getting married? Whom did he want to marry? Why? 3 + 1 + 2
- (b) Describe the character of Chubukov as a sensible father.
- (c) "Forgive us Ivan Vassilevitch, we were all a little heated."— Who is the speaker ? Who are referred to by 'us' ? Why were the persons referred to as 'a little heated'? Why does the speaker ask for forgiveness? 1 + 1 + 2 + 2

OR

- (a) What vows did Charandas take ? What vow did the Guru impose upon Charandas ? 4 + 2
- (b) How did Charandas make a plan to rob the wealthy merchant's wife?
- (c) "Just help me out of this once." Who is the speaker? What help did the speaker ask for ? How did the person spoken to help the speaker? 1 + 3 + 2

4. (a) Do as directed : 1 × 6 = 6

- (i) "Then I won't turn you loose," said the woman to the boy.
(Turn into Indirect speech)
- (ii) I found the window. (Change the voice)
- (iii) A man, getting into the compartment, stammered an apology.
(Split into two simple sentences)
- (iv) This is not a correct approach. (Rewrite as an affirmative sentence)
- (v) She was silent. (Rewrite as a negative sentence)
- (vi) She did not leave the door shut. (Turn into affirmative sentence)

- (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and/or prepositions :

$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

I was prepared(i)..... sit there(ii).....
almost any length(iii)..... time, just to listen
(iv)..... her talking. Her voice had(v)..... sparkle
.....(vi)..... a mountain stream.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

- (c) Correct the error in the following sentence by replacing the underlined word with the right one from the options given below :

1 × 1 = 1

They seemed very ancient about her comfort.

[Options : anxious / anxiety / anxiously]

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

Time is invaluable. It flows on ceaselessly without any consideration for the convenience of any man, however important or high-placed he may be. And time once gone is gone forever. Lost wealth may be regained by industry, lost knowledge by study, lost health by temperance and medicine but lost time cannot be recovered by any means. Many do not realise this. They waste their time, thinking that they would make up for the loss in future. But the hope may never be realised. Every moment of our time has its particular duty. Putting off our works, therefore, means over-burdening us, that is making our tasks heavier and more difficult in future. This is why students who neglect their studies on a day to day basis often fail in spite of putting in very hard labour before the examination. They can neither acquire knowledge nor build up character and suffer all their life in consequence. Besides, who can say what this future will be, — whether it will not be worse than the present? Some unforeseen obstacles may arise, we may be suddenly taken ill; there may be some family calamity; financial difficulties may fall upon us, and then we shall find that the task has become much harder, if not too hard. Moreover, if we begin to put off things, we shall soon get into the habit of indolence and thus slowly bring about our own ruin.

- (a) State whether the following statements are *True* or *False*. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False. (You need not write the sentences, write only the numbers)

1 × 4 = 4

- (i) The loss of time can be regained.
- (ii) A wise man always wastes time.
- (iii) A man cannot make up his health.
- (iv) A lost moment is lost forever.

- (b) Answer each of the following questions in about 30 words :

2 × 3 = 6

- (i) Name the things that can be recovered by man.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

(ii) How can one make one's task harder?

(iii) How can a student fail in the examination?

6. (a) **Write a report on the annual sports of your school, to be published in the school magazine.**

(Word limit : 150 words)

2 + 8=10

OR

(b) Your company makes wooden furniture and a customer wants to buy 15 chairs. Write a reply to the customer's enquiry. Mention the rates, time needed for delivery, delivery cost in your letter.

(Word limit : 150 words)

2 + 8=10

OR

(c) Write a precis of the following passage. Add a suitable title.

2 + 8 = 10

Vidyasagar had both the originality of a genius and the sterling strength of a heroic character. He thought out a new technique of teaching Sanskrit more easily to beginners and wrote a series of primers in the Sanskrit language and literature adapted to modern needs. He also arranged for the collection and preservation of old Sanskrit books. In Bengali prose, Vidyasagar's work, was a landmark. He evolved an elegant, although a bit too stately and chaste style of writing which impressed everybody.

Between 1847 and 1863, he wrote a series of books in Bengali which became classics to the students of literature. In these, he drew his material impartially from the Indian epics and popular tales as well as from western fables and biographies. His 'Bengali Primer' for beginners is even today in household use.

But Vidyasagar was no mere scholar or a man of letters. As an educational reformer, he opened the doors of Sanskrit college to non-Brahmin boys and provided for classical scholars to teach some English Education as well. As an administrator of vision, he rendered splendid service in his capacity of a government inspector and in four districts he organised a total of 35 girls' schools and 20 model schools. He was closely associated from its early days with the institution which now bears his name and which under his fostering care became the outstanding example of a non-official,

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

secular and popular institution for higher education with a purely Indian teaching staff. He was equally interested in women's higher education, and was secretary of the Bethune Collegiate School for sometime.

(256 words)

ANSWER

PART A

PROSE

1. a. In Ruskin Bond's short story "The Eyes Have It" the narrator said this about his co-passenger, a blind girl.

During a train journey that the narrator undertook to Mussoorie, a young girl boarded into the compartment at Rohana. The narrator felt curious about her looks as he was charmed at her sparkling voice. They had a series of conversation on many things. Then the girl got down at Saharanpur. This short meeting of them has been referred here as "brief encounter".

Commonly the narrator has found that people hardly remember casual meetings with strangers during the journeys they undertake. So he thinks that the girl will also forget this brief encounter with the narrator though the memory of this interaction will linger in the narrator's mind.

b. Kalam's father led a life of discipline and spirituality. Starting his day by reading the Namaz at dawn, he used to walk four miles to reach the coconut grove owned by him. After collecting some coconuts he used to walk back home with the bundle of coconuts over his shoulder. Only then he partook of his breakfast. This was his daily routine till his late sixties.

Kalam's father looked upon man as a specific element within the whole of the manifest divine being. He advised his son not to be afraid of difficulties or sufferings as adversity always presents the opportunity for introspection. This spiritual ideology left a deep and long-lasting influence on young Kalam. In his later life whenever he faced setbacks of any sort, he remembered his father's advices and bounced back to confidence to overcome that failure. In every walk of his life Kalam applied all the lessons he learnt from his father.

c. Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones said this to a young boy named Roger who tried to snatch her purse when she was forcefully dragging him along the road towards her house.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

This story is about forgiveness and redemption. It shows how sympathy, fellow-feeling and love can redeem a person. That night, Mrs. Jones with all her compassion taught Roger the lesson of humanity, and the fact that his past cannot determine his identity, only a meaningful present can. She gave him motherly love and care and also taught him the most important lesson of life, ‘shoes come by devilish like that will burn your feet’. Roger, overwhelmed with gratitude and an undefined softness, could only utter ‘thank you ma’am’. This final expression of Roger clearly enshrines his utter illumination from darkness to a moonlit night, from a dreary desert to a life-giving oasis.

d. Once the Tsar wanted answers to his three vital questions. The first question was related to the important time of any action. He thought what would be the most important time when he could start a thing. The second question was about the correct people who would be the most important to listen to and whom he should avoid. The third and the last question that arose in his mind was about the most important business in life. The Tsar wanted to know what would be the most important act in his life. The Tsar had a belief that he would never face a failure if he could get the answers to these three questions.

The Tsar decided to consult a wise hermit who lived in the woods when he was not satisfied with the varied answers he received from many learned men.

POETRY

2. a. In the satirical poem by Gieve Patel “On Killing A Tree”, the poet has expressed his anger at the ruthless and deliberate killing of the trees. It is not a simple jab of a knife or hacking or chopping that can kill a well-rooted tree. When its root is pulled out of the soil entirely after tying it with a rope, the tree is finally killed. Then the white, wet and unprotected root is exposed to the scorching heat of the sun for getting annihilated and killed. When the root turns brown, hard, deformed and dries up, the cruel process of killing a tree is complete without the slightest hope of its survival. Thus the difficult task of killing a tree is executed after a long and elaborate process of torture and pain. With a shocking touch of irony the poet indicates that the readers are actually reading the manual of killing a tree. So the title of the poem is apt and appropriate.

b. The soldier who is lying asleep peacefully is the unfortunate victim of a cruel war fought between France and Germany.

The last few lines of the poem “Asleep in the Valley” give us a unique picture of a young soldier lying asleep open-mouthed. His head is rested

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

on a bunch of ferns that acts like a makeshift pillow and he lies in the heavy undergrowth of the valley under the warmth of the sun. The soldier looks pale but his smile resembles an infant's, in its gentleness and innocence. His feet are stretched among the flowery weeds. He is sleeping in such a peaceful manner that had the poet asks the bees not to disturb his peace with their humming. His hand is placed on his breast. But the twin bloody holes are the bullet wounds that had penetrated his upper rib and these two scars strikingly manifests to the Crucifixion wounds of Jesus Christ. They invariably point at the brutality of warfare in a highly effective manner just as done by Wilfred Owen in his poem "Futility".

c. William Shakespeare in his sonnet "Shall I Compare Thee To A Summer's Day" praises the beauty and the youth of his young friend. The poem begins with a rhetorical question where he asks himself if he would compare his friend with a summer's day. He believes that his friend's beauty is more charming and more gentle in comparison to the summer season which is often scorching hot and sometimes intolerably humid. Sometimes extreme weather conditions spoil the beauty of the summer. But the beauty of the poet's friend is eternal and indestructible before the cruel clutches of Time for this beauty has achieved immortality through the eternal lines of the verse. Keeping in rhythm with the seasonal cycle, summer will fade away into autumn, but as long as the earth would exist, the poem that renders the beauty of the poet's friend perpetual, will remain etched in the heart of the readers.

d. The poet John Keats celebrates the beauty of nature with intense sensuousness. He has observed the nature in its minutest detail and describes it through the lines of his poetry. In summer the sun is hot. The birds are faint and they hide in the cooling shade of the trees. They have ceased to sing. Suddenly the poet listens to the voice of the grasshopper that runs from hedge to hedge over the new-mown meadow. This small insect is not done with the luxuries of summer. When he feels tired after flitting from hedge to hedge he rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed. His music delights the poet for it does not let the poetry of the earth cease. The grasshopper takes the lead and charms all with his melodious music.

While the octave of Keats's sonnet "The Poetry of Earth" describes the musicality of summer, the sestet portrays the winter when frost deepens the cold and a strange silence prevails around. All life seeks warmth beside the fire, but even then the earth is not deprived of its music. The crickets celebrate the earth's melody amidst the barren and dry earth. Thus Nature herself establishes the fact that 'The poetry of the earth is never dead'.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

DRAMA

3. a. Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov, a young landowner of thirty five, decides to marry for many a visible and hidden reason. Though the intentions behind this decision are not mentioned explicitly, it is evident through the dialogues and gestures it is evident that he is presently at a critical age and is suffering from nervous disorder. He is now very eager to have a peaceful and regular life. So he is madly in search of a bride bereft of any feelings of love in his mind for his bride-to-be.

