

This Question Paper consists of 20 questions and 11 printed pages.

Roll No.

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Code No. **65/AS/3**

Set **C**

**ENGLISH**  
**(202)**

Day and Date of Examination .....

Signature of Invigilators 1. ....

2. ....

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**General Instructions :**

1. Candidate must write his/her Roll Number on the first page of the Question Paper.
2. Please check the Question Paper to verify that the total pages and total number of questions contained in the Question Paper are the same as those printed on the top of the first page. Also check to see that the questions are in sequential order.
3. For the objective type of questions, you have to choose any **one** of the four alternatives given in the question, i.e., (A), (B), (C) or (D) and indicate your correct answer in the Answer-Book given to you. In the case of fill in the blanks, the correct/appropriate answers should be written in the Answer-Book.
4. All the questions including objective-type questions are to be answered within the allotted time and no separate time limit is fixed for answering objective-type questions.
5. Making any identification mark in the Answer-Book or writing Roll Number anywhere other than the specified places will lead to disqualification of the candidate.
6. Write your Question Paper Code No. 65/AS/3, Set **C** on the Answer-Book.

# ENGLISH

(202)

Time : 3 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 100

*Note* : (i) This Question Paper has *four* Sections, 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'.

(ii) *All* the questions are compulsory including those where internal choice is given.

(iii) All answers have to be written in the answer script provided.

## SECTION-A

### ( Reading )

( Marks : 15 )

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

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1. No one knows exactly how old the pyramids are. A thousand years before Christ, they were already old and mysterious. The Great Pyramid at Giza has been attributed to King Cheops of the fourth dynasty (about 2900 BC).
2. The pyramids are tombs. The ancient Egyptian kings believed that their future lives depended upon the perfect preservation of their bodies. The dead were therefore embalmed and the mummies were hidden below the level of the ground in the interior of these great masses of stone. Even the inner passages are blocked and concealed from possible robbers. Food and other necessities were put in the tombs for the kings to eat in their future lives.
3. The building of such a tremendous structure was a marvellous engineering feat. It is said that it took 100000 men working for twenty years to build the Great Pyramid! Each block of stone is 7 metres high. Some are 5.5 metres wide. Let's see if we can trace the story of the building of this particular pyramid.



4. The blocks of limestone and granite used in building the pyramid were brought by boat from quarries across the Nile and from the South. This could be done for only three months each spring when the Nile was flooded. So it took twenty years and some 500000 trips to bring all the stones needed! Boats unloaded at a landing space connected to the site of the pyramid by a stone road. The blocks, weighing about 2 tonnes each, were then pulled up the road on sledges by gangs of men. Stone blocks pulled up the road were laid out in neat rows and then pulled to the site by the gangs of men. The number of blocks in the Great Pyramid have been established at 2300000.
5. As the pyramid rose, a huge ramp was built to get the materials to higher levels. Gangs of men pulled the blocks up the ramp. Each layer of the pyramid was made of blocks of limestone set side-by-side. Mortar was used to slide the stones, rather than to cement them together. Blocks in the centre were rough, but those on the outside were cut more carefully. The final surface was made of very smooth limestone with almost invisible joints. The pyramid has three inside chambers with connecting passages.

- (a) Fill in the blanks/Answer the following briefly : 5
- (i) The ancient Egyptian kings used to build \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (ii) Food and other necessities were put in the tombs in anticipation that they would \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (iii) The Great Pyramid at Giza is an example of marvellous engineering feat because \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (iv) When were the blocks of limestone and granite used in building the Great Pyramid brought and why? 2
- (b) Find a word in the passage that means the following : 1
- (i) huge (Para 3)
- (ii) a slope joining two levels (Para 5)
- (c) Fill in the blanks with *one* word only : 2
- The pyramids are (i) structures in which the dead bodies of the ancient Egyptian kings were (ii) . The Great Pyramid at Giza is an (iii) in itself. It is built of the blocks of (iv) and granite.

2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

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1. There are two main problems which bother educationists in our country—the problem of religious and moral instruction in a land which has people of many faiths and the second problem associated with the fact that a large variety of languages are spoken by the people here.
2. Children should be trained to love one another, be kind and helpful to others, be gentle to animals, be observant and think right. It is important to teach them to read and write, to count and calculate. Nevertheless, it is equally important to mould their personality in the right way.
3. In almost all schools, we have boys and girls born in different faiths, belonging to families that live diverse ways of life and follow different forms of worship associated with different religions. Schools should promote an atmosphere of mutual respect, better understanding and helpful cooperation among all. We must help children understand that we should remain united. We should teach them to speak and understand more languages than one, to appreciate and respect the different religions as we are all similar as human beings. Boys and girls can be taught national values by promoting facilities for religious teaching of all communities to help develop a broader outlook.