Lomov wants to marry Natalya, the daughter of Stepan Stepanovitch Chubukov.

Natalya was well-educated, an excellent house-keeper and had decent looks. Natalya almost satisfies all the criterion set by Lomov in choosing his bride. Moreover the property she is going to inherit from her father is also a hidden cause behind Lomov's choice of his bride.

OR,

Once Charandas came across a Guruji and took four vows before him. First, he promised never to eat off a golden plate. His second vow was to never mount an elephant and lead a procession. Charandas made a third promise to never marry a queen no matter how young or pretty she might be. His fourth vow was that he would never become a king and take the throne even if all the people of a country got together and begged him to be one.

The Guru composed upon Charandas the vow to never tell his.

b. Anton Chekov has beautifully portrayed the glimpses of Russian society and people in the 19th century. The plot of the play revolves around a marriage proposal to Natalya, the daughter of Chubukov who is a cunning landowner and a responsible father. Chubukov likes Lomov as his son-in-law as he has inherited huge property from his ancestors. Knowing very well about the nervous attitude of Lomov, the shrewd Chubukov prefers him only to control him easily once he gets married to Natalya. He does not hesitate to abuse and insult Lomov along with his daughter over the possession of Oxen Meadows. He even goes to the extent of driving Lomov out of his house but instantly changes his attitude so that he does not lose Lomov, the suitable suitor of his daughter, as his son-in-law. After Lomov lost his consciousness, an agitated Natalya sharply blames her father for this. Chubukov regrets at his own fate and wishes to die. But the cunning Chubukov successfully redresses all his anger and agony only to get his daughter married off.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

OR,

Charandas, once, happened to see a wealthy merchant's wife, cornered in ornaments. He immediately planned to rob her. He wheedled out information about the lady's family and village and tricked her into thinking that he had come from her village with bad news that her brother in law was very ill and needed her attention. Charandas then convinced her, that, the road being very unsafe, she should put all her jewellery in his gaurchha which he himself would carry for her. This was Charandas' plan to rob the rich wife.

c. Here the speaker is Natalya Stepanovna, the leading female character of Anton Chekov's one act play "The Proposal".

Natalya and her father Chubukov are referred to as 'us' here.

Natalya and Chubukov, both were "a little heated" when they got involved in a dispute with Lomov over the possession of the piece of disputed land called the Oxen Meadows.

The speaker, Natalya regrets for being argumentative with Lomov when she finally comes to know that Lomov has come with a marriage proposal. She wants to forget all the grievances to ensure that she can get married to Lomov, not actually out of the prick of her conscience, but out of security.

OR,

- The speaker of the above line is Charandas.
- Charandas asked his Guruji to help him this once to rob the royal treasury. The Guruji would have to keep the minister who had come to take stock of the treasury, busy by chatting with him and thus stopping him from doing his work.
- The Guruji stopped the minister and told him that many concerns and organisations were waiting for him to come and inaugurate their ventures. Then he took an armful of garlands supplied by the havaladar and heaped them on the minister from neck to the eyes, saying that they had been sent by the organisers. Then while Guruji took the blinded man through a series of false inaugurations in which he cut the ribbon held out by the havaladar, Charandas robbed the treasury.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

GRAMMAR

- 4a. i. The woman said to the boy that she would not turn him loose.
ii. The window was found by me.
iii. a. A man got into the compartment b. He stammered an apology.
iv. This is an incorrect approach.
v. She was not talking.
vi. She left the door open.
- b. i. to
ii. for
iii. of
iv. to
v. the
vi. of
- c. They seemed very anxious about her comfort.

UNSEEN COMPREHENSION

5. a i. F
ii. F
iii. F
iv. T
- b. i. Lost wealth may be regained by industry, lost knowledge by study and lost health can be restored by temperance and medicine.
ii. By accumulating work we overburden ourselves and that overburdened condition makes the task harder and heavier.
iii. Students who neglect their day to day studies often fail in the examination in spite of toiling hard before it.
6. a. ANNUAL SPORTS MEET AT XYZ SCHOOL

The annual sports of our school was held at our playground on January 22 this year with the usual pomp and prestige. Approximately 1000 students participated in the customized and fun-filled track and field events. Mr. Nabin Sen, a renowned player of our district was the chief guest for this occasion. The day long ceremony started with an assembly in the ground. Our chief guest delivered a short speech on the role of games and sports in the process of education. Then our Headmaster hoisted the national flag and

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

announced the commencement of the programme, following which Then the much-awaited events started . The running events comprised of 100m, 200m, 400m and 4x100m relay race. The Jump events included the long jump, high jump and triple jump. The throwing events were discus, shot-put and javelin throws. As the budding athletes of our school ran for the finishing line, the school campus reverberated with applause from the enthusiasts. There was neck to neck fight among the participants to win a prize in each and every event .The last event,' Go As You Like' was an attractive one. After all the frantic activities and cheering it was time for giving away of medals and certificates to the winners, our renowned chief guest. Finally the memorable event ended with a note of thanks.

b. To

Mr. Ankan Roy

Roy Enterprise

Block- EC Sector-I

Sait Lake City

Kolkata -700091

Sub: Quotation for the wooden chairs

Ref: Your letter no. S/203/16 dated 15th January 2016

Sir,

This has reference to the above mentioned letter about the purchase of 15 wooden chairs from our company . We have the pleasure in submitting our quotation for the items requested.

| <u>Name of Item</u> | <u>Unit Price</u> |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Ordinary wooden chair without handle | 1095/- |
| 2. Ordinary wooden chair with handle | 1295/- |
| 3. Special office chair | 1595/- |
| 4. Curved chair | 2000/- |

I would like to inform you that the prices quoted above are inclusive of all taxes. We offer a 3% flat discount on cash purchase . I would like to assure you that the delivery of 15 chairs can be arranged within a week and there will be no delivery charges for a distance of 10 kms. I have also enclosed a catalogue of our products herewith.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

I hope that you will place your valued order which will be executed with utmost care and speed.

Yours faithfully,
Arnab Mondal
Sales Manager
Skyscape Furniture
16/5C M G Road
Kolkata -700003

The 15th of March, 2016

Encl: the catalogue of the products

c. Vidyasagar, the Pioneer of Modern Education

Vidyasagar, the 19th century genius caused a sensation in education by inaugurating a novel method of teaching and composing books in lucid language to uplift education. He wrote plenty of text books for the new learners and published a series of books to fulfill the need of the hour. He allowed non-brahmins to study Sanskrit. He set up many schools and also spread awareness on the need for education for the girl child.

PART - B

1.
 - i. Kalam's father would take him to the mosque for b) evening prayers.
 - ii. The bearded man was wounded by d) the Tsar's body guards.
 - iii. The blind girl said that she would get off at d) Saharanpur.
 - iv. Mrs. Jones gave the boy c) ten cents.
2.
 - i. According to the narrator of Ruskin Bond's short story "The Eyes Have It", the best time to visit the hills is the month of October.
 - ii. Mrs. Jones worked in a hotel beauty shop.
 - iii. Roger fell on the sidewalk on losing his balance.
 - iv. According to A. P. J. Abdul Kalam's father adversity always presents an opportunity for introspection.
 - v. The passenger who got into the train compartment after the girl had got down broke into the narrator's reverie.
 - vi. The man wished to avenge the death of his brother in the hand of the Tsar and also due to the seizure of the property.
 - vii. DR. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was born in a small island town called Rameswaram, a famous Hindu pilgrimage.
 - viii. The wise hermit living in the wood received none but the common folk.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

3.
 - i. One hand of the soldier is on his c) breast.
 - ii. The grasshopper is associated with the season c) summer.
 - iii. The bark of the tree is described as 'leprous hide' because c) it is rough and has marks.
 - iv. The winds that blow in summer in Shakespeare's Sonnet 18 are d) rough.
4.
 - i. The phrase 'earth caves' refers to the hollow opening on the ground after a well-rooted tree is uprooted.
 - ii. The meandering stream looks like a silver strand on the dazzling green grass in the poem "Asleep in the Valley".
 - iii. The gold complexion of the sun is dimmed by the clouds.
 - iv. All the birds, 'faint with the hot sun', hide in the cooling of the tree in Keats's 'The Poetry of the Earth'.
 - v. The root of the tree is exposed to air and sun which scorches and chokes the tree after it is completely uprooted.
 - vi. The poet asks Nature to keep the soldier warm so that he might not catch cold.
 - vii. The expression 'summer's lease' means the time span of summer in the seasonal cycle.
 - viii. In the poem 'The Poetry of Earth' the grasshopper's delight knows no bounds as he enjoys the summer luxury.
5.
 - i. The name of Natalya's dog is a) Squeezer.
 - ii. When Lomov arrived, Chubukov was surprised by his a) evening dress.
 - iii. Lomov comes to Chubukov's house a) to propose his daughter.
 - iv. Chubukov is a) landowner.

OR

- i. According to munim, the amount stolen from the treasury was c) ten mohurs.
- ii. The play 'Charandas Chor' begins with a song sung by a) a group of panthi dancers.
- iii. Charandas lied to the havaldar that he was a b) dhobi.
- iv. The havaldar informed Charandas of the theft of d) a golden platter.

ENGLISH - B

2017

PART -A

(New Syllabus)

Total Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes]

[Total Marks : 80

Instructions to the Candidates :

- 1. Special credit will be given for answers which are brief and to the point.**
- 2. Marks will be deducted for spelling mistakes, untidiness and bad handwriting.**
- 3. Figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.**

PART - A (Marks : 60)

- 1. Answer any two of the following questions each in about 100 words : 6 × 2=12**

(a) Then I made a mistake.”

What ‘mistake’ did the speaker make? Why was it a ‘mistake’?
What removed the speaker’s doubts? What did the speaker do then?
1 + 2 + 1 + 2

(b) “Our locality was predominantly Muslim”

Who is the speaker? How does the speaker describe the locality?
What picture of communal harmony do you find in this description?
1 + 3 + 2

(c) Why did the bearded man become an enemy of the Tsar? What did the man swear and resolve to do? Why did he ask forgiveness of the Tsar and what did he promise him?
1+2 + 3

(d) “You ought to be my son. I would teach you right from wrong.”

— Who speaks to whom ? Did the speaker manage to teach what he/she claimed to teach ? Give reasons for your answer. 2 + 4

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

2. Answer any two of the following questions each in about 100 words : $6 \times 2 = 12$

(a) How does a tree offer resistance to its destruction? How does its resistance fail? $3 + 3$

(b) "In his side there are two red holes."

Who is the person referred to here? What do the 'two red holes' signify? What attitude of the poet to war is reflected here? $1 + 2 + 3$

(c) "But thy eternal summer shall not fade

Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;"

— Whose eternal summer' is being referred to here? What does 'eternal summer' mean? What conclusion does the poet draw at the end of the poem? $1 + 2 + 3$

(d) What does Keats mean by 'the poetry of earth'? Why does he say that this poetry never ceases? $2 + 4$

3. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words :

$6 \times 1 = 6$

(a) "If you like, I'll make you a present of them."

Who is the speaker? Who is the person spoken to? What would the speaker make a present of? Why did the speaker say so?

$1 + 1 + 1 + 3$

(b) "She's like a love-sick cat",

Who said this and about whom? Analyse the character of the person, referred to here, under the light of the comment above. $1 + 1 + 4$

(c) Sketch the character of Natalya. 6

OR

(a) "You're everyone's guru! Show me a way of winning at cards."

Who is the speaker? What did the guru tell the speaker to do in order to fulfil his purpose? How could the speaker become the guru's disciple? In this context, what did the guru say about making the drunkard his disciple? $1 + 1 + 1 + 3$

(b) Give a brief account of the conversation between the priest and Charandas. 6

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

- (c) “The queen won’t like this one bit, Charandas. Come along. Please.”

Who is the speaker ? What won’t the queen like ? What was the queen’s command ? 1+2 + 3

4. (a) Do as directed : **1 × 6 = 6**

(i) “We’ll soon be at your station, “I said to the girl. (Turn into Indirect speech)

(ii) My parents were widely regarded as an ideal couple. (Change the voice)

(iii) I was the most important man. (Rewrite the sentence using the positive degree of important)

(iv) I do not recall the exact number of people she fed everyday. (Turn into an affirmative sentence)

(v) Mine was a very secure childhood. (Rewrite as a negative sentence)

(vi) The water dripping from his face, the boy looked at her. (Split into two separate sentences)

- (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and/or prepositions : $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

We lived(i)..... our ancestral house, which was built.....(ii)..... the middle.....(iii)..... the 19th century. It was a fairly large pucca house, made.....(iv)..... limestone and brick,.....(v).....the Mosque Street..... (vi).....Rameswaram.

- (c) Correct the error in the following sentence by replacing the underlined word with the right one from the options given below : 1 × 1 = 1

Few girls can resist flattering.

[Options : flatter / flattery / flatterer]

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

In those days Chumley and Tulu, our pair of chimpanzees were very much with us. When you went to visit him, Chumley, after his hysterical morning greeting, which consisted of bared teeth, loud crazy screams and

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

swinging to and fro around the cage would sit down and dissect an orange with the deep concentration and delicacy of a specialist surgeon operating on a Prime Minister. Lulu, well aware of her husband's perfect manners when it came to the weaker sex, took no chances. While her husband was busy with his display she stuffed her mouth with grapes, gathered together as much fruit as she could and sat on it, in the hope that it would escape the attention of her spouse. Chumley, having completed his surgery on the orange, ate the content and threw the skin at Lulu, hitting her on the back of the head softly. Chumley was an underarm bowler, but his skill and accuracy was remarkable. Having thus informed Lulu of his devotion, he leapt on her, when she least expected it, cuffed her over the back of the head and dragged her, screaming, off the pile of fruit that she was hiding.

- (a) State whether the following statements are *True* or *False*. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False. (You need not write the sentences, write only the numbers) $1 \times 4 = 4$
- (i) Chumley would carefully eat an orange.
 - (ii) Lulu was Chumley's sister.
 - (iii) Chumley's action was like that of a fast bowler.
 - (iv) Lulu stuffed her mouth with raisins.
- (b) Answer each of the following questions in about 30 words : $2 \times 3 = 6$
- (i) Briefly describe Chumley's morning greeting.
 - (ii) What did Chumley do next after his surgery of the orange ?
 - (iii) What did Lulu do while Chumley ate his orange ?
6. (a) Write a report on the measures taken in your district to look after the health of the people and suggest what further improvements could be made. (Word limit : 150 words) $2 + 8 = 10$

OR

- (b) Write a letter to the Post Master of your local post office complaining about the delay in the delivery of a very urgent letter addressed to you, due to negligence of the postman. (Word limit : 150 words) $2 + 8 = 10$

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

OR

(c) Write a precis of the following passage. Add a suitable title.

2 + 8 = 10

The saving of certain wild animals from extinction has for many years been a problem for zoologists and other specialists, but more recently the problem has become so acute, and has received so much publicity, that most people are now concerned about it. This may at first seem strange because one of the most satisfying developments of the last few years has been the passing of strict laws to protect wild animals and the consequent decline in the hunting of big game for sport. Why is it, then that some rare wild animals are still threatened with extinction and even some of the less rare ones are rapidly declining in number ?

One reason is the 'march of civilization'. When an area is wholly cleared of vegetation to make room for new towns, factory sites or hydroelectric plants, the natural home of special species is destroyed. The displaced animals must either migrate to another area or perish. Even the clearing of land for a road or an airfield may involve 'pushing back' the jungle. And the smaller the area in which wild animals compete for a living, the smaller the number that can hope to survive.

Civilization brings too, swift and easy transport and so assists those who are determined to break the various protective laws. Thieves can elude the forest wardens, shoot an elephant for its tusks, a rhinoceros for its horn, or a dove for its meat, and be miles away from the site of the crime before the dead or dying victim is even discovered.

It is sad to reflect that civilization which can bring so many benefits to people who have previously known only hunger and misery, brings also facilities for the heartless criminals who, for material gain, will slaughter some harmless animals and threaten the disappearance of its kind from the earth forever.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

ANSWER

PART - A

PROSE

1. a. The speaker made a mistake by asking a wrong question.

The narrator and the girl was talking about the beauty of the hills. After that the girl was silent for sometime. The narrator thought that his words might have touched her or she might have thought her fellow passenger to be a romantic fool. He could not remain silent and blurted “ what is it like outside?”. Since he never wanted to disclose his visual infirmity, it was a mistake on his part to ask someone how it was outside.

Soon the speaker’s doubts and fears melted away when the girl asked him to look out of the window himself.

The speaker moved easily along the berth and felt for the window ledge.

b. Here the speaker is Dr. A .P. J. Abdul Kalam.

Kalam lived in the island town of Rameswaram which was famous for the great Shiva temple .Many pilgrims came there all the year around. Though it was a predominantly a Muslim locality many Hindu families lived there in perfect harmony. In that locality there was a very old mosque where Kalam’s father used to take him every day for evening prayers. There people irrespective of their religion gathered to seek his father’s blessings. The head priest of Rameswaram Shiva temple, Pakshi Laxmana Sastry shared a spiritual bond with Kalam’s father. So it can be concluded that the ethnic character of the locality was completely free from narrow communalism in every sense of the term.

The locality where Kalam was born was predominantly Muslim. But there were many Hindu families and all dwelled in peace .There was no particular communal character of that small island town. A devout Muslim and a the head priest of the famous Shiva temple discussed spiritual matters in their traditional attire. Though they had different religious faith there was cultural oneness between them. All these uphold the fact that Rameswaram was an ideal place for all the communities.

c. The bearded man turned an enemy of the Tsar because the Tsar had executed his brother and confiscated his property.

The man pledged to avenge his brother’s death and resolved to kill the Tsar. When he was informed that the Tsar had gone alone to meet the wise hermit he ambushed in the woods to attack and kill the Tsar on his way back.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

The bearded man was happy to confess before the Tsar that he had arrived there with an intention to attack and kill the Tsar for avenging the death of his brother and his property-confiscation. But the bearded man apologized for harbouring such thoughts out of a sense of remorse because the Tsar had saved his life when he was seriously wounded by his (the Tsar's) bodyguard. He had received a large wound in his stomach that was bleeding profusely. Running out of the woods he fell unconscious before the Tsar who himself nursed him by washing and bandaging his wound carefully and sheltering him into the hermit's hut for a night after giving him fresh water. His life was saved by the Tsar whom he considered to be his greatest enemy, and repentance filled his mind in place of anger and hatred. Undergoing a sea change the bearded man promised to serve the Tsar as a slave as long as he lived and so would his successors.

d. Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones said this to a young boy named Roger.

Yes, the speaker managed to transform the attitude of the boy with all her love, affection and sensitive care.

This story is about forgiveness and redemption. It shows how sympathy, fellow-feeling and love can redeem a person. That night, Mrs. Jones with all her compassion taught Roger the lesson of humanity, and taught him that his past could never determine his identity, but only a meaningful present could. She gave him motherly love and care and also imbibed in him the most important lesson of life, viz;” shoes come by devilish like that will burn your feet”. Roger, overwhelmed with gratitude and an undefined softness, could only utter ‘thank you ma’am’ This final expression of Roger clearly enshrines his utter illumination from darkness to a moonlit night, from a dreary desert to a life-giving oasis.

POETRY

2. a. Gieve Patel's “ On Killing a Tree” is a satirical poem where the poet expresses his anger against the deliberate and ruthless killings of the trees. Killing a tree takes much time because a full grown tree is strong and well-rooted. A simple jab or knock of knife cannot kill it for its superior life-force and resilience. Gradually a tree grows into an adult with strong stem, brownish bark, leaves, slowly consuming the earth, absorbing years of sunlight, air and water. Only hacking and chopping cannot kill a tree. It feels extreme pain, bleeds but is resilient. New leaves and branches sprout from its stem near the ground and it gets back to its former shape and size. Thus it creates a resistance to its own destruction.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

It is not a simple job of a knife or hacking or chopping that can kill a well- rooted tree. When its root is pulled out of the soil entirely after tying it with a rope, the tree is finally killed. Then the white, wet and unprotected root is exposed to the scorching heat of the sun for getting annihilated and killed. When the root turns brown, hard , deformed and shrivels, the cruel process of killing a tree is complete without the slightest hope for survival. A tree's resistance completely fails before the repeated and ruthless measures to kill it by the greedy humans.

b. The person referred to here is a dead soldier who seems to be apparently sleeping in the lap of nature.

The “two red holes” imply that the soldier has been a casualty of the war with two rifle-shots in his side. Suddenly we realize that he will never ever wake up from his deep sleep.

The bullets used in the war caused the two red holes in the side of the young soldier. The “two red holes” reveals the fact that the soldier had suffered two bullet injuries and is a victim of the cruel and meaningless war. The bullet marks in the ribs were deep and red but they were not easily noticed just as the pity of war is not felt easily until and unless it hurts someone directly. When everything does look placid in the bountiful nature,” two red holes” leaves us shocked at the horrible brutality of war and this antithesis has been judiciously used by Arthur Rimbaud to arise human consciousness against the war.

c. The “eternal summer” of the poet's young friend is referred to in the sonnet ‘Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer's Day’ by William Shakespeare.

The poet here persuades his loving friend that his beauty and youth will be immortalized by the poet himself. The poet confidently claims that as long as man would exist on earth people will read and enjoy verses and the beauty and the youth of his poet cannot be ravaged by Time. The “eternal summer” means the summer that lasts forever literally but here the sonneteer, William Shakespeare, metaphorically suggests the beauty and the youth of his loving friend.

The poet finds summer to be beautiful but realizes that this summer is transient like every other natural phenomena. Nature's beauty is going to change inevitably with the passage of a particular season. But the beauty of the poet's friend shall attain eternity through the eternal verses penned by the poet and readers will enjoy the verses even in times to come, thereby rendering the beauty and youth of the poet's friend immortality.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

d. The Earth is full of poetry and that poetry is manifested in the various objects of nature through the different forms of music. Under no circumstances this music of the earth is going to cease and this is called “The Poetry of Earth”.

The Romantic poet Keats celebrates the eternal existence of music in the vibrant world of nature through his much focused poem “The Poetry of Earth”. The poet, with his great sensuousness, presents the music of nature in two completely different time-frames. In the scorching heat of summer when the absence of music is deeply felt as the song-birds cease to sing, the grasshopper keeps trilling from hedge to hedge in the new-mown meadows. The entire atmosphere turns poetically musical. Again, in cold frosty winter when silence deepens, the symphony of nature comes to a halt. At that very moment the cricket starts its shrill music and that makes the drowsy man feel the warmth amidst the still silence. Thus the poetry of earth continues to sweeten nature and gives all human beings sustenance.

DRAMA

3. a. Here the speaker is Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov who has come to Chubukov’s house to propose Natalya for marriage.

The person who is spoken to is Natalya Stepanovna.

The speaker will make a present of a land property called the Oxen Meadows.

With a view to create a conducive situation to propose, Natalya Lomov leaves no stone unturned to highlight the amity between two families one of her own and the other of Chubukov’s. Therein comes the reference of the landed property called the Oxen Meadows. The dispute arises when this property is claimed to be hers, by Natalya. Lomov declares that he has inherited this property from his ancestors. On the contrary, Natalya insists that though she is not concerned about the monetary value of the property, she will not let anything go that belongs to her due to something unfair. Lomov offers this only to reconcile the upset Natalya.

b. Here the speaker is Chubukov, the father of Natalya.

Chubukov passes this remark to assure Lomov when he felt extremely anxious worrying whether his marriage proposal to Natalya would be accepted by her or not. During her conversation with Lomov Natalya hardly shows any sign of being sick for love. She talks about everything prosaic like the weather and agriculture, except love. Even she does not hesitate to drive out Lomov

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

from her house over the disputed ownership of the piece of land called the Oxen Meadows. But she immediately forgets all her grievances the moment she learns that Lomov came to her with a marriage proposal. Thereafter again she starts fighting over the superiority of their hunting dogs, starts abusing Lomov together with her father as a consequence of which Lomov collapses. Soon she behaves hysterically to revive him. Every move that she adopts is only to get married to a suitable suitor, not out of love for Lomov.

c. Anton Chekov's one-act play "The Proposal" centres round a comical situation regarding a marriage proposal. In this play Natalya is a young maiden of twenty- five years. She is, as described by the playwright, not bad-looking, well-educated and an efficient house-keeper but extremely pugnacious by nature. She begins to quarrel with Lomov over the ownership of a piece of land called the Oxen Meadows but immediately after she learns that Lomov has come to her with a marriage proposal she forgets all her grievances and forces her father to reconcile by calling Lomov back. Even her father describes his own daughter as 'a love-sick cat' to Lomov. But after Lomov's return she again starts another fight over the superiority of the hunting dogs they have as their pets. Natalya belongs to a rich family that enjoys social position and that influences her to be a very rough and insensitive woman. She can turn very abusive and hysterical if something does not run according to her tastes.

3. a. Here the speaker is the gambler.

The guru told the gambler to go to the card magician if he wanted to learn card tricks.

If the gambler wanted to become the guru's disciple he must give up gambling as one of the disciples of the guru had given up drinking in spite of being a drunkard in an attempt to be the disciple of the guru.

In this context the guru pointed at the poor drunkard who has been coming to him for three consecutive days . On the very first day he was so heavily drunk that he could not talk or walk straight. But he requested the guru repeatedly to make him his disciple. The guru instantly refused to take on a drunkard like him as his disciple. Therefore the drunkard vowed to give up drinking and did not touch a single drop since then. Only then the guru agreed to make him his disciple.

c. The minister is the speaker here.

The fact that Charandas has refused to lead the procession on elephant back all the way to the royal darbar where the queen wished to award him with state honour, could not be liked by her.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

The queen commanded to take out a procession of horses and elephants and requested Charandas to lead it on the elephant's back . She also ordered to parade him through the town and then bring him back to the darbar for she wished to award Charandas a state honour for his honesty.

GRAMMAR

4. a. i I said to the girl that they would soon be at her station.
ii. People widely regarded my parents as an ideal couple.
iii. No other man was as important as I.
iv. I can hardly recall the exact number of people she fed everyday.
v. Mine was not a very insecure childhood.
vi. a. The water was dripping from his face. b. The boy looked at her.
- b. i. in , ii. in , iii. of , iv. of , v. on ,vi. in .
- c. Few girls can resist flattery .

UNSEEN COMPREHENSION

- 5.a. i. T
ii. F
iii. F
iv. F.
- B. i. Chumley's hysterical morning greetings consisted of revealing his bared teeth, loud crazy screams and swinging to and fro around the cage.
ii. Chumley completed his surgery on the orange , ate the contents and threw the skin at Lulu that hit her on the back of the head softly.
iii. While Chumley ate his orange, Lulu stuffed her mouth with grapes, gathered together as much fruit as she could and sat on it with the hope that it would escape the attention of her spouse.

6. a. PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS IN HOWRAH DISTRICT

With the aim of better health services, the government has taken some meaningful measures for the people of our district. One of the most important measures is to set up a health sector comprising a number of rural health centres for providing better and prompt service to the rural people. Patients are provided with free medicines along with other diagnostic services. Clinical Establishment Bill ensures better services and quality treatment.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

The government has also taken major initiatives to upgrade the infrastructure of all the medical centres with special attention to their cleanliness. The health department has also successfully implemented MDT, School Health Programme and installation of Dialysis units in public hospitals. Health workers pay door to door visit for promoting health awareness and ensure immunization of the new -born babies. Yet these measures are not enough in respect of the huge number of patients. We need to take measures to curb vector-borne diseases which are on the rise due to climate change. We also require to appoint more specialized doctors , well-trained nurses and skilled health workers to improve the present scenario.

b. To

The Postmaster
Radhamohonpur Post Office
Vill+Post: Radhamohonpur
North 24 Parganas

Sub: Delayed Delivery of Letters

Sir,

I am sorry to draw your attention to the declining trend of our postal services. Many of us have been afflicted by the delayed and irregular postal delivery and so on. I regret to bring to your notice the fact that one of my important letters from New Delhi, concerning an appointment, was delivered to me so late that I could not present myself there on time and as a result I lost the golden opportunity due to the extreme negligence of your postman.

I would hence feel obliged if you kindly look into the matter and adopt immediate remedial measures to ensure the delivery of the letters to the recipients in time.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,
Subarna Choudhury
Vill: Radhamohanpur
Post: Radhamohanpur
North 24 Pargans

The 15th of February, 2017

c. Advancement of Civilization and Wildlife

Saving wild life from the clutches of civilization is the greatest challenge and we need strict laws to protect them. Many rare animals are fast decreasing

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

and advancement of civilization is destroying the natural habitat of the animals, forcing them to migrate . On the other hand , poachers are aiming for high profit at the cost of these animals and their body-parts. Clearly civilization invites both prosperity of the humans and misery leading to the extinction of wildlife.

PART - B

1.
 - i. The blind girl said that she loved the c) hills.
 - ii. The hermit was d) frail and weak.
 - iii. The boy wanted to buy c) blue suede shoes.
 - iv. Abdul Kalam’s ancestral house was built in a) mid 19th century.
2.
 - i. The eyes of the narrator were sensitive to light and darkness in the story “ The Eyes Have It” .
 - ii. The hermit in the story “ Three Questions” lived in the wood.
 - iii. The full name of Mrs. Jones was Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones .
 - iv. Pakshi Laxshmana Sastry was the priest of the Shiva temple in “ Strong Roots”.
 - v. The narrator described that the girl had a sparkle of a mountain stream in her voice in the story “ The Eyes Have It”.
 - vi. One of the maternal ancestors of Kalam was bestowed the title of Bahadur.
 - vii. The stomach of the bearded man was badly injured in the story “Three Questions”.
 - viii. Mrs. Jones assumed Roger to be fourteen or fifteen years old.
3.
 - i. The root needs to be pulled out of the b) anchoring earth.
 - ii. The ‘ darling buds’ are shaken by rough winds in c) May.
 - iii. The birds hide in d) cooling trees.
 - iv. The soldier’s pillow is made of b)fern.
4.
 - i. The stream leaves’ long strands of silver’ on the dazzling green grass.
 - ii. On a tone, cold and silent winter evening, one might hear the cricket’s trilling.
 - iii. The grasshopper is seen in the bushes, under the weeds and in the grassy hills in summer.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

- iv. The tree grows slowly by consuming the sustenance from the earth.
 - v. The curled green twigs rise from the stem close to the ground .
 - vi. 'This' here refers to the poetry of Shakespeare or any form of verse .
 - vii. The smile of the soldier lying asleep in the lap of nature is described as 'gentle, without guile'.
 - viii. The expression 'the eye of the heaven' refers to the sun.
- 5.
- i. Chubukov addresses Lomov as c) an angel.
 - ii. Chubukov ordered Lomov to shut up or he would shoot him like a a) partridge.
 - iii. According to Natalya , they had lent Lomov their d) threshing machine.
 - iv. Natalya was shelling for drying b) peas.

ENGLISH - B
2018
PART -A
(New Syllabus)

Total Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes

Total Marks : 80

Instructions to the Candidates ;

1. *Special credit will be given for answers which are brief and to the point.*
2. *Marks will be deducted for spelling mistakes, untidiness and bad handwriting.*
3. *Figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.*

PART - A (Marks : 60)

- 1. Answer any two of the following questions each in about 100 words :**

6 × 2=12

- (a) “She was an interesting girl.”

Who said this to whom and when ? What else did the person say ?

What reply did he get?

3 + 1 + 2

- (b) “I normally ate with my mother.”

Who ate with his mother? Name his mother. Where did he eat with

his mother? What did he eat with his mother?

1 + 1 + 1 + 3

- (c) “All the answers being different, the Tsar agreed with none of them.”

What were the questions to which the Tsar got different answers?

Whom did the Tsar decide to consult when he was not satisfied?

Where did that person live whom the Tsar decided to consult ? What

was he famous for?

3 + 1 + 1 + 1

- (d) “Do you need somebody to go to the store ...?”

Who is the speaker? To whom did the speaker say this? Why did

the speaker want to go to the store ? What did they have in supper?

1 + 1 + 1 + 3

- 2. Answer any two of the following questions each in about 100 words :**

6 × 2 = 12

- (a) “It takes much time to kill a tree.”

Why does it take much time to kill a tree ? According to the poet

how is the tree finally killed ?

3 + 3

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

(b) How does the poet express the futility of war through his poem 'Asleep in the Valley'? What message does he want to convey?
4 + 2

(c) "And every fair from fair sometime declines"
From which poem is the line quoted? Who is the poet? Briefly explain the meaning of the quoted line. How does the poet promise to immortalize his friend's beauty?
1 + 1 + 2 + 2

(d) Justify the title of the poem 'The Poetry of Earth'. 6

3. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words :

6 × 1 = 6

(a) "We've had the land for nearly three hundred years ..."
Who is the speaker? Who is spoken to? What is referred to as 'the land'? What do you know of 'the land' from their conversation?
1 + 1 + 1 + 3

(b) Give a brief sketch of the character of Lomov in the play 'The Proposal'. 6

(c) "Go; there's a merchant come for his goods."
Who said this and to whom? Who is 'the merchant'? What is referred to as goods? In what way does it bring out the attitude of the person and the society at that time?
2 + 1 + 1 + 2

OR

(a) "Can you see? Sitting there, counting his ill-gotten gains"
About whom is this spoken? What information does the speaker give about the property of that man? What prompted the speaker to utter these words about the man?
1 + 2 + 3

(b) Comment on Habib Tanvir's use of folk elements in the play 'Charandas Chor'. 6

(c) "There's been a theft in this village."
Who says this and to whom? What was stolen? Why was the person spoken to interrogated? What deal did the person offer?
2 + 1 + 1 + 2

4. (a) Do as directed : 1 × 6 = 6

(i) "Was I bothering you when I turned that corner?", asked the woman. (Turn into Indirect speech)

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

- (ii) My father could convey complex spiritual concepts in very simple, down-to-earth Tamil. (Change the voice)
- (iii) As soon as she left the train, she would forget our brief encounter. (Turn into a negative sentence)
- (iv) I am the most unhappy of men. (Change to positive degree)
- (v) But thy eternal summer shall not fade. (Change to affirmative sentence)
- (vi) I wished to kill you. (Use the underlined word as a noun and rewrite)

- (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and/or prepositions :
 $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

The Tsar turned round and saw.....(i).....bearded man come running.....(ii).....(iii)..... the wood. The man held his hands pressed(iv)..... his stomach and blood was flowing.....(v).....(vi).....them.

- (c) Correct the error in the following sentence by replacing the underlined word with the right one from the options given below : $1 \times 1 = 1$

His answers filled me with a strange energy and enthusiastic.

[Options : enthuse / enthusiastically / enthusiasm]

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

It was my second year at boarding school, and I was sitting on platform No. 8 at Ambala station, waiting for the northern bound train. I think I was about twelve at that time. My parents considered me old enough to travel alone, and I had arrived by bus at Ambala early in the evening : now there was a wait till midnight before my train arrived. Most of the time I had been pacing up and down the platform, browsing at the bookstall, or feeding broken biscuits to stray dogs; trains came and went, and the platform would be quiet for a while and then, when a train arrived, it would be an inferno of heaving, shouting, agitated human bodies. As the carriage doors opened, a tide of people would sweep down upon the nervous little ticket collector at the gate; and everytime this happened I would be caught in the rush and be swept outside the station. Now, tired of this game and of ambling about the platform, I sat down on my suitcase and gazed dismally across the railway-tracks.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

Trolleys rolled past me, and I was conscious of the cries of the various vendors — the men who sold curds and lemon, the sweet-meat seller, the newspaper boy — but I had lost interest in all that went on along the busy platform, and continued to stare across the railway tracks, feeling bored and a little lonely.

- (a) State whether the following statements are True or False. Write ‘T’ for True and ‘F’ for False. (You need not write the sentences, write only the numbers) 1 × 4 = 4
- (i) My parents did not think that I could travel alone.
 - (ii) I spent my time on the platform moving up and down and looking at the bookstalls.
 - (iii) When a train came, people silently moved on the platform.
 - (iv) I arrived at the station early in the morning.
- (b) Answer each of the following questions in about 30 words : 2×3 = 6
- (i) When, how and why did the narrator arrive at Ambala ?
 - (ii) What happened when a train arrived at the station ?
 - (iii) What did the narrator watch as he sat on his suitcase on the platform ?
6. (a) Write a report on a one-week programme undertaken by your school to clean up the classrooms, the school premises and its surroundings. Mention the roles of both students and teachers. (Word limit : 150 words) 2 + 8 = 10

OR

- (b) Write a letter to the Editor of an English daily about the unhealthy food items sold in and around your school, affecting the health of the students. (Word limit : 150 words) 2 + 8 = 10

OR

- (c) Write a precis of the following passage. Add a suitable title.

2 + 8 = 10

Among the misfortunes that trouble human beings, the loss of health is the most troublesome. A man cannot enjoy his wealth, his

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

happiness or his relations when he is sick. If you can give a sick man everything but leave him to his sufferings, he will feel that the world is lost to him. Even when he is laid on a bed of roses, he groans in physical agony, and remains sleepless. On the contrary, a beggar who is healthy, can enjoy a sound sleep even while lying on the bare ground. A man with good health can enjoy his food and choose his drink but a sick man cannot take a morsel, out of fear that his health may deteriorate. In fact, a healthy man is always envied by a rich man with poor health. If a sick man is surrounded with the pomp of a king, if his chair be made his throne, if his crutch be his sceptre, even then he will envy the good health of his meanest servant. His great palace would not be able to provide him the comfort that a man with a sound health gets even if he lives in a hut with thatched roof.

ANSWER

PART - A

PROSE

1. a. The narrator said this to the new fellow passenger when the latter fellow broke into the narrator's reverie saying that the narrator must be disappointed on seeing him as he was not so attractive as the companion who had just left.

The narrator asked if the new traveller had noticed whether the girl, who had left, kept her hair long or short.

The reply was that he had not noticed the girl's hair, but the girl had beautiful eyes though they were of no use to her as she was completely blind.

b. The narrator, A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, ate with his mother.

His mother was Ashiamma.

He ate with his mother, sitting on the floor of the kitchen .

His mother would place a banana leaf on which she would place rice and aromatic sambar, a variety of sharp, home-made pickle and a dollop of fresh coconut chutney.

c. Once the Tsar sought answers to his three vital questions. The first question was related to the important time of any action . He thought what would be the most important time when he could start a thing. The second question was about the correct people who would the most important to listen

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

to and whom he should avoid. The third and the last question that cropped in his mind was about the most important business in his life. The Tsar wanted to know what would be most important act in life. He had a belief that he would never face a failure if he could get the answers to those three questions.

The Tsar decided to consult a hermit when he was not satisfied with the varied answers he received.

The hermit whom the Tsar wanted to consult, lived in a wood.

The hermit was famous for his wisdom.

d. Here the speaker is the young boy named Roger.

Roger said this to Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones.

Roger wanted to go to the store to get some milk or something.

He hardly had any idea about the hospitality he was going to receive from Mrs. Jones. But what she said and did, was enough to bring about a great change in Roger. In her well-furnished kitchen, the woman heated some lima beans and ham. She made cocoa out of canned milk. She also offered a half of a ten cent cake to the boy who often kept starving for hours.

POETRY

2. a. Gieve Patel's "On Killing a Tree" is a satirical poem where the poet expresses his anger against the deliberate and ruthless killing of the trees. Killing a tree takes much time because a full grown tree is strong and well-rooted. A simple jab or knock of knife cannot kill it for its superior life-force and resilience. Gradually a tree grows into an adult with a strong stem, brownish bark, leaves and slowly consuming the earth, absorbing years of sunlight, air and water. Only hacking and chopping cannot kill a tree. It feels extreme pain, bleeds but is resilient. New leaves and branches come out from its stem near the ground and it gets back to its former shape and size.

It is not a simple jab of a knife or hacking or chopping that can kill a well-rooted tree. When its root is pulled out of the soil entirely after tying it with a rope, the tree is finally killed. Then the white, wet and unprotected root is exposed to the scorching heat of the sun for getting annihilated and killed. When the root turns brown, hard, deformed and dries up, the cruel process of killing a tree is complete without the slightest hope of its survival.

b. The poem "Asleep in the Valley" presents an idyllic description of nature with no direct reference to war. But the French-German war held in 1870 inspired the poet to write such a masterpiece. Himself, a boy of sixteen,

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

he presents in the poem a very young soldier, a victim of the atrocity of war, who is sleeping peacefully amidst a sunlit, quiet and beautiful valley. His smile is like an infants, gentle and without guile. But the sudden discovery of two red holes in the soldier's side startles all the readers as this image makes us confront the gloom and horrors of the futile war. We become conscious of the tragedy of war and start to believe that war is in reality nothing but an organized butchery of young people.

The poet Arthur Rimbaud vividly presents the ironic contrast between the warmth of beautiful nature and the violence of war that results only in cold, lifeless corpses. Here the poet wants to convey the message of peace to the entire human civilization. The poem ultimately overshadows our mind through the poet's pity for the war victims. Though it is not a loud protest, the poem poignantly touches the human heart and instills in them the urge to stop wars.

c. The quoted line is taken from "Shall I Compare Thee To A Summer's Day" or "Sonnet 18". The poet of this Sonnet is William Shakespeare.

Beauty is transient and perishable . Each and every beautiful object is subject to eventual decline or degeneration. By any means it cannot skip the cruel clutches of Time on it. Likewise the bewitching beauty of the poet's friend will also diminish with the passage of time.

The poet is so charmed by the beauty of his friend that in comparison summer stands inferior to his friend's beauty. But the poet knows well that beauty of his friend only can be eternalized through the indestructibility of the verses. As Art is immortal and can withstand the clutches of Time, only the poem can render the beauty of the poet's friend immortal. The poet firmly believes that his sonnet will be eternal, and so will be the enchanting beauty of his friend.

d. John Keats' poem "The Poetry of Earth" celebrates the eternal existence of music in the world of nature. Keats loves every form of beautiful nature with his heart and soul. The world is magically musical to him. Beauty of a beautiful object lies in the eyes of the beholder. Birds may bid farewell to the scorching summer but the tiny grasshopper remains there to make the earth musical. In the dull and desolate winter, the crickets warmly welcome with its shrill shouts. Thus the music of the earth keeps flowing through various forms of nature. And this is the true essence of the poem expressed with the sheer artistry of a great artist. With admirable craftsmanship and commanding poignancy the poem " The Poetry of Earth" creates wonderful feelings of romanticism in our heart.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

DRAMA

3. a. Here the speaker is Natalya Stepanovna.

The person spoken to is Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov.

Here 'the land' refers to the Oxen Meadows which is lodged between the birch woods and The Burnt Marsh .

In order to create a favourable situation to propose Natalya formally, Lomov refers to the closeness and friendly relation between the families of Lomovs and Chubokovs. In this context he mentions to the property known as the Oxen Meadows. But instantly Natalya claims that to be their family property for a long time. As Lomov tries to establish the fact that the land was inherited by him from his ancestors, Natalya too was obstinate to prove that the land belongs to them irrespective of its monetary value. Lomov argues that his aunt's grandmother gave the free use of those meadows forever to the peasants of Natatya's father in return of which they were to make bricks for her. But Natalya opposes insisting that their land is extended to the Burnt Marsh including Oxen Meadows. The storyline of the drama reveals that Oxen Meadows are stretched about 13.5 acres and worth approximately 300 roubles.

b. Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov is a young landowner, a bachelor, aged around 35. He is quite healthy though often complains of palpitations and anxiety for no or petty reasons. Lomov purposefully decides to place a marriage proposal to Natalya who is well-educated, an efficient house-keeper and quite decent looking, not because he loves her, but because he calculates the economic profit he is going to reap by this marriage. Lomov is very selfish and argumentative by nature . He gets involved in quarrels with Natalya over petty issues like the Oxen Meadows and pet dogs named Squeezer and Guess. Lomov ill-treats Natalya and her father Chubukov in the course of the quarrel. But then he himself experiences palpitations, numbness in the leg and an eventual collapse due to excessive stress. Finally he manages to propose which is instantly accepted by Natalya. Here Lomov is a representative of decadent feudal society that possesses a very narrow frame of mind to consider love and marriage, nothing but a deal.

c. Stepan Stepanovitch Chubukov, an elderly landowner of the play "The Proposal" says this to his daughter Natalya Stepanova.

The 'merchant referred here is Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov, a young landowner who is still a bachelor.

Natalya, the daughter of Chubukov is referred here as ' goods' in the quote mentioned.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

When Natalya comes to meet Lomov she was surprised because her father told her to meet the merchant who has come for 'his goods'. This remark reveals the depreciative attitude of a father towards her daughter in the Russian society. She is considered nothing but a commodity to be sold to a suitable suitor. This comment brings out the inferior values of feudal and patriarchal society regarding the position of women in the social strata.

OR

3. a. In the play "Charandas Chor" by Habib Tanvir the peasant has spoken this about the landlord.

Sattuwala, the peasant has introduced the village landlord to Charandas saying that he was a rich person having fields in ten villages. He has owned a tubewell, a water pump and electricity connection. The landlord is so rich that he has a huge stock of rice in the village while due to the famine the villagers have been dying due to starvation and malnutrition.

There was a famine in that village and many had starved to death or were suffering from severe malnutrition. But in spite of having his store full of rice, the landlord refused to help the unfed villagers. Rather he warned to get the villagers beaten by his hirelings. He was a great miser and an unparalleled tyrant who remained busy in counting money which he got from the usury at the time of the famine.

b. Habib Tanvir has adopted a Rajasthani folktale for his play "Charandas Chor". The folk elements used in this folk theatre are very interesting. The landlord's anxious and repeated call "oh Tetku! tetku re" compels us to remember Chhattisgarhi dramatic and musical folk culture of expressing one's anxious moments. The drama can be enacted without any special arrangements of props. The playwright has repeatedly used songs from Satnami books and Rawat dance form of folk origin. Lastly but most importantly the dialect used by Habib Tanvir is very common Hindi and Urdu and consequently the drama becomes more and more acceptable to the common mass who can be presented as the villagers waiting for the dole. All these folk ingredients have successfully contributed in making "Charandas Chor", a memorable folk theatre.

c. The Village Havaladar says this to Charandas, an honest thief in the play "Charandas Chor".

A golden platter was stolen.

Charandas, a dhobi by profession, was carrying a bundle of clothes that belonged to his customers and that attracted the attention of the Havaladar

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

who was on duty to check everyone's belongings to find out the stolen gold platter.

The Havaldar proposed Charandas to share the stolen good if he provides him the information about the thief who has stolen the golden platter. Here the irony lies in the fact that the Havaldar asks Charandas to help him to find out the thief who is actually Charandas himself.

GRAMMAR

4. a. i. The woman asked if/whether she was bothering him when she turned that corner.
- ii. Complex spiritual concepts could be conveyed to me in very simple , down-to-earth Tamil by my father.
- iii. No sooner had she left the train she would forget our brief encounter.
- iv. No man is as unhappy as I am.
- v. But thy eternal summer will remain unfaded.
- vi. I had a wish to kill you.
- b. i. a ,ii. out, iii. of, iv. against, v. from, vi. under .
- c. His answers filled me with a strange energy and enthusiasm.

UNSEEN COMPREHENSION

5. a. i. F
- ii. F
- iii. F
- iv. F
- b. i. The narrator arrived at Ambala by bus early in the evening.
He was going to his boarding school.
- ii. When a train arrived at the station it would be an inferno of heaving, shouting , agitated human bodies. As the carriage door was opened, a tide of people would sweep down upon the ticket collector at the gate. On every such occasion the narrator would be caught in the rush and be swept outside the station.
- iii. As the narrator sat on his suitcase on the platform he watched across the railway tracks and felt the trolleys rolling past him. He felt extremely bred and a little lonely.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

6. a. CLEANLINESS DRIVE AT XYZ SCHOOL

“Nirmal Vidyalaya Saptaha” (School Hygiene Week) is the most effective interventions under the Nirmat Vidyalaya Abhijan, an initiative launched in the year 2012. The drive has been accorded high acceptance and ownership by all. Recently our school had celebrated the week long programme from 24th March to 30th March with a purpose to trigger a positive behavioural change by engaging the students to advocate good practices to maintain cleanliness in the school and outside. The programme started with a rally. Banners () slogans, posters and festoons all highlighted the healthy and hygienic habits. One needs to adopt all the classrooms and the entire premise was swept and cleaned. Our teachers included some related activities such as handwash training, hygienic Mid-Day meal programme etc to it. A cultural programme was also conducted that included sit and draw competition, quiz contest and staging a play on the topic. The entire programme was a grand success.

b. To
The Editor
The Telegraph
Kolkata -700006

Sub: Selling of unhealthy food items around the school

Sir,

Through the lines of your esteemed daily, I want to air my views about the selling of unhealthy food items around the school and () damages caused by such food items. Though the students carry tiffin from home, still they prefer to indulge themselves in tasty junk food during the recess. The students fail to realize its damaging effects. None of the food vendors use hygienic items in the preparation of such food. They are below standard and prepared without due attention towards () the food value of the items. They only provide taste for the tongue, but affect our body disastrously. Sometimes over consumption of such items may lead to depression, tension, blood-clotting, heart ailments and nausea. It may readily spoil the future generation.

The local civic bodies and the school authority should take immediate steps to curb this perilous practice.

Yours faithfully,

The 4th of March, 2018

Srimanti Sen

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

c. HEALTH IS WEALTH

Poor health makes man an unfortunate figure. He suffers from physical and mental agony while a healthy person is happier even though he may be poor. A sick person can neither enjoy his food nor any luxury of life. He cannot even enjoy his life and always remains unhappy in comparison to a healthy person who not be financially well off, rather the poorest of poor.

PART - B

1.
 - i. The narrator had the compartment to himself up to c) Rohana.
 - ii. The coconut grove , where Abdul Kalam's father used to walk down every morning was about c) four miles.
 - iii. Bending over the sink he boy, Roger asked Mrs. Jones whether she a^ was gong to take him to jail.
 - iv. The hermit received none but c) common folk.
2.
 - i. The people with good eyesight fail to see what is right in front of them.
 - ii. According to Kalam's father the prayer makes a possible communion of the spirit between people.
 - iii. Mrs. Jones asked the boy to pick up the pocket book.
 - iv. The Tsar put on simple clothes before meeting the hermit because he did not want to reveal his own identity as the hermit used to meet only common folk.
 - v. The Tsar met the hermit alone disguised as a common man, without body guards.
 - vi. The ancestral house of Kalam was a fairly large pucca house made of limestone and brick, located on the Mosque street in Rameswaram.
 - vii. The girl described the narrator as very gallant young man.
 - viii. Mrs. Jones advised Roger not to repeat the mistake of snatching anyone's pocket book anymore because it would bring only misfortune to him and to behave in a proper way.
3.
 - i. The marks of wound of the soldier are c) in his side.
 - ii. The 'curled green twigs' rise from c) close to the ground.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

- iii. Nature's changing course is c) untrimmed.
- iv. "...he takes the lead" here 'He' is b) the grasshopper.
- 4.
 - i. The root is the most sensitive, white and wet part of the tree.
 - ii. The poem (Sonnet No. 18) gives life to the poet's friend.
 - iii. The poet brings out the innocence of the soldier in the poem "Asleep in the Valley" by comparing his smile to that of an infant's .
 - iv. The soldier is pale because he is dead.
 - v. The grasshopper rests beneath some pleasant weeds in hot and humid summer.
 - vi. As long as men can breathe and eyes can see , the young friend of the poet will be remembered in Shakespearean sonnet " Shall I Compare Thee To a Summer's Day".
 - vii. Repeated hacking and chopping cause the bark of the tree to bleed.
 - viii. The shrill song of the cricket is heard in " The Poetry of the Earth" from the stove.
- 5.
 - i. Lomov went to his neighbor, Chubukov's house c) to give a marriage proposal.
 - ii. Chubukov comments that Lomov's have had in their family b) lunacy.
 - iii. Lomov gave To Miranov for his dog. b) 125 roubles.
 - iv. Lomov's aunt's name is c) Nastasya Mihailovna.

OR

- i. The merchant's wife comes from a) Nandgaon.
- ii. Charandas takes from Sattuwala a) a bundle of coins.
- iii. The name of the gambler was a) Chait Ram.
- iv. The minister first inaugurates a) a cycle shop.

ENGLISH - B
2019
PART -A
(New Syllabus)

Total Time : 3 Hours 15 minutes

Total Marks : 80

Instructions to the Candidates :

1. *Special credit will be given for answers which are brief and to the point.*
2. *Marks will be deducted for spelling mistakes, untidiness and bad handwriting.*
3. *Figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.*

PART - A (Marks : 60)

1. **Answer any two of the following questions, each in about 100 words :** **6 × 2 = 12**

(a) "... the girl got up and began to collect her things."

Who is the girl? When did she get up ? Why did she get up to collect her things? What had the speaker thought about the brief encounter he had with the girl?

1 + 1 + 1 + 3

(b) "His answer filled me with a strange energy and enthusiasm."

Who is the speaker ? Whose answer is being referred to here? What was the answer?

1 + 1 + 4

(c) "You gonna take me to jail?"

Who asked this question and to whom? When did the speaker ask this question ? What reply did the speaker get?

2 + 3 + 1

(d) How was the wounded man revived and nursed ? Why did he ask forgiveness of the Tsar ? What did the Tsar do when he had gained the man for a friend ?

2 + 2 + 2

2. **Answer any two of the following questions, each in about 100 words :** **6 × 2 = 12**

(a) How does the poet describe the growth of a tree over the years ?
What are the different steps taken for killing a tree ? 4 + 2

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

- (b) “His smile
Is like an infant’s ...”
Whose ‘smile’ is being referred to here? Why is his smile compared to the smile of an infant? How does Nature take care of him?
1 + 3 + 2

- (c) “But thy eternal summer shall not fade”
Who is being referred to as ‘thy’? What is meant by ‘eternal summer’? Why shall not ‘thy eternal summer’ fade? 1 + 1 + 4

- (d) How does Keats show that the ‘poetry of earth’ never ceases? 6

3. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words :

6 × 1 = 6

- (a) “Why are you so formal in your get up ?” — Who is the speaker ?
Who is being spoken to? What led the speaker to make this comment?
1 + 1 + 4

- (b) Lomov came with a proposal to marry Natalya Stepanovna. What logic does he give for his decision ? 6

- (c) “I’m the most unhappy of men !”
Who said this ? Why did he say so ? How did the speaker get rid of his unhappiness ?
1 + 3 + 2

OR

- (a) What are the vows that Charandas take ? How does the Guru react to them ?

4 + 2

- (b) “You have stolen her heart”
Who is the speaker ? Why does the speaker say so ? Whose heart is ‘stolen’ and how ? What does the person spoken to think ?
1 + 1 + 2 + 2

- (c) Why does the queen pronounce death sentence on Charandas Chor ? 6

4. (a) Do as directed : 1 × 6 = 6

- (i) I don’t intend to give up what I have.

(Use the underlined word as a noun and rewrite)

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

- (ii) The Tsar said, "I come to you, wise man, for an answer to my questions." (Change into indirect speech)
- (iii) The man would have attacked you. (Change the voice)
- (iv) The door was open. (Turn into a negative sentence)
- (v) The sun began to sink behind the trees, the Tsar stuck the spade into the ground at last. (Turn into a complex sentence)
- (vi) The most important thing in the world was science. (Change into positive degree)

- (b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles and/or prepositions :

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$$

When my father came out.....(i).....the mosque after the prayers, people of different religions would be sitting outside, waiting(ii).....him. Many of them offered bowls of water(iii).....my father, who would dip his fingertips(iv).....them and say(v).....prayer. This water was then carried home.....(vi).....the invalids.

- (c) Correct the error in the following sentence by replacing the underlined word with the right one from the options given below :

$$1 \times 1 = 1$$

You might run that comb through your hair so you will look present.

[Options : presently / presentable / presenting]

5. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow :

Sometimes it is hard to believe that I've been up here in the hills all these years — fifty summers and monsoons and winters and Himalayan springs (there is no real spring in the plains) — because when I look back to the time of my first coming here, it seems like yesterday.

That probably sums it all up. Time passes, and yet it doesn't pass; people come and go, the mountains remain. Mountains are permanent things. They are stubborn, they refuse to move. You can blast holes out of them for their mineral wealth; or strip them of their trees and foliage, or dam their streams and divert their currents; or make tunnels and roads and bridges; but no matter how hard they try, humans cannot actually get rid of the mountains. That's what I like about them; they are here to stay. I

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

like to think that I have become a part of this mountain, this particular range, and that by living here for so long, I am able to claim a relationship with the trees, wild flowers, even the rocks that are an integral part of it. Yesterday, at twilight, when I passed beneath a canopy of oak leaves, I felt that I was a part of the forest. I put out my hand and touched the bark of an old tree, and as I turned away, its leaves brushed against my face, as if to acknowledge me.

- (a) State whether the following statements are *True* or *False*. Write ‘T’ for True and ‘F’ for False. (You need not write the sentences, write the numbers only) 1×4 = 4
- (i) The oak leaves formed a roof over the author.
 - (ii) The author does not like the fact that mountains are permanent things.
 - (iii) The author means to say that he has lived through all the seasons in the mountains.
 - (iv) Humans cannot do away with the mountains.
- (b) Answer each of the following questions in about 30 words : $2 \times 3 = 6$
- (i) What can man do to mountains ?
 - (ii) What does the author claim a relationship with ?
 - (iii) Why is it hard to believe for the author that he has lived in the hills for fifty years ?
6. (a) Write a report on a campaign on ‘Educate the Girl Child’ organised by your school. Mention the role of both students and teachers, purpose of this campaign, participation, response and so on. The report will be published in your school magazine. (Word limit: 150 words) 2 + 8 = 10

OR

- (b) Write a letter to the headmaster / headmistress of your school requesting him / her to make more variety of books available in the library.
(Word limit : 150 words) 2 + 8 = 10

OR

- (c) Write a precis of the following passage. Add a suitable title : 2 + 8 = 10

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

Charlie Chaplin once said, “In this age of scientific inventions, we think too much, we feel too little.” Science boosts up the modern craze for material prosperity. It has revolutionized our lives. It has made life more comfortable with various amenities. It is undoubtedly the driving force behind any human excellence. But it kills the soul of a man. Our skills and habits are changed by science. Excessive mechanization brings unhappiness because human faculties are slighted. A person starts believing that machines will do all for him, and this tendency becomes fatal in this high-tech world. But none can doubt that science has helped us to discover the hidden truth in nature. Can we ever imagine the modern age without computers, lasers, antibiotics, biotechnology or different electronic gadgets ? That is why it is said that science gives knowledge and power but not wisdom.

ANSWER

PART - A

PROSE

I. a. The girl in question, is the blind girl who travelled in the train as a co-passenger of the narrator.

When the train was approaching Saharanpur station, the girl got up.

The girl got up to collect her things as she was about to get down at Saharanpur station.

The narrator had a brief encounter with the girl in the train on his way to Mussoorie. He was so deeply moved by her sweet voice and beauty that his heart felt a thrill for her. Knowing that the girl would leave the train shortly and forget such a casual meeting with a stranger, the narrator could not but help remembering the sparkling voice and the beautiful smell of the girl.

b. Here the speaker is Dr. A.P. J. Abdul Kalam, the author of ‘Strong Roots’.

The person whose answer is being referred to here is the author’s father, Jainulabdeen.

Dr. Kalam found a great teacher and an ideal mentor in his father. He learnt the lessons of life and spirituality from this wise and humble man. Kalam learnt the values like discipline, tolerance and fellow-feelings from him. Kalam’s father was a true spiritualist and that virtue of spirituality reflected in his way

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

of living and action. Kalam minutely observed and appreciated his father and received confidence from his counselling. His father taught him not to be afraid of adversity, for every odd situation in our life opens up an opportunity for introspection. And these lessons filled Kalam with energy and enthusiasm. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam also had a firm belief on the absolute power of a divine being. In fact whatever he learnt from his father, he practically applied in the every walk of his own life though they belonged to completely two different worlds.

c. Here Roger asked this question to Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones.

On reaching her home Mrs. Jones tenderly asked the name of the boy first and then asked him to go to the sink and wash his face using warm water. She also offered him a clean towel so that he looked tidy. At that moment, bending over the sink, Roger asked this question.

Mrs. Jones replied that with that dirty and untidy face she was not going to take him anywhere.

d. There was a large wound in the stomach of the bearded man and that wound was nursed by the Tsar by tying a bandage with his handkerchief and the hermit's towel but the wound continued to bleed profusely. The Tsar repeatedly bandaged the wound and took him to the hermit's hut where the man was given water and laid on the bed for rest.

Just like a typical supreme ruler the Tsar did even not know that the man was his sworn enemy and nursed the intention to kill him, at the earliest chance. Ironically the Tsar had saved the life of that person who was after his (Tsar's) life.

The Tsar forgave his enemy when the man shed all his anger and hatred. He was so happy that he wanted to send his physicians and servants for the man's treatment and service. He also promised to restore all his property unconditionally.

POETRY

2. a. In the first stanza the poet describes the slow and steady growth of a tree over the years. It breaks open the surface of the earth and rises out of it. It feeds upon the solid exterior of the earth. It drains away all the nutrients from the soil and consumes the vitality of the earth. A tree receives many years of sunlight, air and water to grow into a massive shape. The tree takes deep root in the soil and leaves keep coming out of its leprous hide to renew the cycle of life.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

The poem 'On Killing a Tree' pictures man's cruelty to Nature. It is very difficult to kill a tree easily. Mere hacking and chopping with an axe cannot kill a tree. The tree is tied with strong ropes. The tree is hacked and pulled out of the earth's secure shelter. Ultimately the tree chokes and dies after various processes of annihilation. It becomes incapable of shooting new buds and twigs. Under the heat of the sun it dries and crunches and turns brown and this ensures that there is no chance of its coming back to life again.

b. The 'smile' of the young soldier is referred to here.

The poem 'Asleep in the Valley' gives us a unique picture of a very young soldier who is sleeping and his guileless smile resembles an infant's gentleness and innocence. As a child is the incarnation of purity and mildness, the young soldier's infant-like smile seems to be free from all the earthly troubles that engulfs the entire world.

Nature plays a significant role in the poem 'Asleep in the Valley' when it provides the young dead soldier with a pillow made of fern, heavy undergrowth to lie on, sun-soaked bed, flowers at his feet and keeps him warm. Nature treated this dead soldier with the utmost love and care when the entire human civilization has failed to protect him from the clutches of death.

c. The poet's young friend whom he praised in 'Sonnet 18' is being referred to as 'thy'.

The poet William Shakespeare compares the unchangeable beauty of his friend to the pleasant season of summer. The poet firmly believes his friend's beauty to be superior to that of summer's as his friend's beauty is not transient or subject to fade with the passage of time.

The poet is fully aware of the sublimity of his own creation. He knows very well that his verse will remain the source of eternal joy to its readers forever. With this firm conviction he delightfully declares that his dear friend will conquer death. The poet preserves his friend's eternal beauty in the sonnet which will be enjoyed and appreciated by people of all generations. As a result the beauty of the young man will get an eternal lease of life.

d. The Romantic poet John Keats believes that poetry is the essential part of life. According to him 'poetry' is the celebration of beauty which is neither platonic nor abstract but sensuous and imaginative.

And he expresses this philosophy through his poetry strongly. When the sun is hot, birds faint and they hide in the cooling trees. The poet listens to the sound of the grasshopper running from hedge to hedge crossing the new-

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

mown meadows. The grasshopper is never done with the luxuries of summer and in the absence of the song birds in the scorching heat, the grasshopper takes the lead and charms all with its own music. Again in winter nature changes . Frost deepens the silence of the winter evening and seemingly earth's music is totally exhausted . But suddenly the song of the cricket is heard and the cold winter is warmed by the music of these insects. The poet claims that the poetry of the earth is never dead. The change of seasons cannot stop or cease the eternal flow of music of the earth, rather nature offers numerous ways to celebrate earth's poetry.

DRAMA

3. a. Here Chubokov is the speaker.

Ivan Vassilevitch Lomov is being spoken to.

Lomov has come to Chubukov's house wearing a dress —jacket and white gloves with an intention to impress Natalya whom he wanted to propose for marriage, formally. After the formal exchange of courtesies Chubukov, without knowing of the actual reason, asks Lomov why he was dressed up in such a manner.

b. Lomov has ultimately decided to marry with an intention to solve many problems and without a single trace of real love for his would be wife. He urgently needs to lead a quiet and regular life. According to Lomov, Natalya was not bad-looking, rather was well-educated and an excellent house-keeper. He does not expect more than that from his wife. Lastly the huge landed property to be inherited by Natalya is also a major reason behind his decision to marry Natalya. Lomov suffers from palpitations and anxiety attacks and becomes so stressed that eventually feels numbness in the leg and collapses. So he needed someone to nurse him.

c. Here the speaker is Chubukov.

Lomov fell unconscious during the altercation concerning the superiority of their hunting dogs, Squeezer and Guess. When Lomov loses his senses Natalya seems to be very concerned about Lomov anticipating the cancellation of the proposed marriage and Chubukov too exclaimed in regret and self pity.

After Lomov recovered from palpitations and anxiety attacks, Chubukov did not want to waste time in putting Lomov's hand into his daughter Natalya's and get them married . Chubokov showered his blessings upon the couple and asked them to leave him to live in peace.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

3. a. In the play “Charandas Chor”, one of the principal characters, the Guru exercises his evil influences upon the innocent and uneducated poor villagers and makes his fortune by collecting Guru Dakshina from his disciples. Again the scene shows how the disciples of the Guru indulge in all sorts of vices in spite of promising not to do so. Charandas too makes four promises of his own and vows not to tell lies. Charandas promised never to eat from a golden plate, never to ride an elephant and lead the procession, never to marry a queen and lastly never to accept the throne of a king. These oaths taken by Charandas play a vital role for the development of the plot of the drama. This scene of the drama also focuses light on the incapable and self-seeking and corrupt policeman.

The Guru did not take Charandas seriously at first sight. Even he mocked all the four vows that Charandas had taken before him and advised him not to boast. He emphasized upon the fact that Charandas should never tell lies and blessed him abundantly to remain honest.

b. Here the speaker is the maid of the queen.

The maid of the queen says so because the queen Kalavati was dying for Charandas.

The queen’s heart is stolen. Queen Kalavati was deeply impressed by the truthfulness of Charandas and moved by his simplicity and honesty to his vows made to his Guru. Thus unknowingly Charandas stole the heart of the queen.

Here the person spoken to is Charandas who thinks and believes that it is his job to steal things but he has never stolen a heart before. He laughed at the remark made by the maid of the queen.

c. Queen Kalavati was deeply impressed by the truthfulness of Charandas and was so eager to marry him that she left no stone unturned to take care of Charandas in her bed chamber. When all those tricks of luring Charandas failed to produce favourable results, the Queen proposed to marry him. But Charandas declined the Queen’s proposal of marriage and also refused to keep the entire episode a secret as he had pledged before his Guru to be ‘truthful’ to all. Outraged by anger, jealousy and urge for revenge she pronounced the death sentence on Charandas. In order to keep the prestige of her royal self intact the queen punished Charandas with a death sentence. The Queen decides to kill Charandas as she wanted to wipe out the living witness of all her weakness and guilt- consciousness. She strongly believed in the dictum ‘dead men tell no tales’.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

GRAMMAR

4. a. i. I have no intention to give up what I have.
- ii. The Tsar said to the wise man that he had come to him for an answer to his questions.
- iii. You would have been attacked by the man.
- iv. The door was not closed/shut.
- v. As the sun began to sink behind the trees, the Tsar stuck the spade into the ground at last.
- vi. No other thing in the world was as important as science.
- b. i. of, ii. for, iii. to, iv. in, v. a, vi. for.
- c. You might run that comb through your hair so you look presentable.

UNSEEN COMPREHENSION

5. a. i. T
- ii. F
- iii. T
- iv. T
- b. i. Man can blast holes out of mountains for the mineral wealth, strip them of their trees and foliage , or build dams on the streams and divert their currents and also make tunnels and roads and bridges for smooth communication.
- ii. The author claims to have a relationship with the trees, wild flowers and the rocks that are integral part of the mighty mountains.
- iii. When the author looked back to the time of his first coming to the hills, it seemed like yesterday to him though he had already been living there for fifty years.
6. a. CAMPAIGN ORGANISED TO PROMOTE EDUCATION FOR GIRL CHILD

We all know that poverty, lack of infrastructure, gender bias and an abysmal stagnation toward the education of girls have snuffed out many a young dream . In a bid to encourage the birth and education of girls, our school conducted a campaign on ‘Educate the Girl Child’ in January 2019. Various activities and programmes were designed to bring focus to the core concerns

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of the campaign like female foeticide, female infanticide, and proper stress on their education. These activities included essay writing, slogan writing and drawing competitions which encouraged the students to think of innovative methods to put across the message of saving, nurturing and educating the girl child. Other aspects of the programme included engaging the community and spreading the message about merits of the campaign. This was successfully achieved by performing street plays and organising awareness rallies which reached out to more than 2000 people through its actions. The students, the teachers and the non-teaching staff heartily took part in the programme.

b. To

The Headmaster
ABC High School

Sub: Humble prayer for buying more books for the school library

Sir,

With due respect, I, Soumen Das, on behalf of the students of our school, beg to state that ours is a renowned school in this locality with almost four thousand students. Most of us are very eager to learn more. Only the text books can-not satisfy the thirst for knowledge. So we want to quench our thirst for knowledge by reading novels, poems, plays, biographies etc. But the number of books in the library has remained the same for the last few years. They are insufficient in proportion to the number of students. Most of the books available in the library have become tattered due to overuse. Many important reference books are not available in the library. It is not possible for a student to buy all kinds of books from the market. Moreover, it is needless to mention how helpful a good library maybe to both the students as well as the teachers.

So I pray and hope that you would be kind enough to buy more books for our school library and oblige hereby.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,
Soumen Das
Class xii Roll no. 10

c. Wisdom Loses To Science

The supremacy of science over human existence has a great impact in twin ways. Science has completely transformed the human life for a much

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better and smooth one. But it has left a deep impression on the human soul that remains downcast in spite of miraculous scientific excellences around it. Though we , the human are awestruck at the scientific revolutions, have lost all the way to achieve wisdom at the same time.

PART - B

1.
 - i. The girl in the train compartment thought the narrator to be c) gallant and serious.
 - ii. Abdul Kalam's father would convey complex spiritual concepts in simple down -to-earth c) Tamil.
 - iii. On entering her room Mrs. Jones asked Roger to c) wash his face.
 - iv. The wounded man was actually b) enemy of the Tsar.
2.
 - i. The narrator thought aunts usually to be 'formidable creatures'.
 - ii. Kalam's father, a spiritualist, used to avoid all inessential comforts and luxuries.
 - iii. Roger was wearing tennis shoes and blue jeans.
 - iv. The hermit was sowing seeds in the beds that had been dug the day before.
 - v. The high priest of Rameswaram temple , Pakshi Lakshmana Sastry was a very close friend to Abdul Kalam's father.
 - vi. According to the hermit, the most important thing is to do good to the man who is present at the moment in front of us.
 - vii. Roger and Mrs. Luella Bates Washington Jones met by the sidewalk at about 11 O'clock at night.
 - viii. The girl in the story "The Eyes Have It" was getting off at Saharanpur.
3.
 - i. Green twigs rise from close to the ground are b) curled.
 - ii. Nature is pleaded to keep the soldier b) warm.
 - iii. "...his gold complexion dimmed ." Here ' his' refers to a) the sun.
 - iv. Being tired , the grasshopper rests beneath c) pleasant weed.
4.
 - i. The strength of the trees lies in its roots.
 - ii. The soldier is lying stretched in the heavy undergrowth in the lap of nature.

5 YEAR QUESTIONS WITH SAMPLE ANSWERS

- iii. The poem “ Shall I Compare Thee to a Summer’s Day” is a celebrated Shakespearean sonnet.
 - iv. The birds hide in cooling trees when they are ‘faint with the hot sun’.
 - v. On a lone, cold and silent winter evening, one might hear the shrill song of the crickets from the stove.
 - vi. Death shall not brag that the poet’s friend would wander in its shadow.
 - vii. The stream that is flowing through the valley, leaves ‘long strands of silver’ on the bright green grass.
 - viii. The expression ‘consuming the earth ‘means that the trees feed on the earth and draws its sustenance.
- 5.
- i. Lomov wanted to remind Natalya that her dog was c) overshot.
 - ii. The worst of Lomov’s physical problems is a) the way he sleeps.
 - iii. Natalya suggested Lomov should not go for foxes but a) catch black beetles.
 - iv. Chubukov said that Lomov’s younger aunt had run away with d) an architect.

OR

- i. Mister Babu Das is the name of the c) havaldar.
 - ii. The woman made her ornaments from c) Raigarh.
 - iii. The villagers who have come to the landlord seeking help are suffering from a terrible a) famine.
 - iv. The queen gave five coins to the guru for teaching Charandas d) never to tell a lie.
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