(a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer the following questions :

- (i) State one problem that bothers our educationists. 1
- (ii) As far as studies are concerned, what should the children be taught? 1
- (iii) What kind of atmosphere should be promoted in schools? 1
- (iv) In spite of all the differences, how can we teach children to remain united? 1



- (b) Find antonyms of the following words from the passage : 1
- (i) Similar (Para 3)
  - (ii) Criticise (Para 3)
- (c) Find synonyms of the following words from the passage :  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
- (i) Trouble (Para 1)
  - (ii) Encourage (Para 3)
  - (iii) Shape (Para 2)
  - (iv) Collaboration (Para 3)

SECTION-B

( Writing )

( Marks : 25 )

3. Write a paragraph in about 100 words on any one of the following : 7
- (a) The pleasures of reading
  - (b) The forbidden fruit is always sweetest
  - (c) A character from a book or a movie
4. The use of mobile phone is becoming very popular even among the students. These gadgets have proved to be very useful in our day-to-day life. Write a speech in about 100 words on the topic 'Mobile Phone : A Blessing of Science'. 7
5. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner of your city complaining about the broken roads of your locality. You are Amrit, 96, Nehru Road, Agra. 7
6. Aditya has to go to attend his friend's birthday party at his home. When he leaves, his mother is not at home. So he leaves a message for her stating where he is going, why and when he'll return. Supposing yourself to be Aditya, write a message in about 50 words for his mother. 4

SECTION-C

( Grammar )

( Marks : 30 )

7. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks. For each blank there are four options. Choose the most appropriate option for each blank. The first one has been done for you : 1×6=6

It is quite clear from the data collected that (i) government schools the students don't use English language (ii) speaking to others at all. Only (iii) students (iv) speaking English in government schools which is below average (v). Hindi is spoken by a maximum number (vi) the students.

Example :	(A) from	(B) in	(C) that	(D) on
(i)	(A) from	(B) in	(C) at	(D) on
(ii)	(A) to	(B) on	(C) for	(D) from
(iii)	(A) by	(B) a few	(C) few	(D) the few
(iv)	(A) is	(B) a few	(C) are	(D) am
(v)	(A) by	(B) but	(C) not	(D) from
(vi)	(A) at	(B) so	(C) of	(D) on

8. Make one sentence from two. Use the sentence in bracket. Use wherever needed : 1×3=3

(a) We often go to visit our uncle in Agra.  
(It is only 80 miles away.)

(b) Shiva is one of my closest friends.  
(I have known him for a very long time.)

(c) Glasgow is the largest city in Scotland.  
(My brother lives there.)

9. Read the following sentences carefully and select the correct form of verb shown in bracket along each sentence : 1×6=6

(a) Every boy and every girl \_\_\_\_\_ (has/have) to join school.

(b) She as well as you \_\_\_\_\_ (is/are) intelligent.



- (c) Bread and butter \_\_\_\_ (was/were) his daily diet.
- (d) The king with all his ministers \_\_\_\_ (were/was) killed.
- (e) Game after game (were/was) \_\_\_\_ played.
- (f) The scholar and the poet \_\_\_\_ (are/is) dead.

**10.** Read the sentences carefully and fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions given in the box :

1×3=3

at, on, in

- (a) They arrived \_\_\_\_ Friday.
- (b) I don't like going out \_\_\_\_ night.
- (c) I learnt to drive \_\_\_\_ four weeks.

**11.** Select the correct form of phrasal verb shown in the bracket along each sentence and fill in the blank :

1×6=6

- (a) The bus was full. We couldn't \_\_\_\_ (get on/get up).
- (b) \_\_\_\_ (Look out/Look up), there's a car coming.
- (c) Are you looking \_\_\_\_ (forwarding to/forward to) the party next week?
- (d) It was my first flight. I was nervous as the plane \_\_\_\_ (took of/took off).
- (e) Why did you \_\_\_\_ (run off/run away) from me?
- (f) A woman got into the car and \_\_\_\_ (drove off/drove of).

**12.** Fill in the blanks with correct adjectives given in the brackets :

1×6=6

- (a) Did you have \_\_\_\_ (enough/few) food?
- (b) \_\_\_\_ (Who/Whose) is this pen?
- (c) His condition is \_\_\_\_ (more worse/worse) than yours.
- (d) I can't hear you. You must speak \_\_\_\_ (loud/louder).
- (e) He is the \_\_\_\_ (little/least) affected of all.
- (f) It is raining \_\_\_\_ (quite/quintely) hard.



SECTION-D  
**( Literature )**  
( Marks : 30 )

**13.** Complete the statements given below by choosing from the options that follow : 1×3=3

(a) Who among the following was not present in Shivaji's court in the chapter, *The Return of Lion*?

- (A) Shivaji
- (B) Ram Das
- (C) Sambhaji
- (D) Pandit Rao

(b) Which country fulfills half of its demand for paper by recycling?

( *New Good Things from Rubbish* )

- (A) US
- (B) Japan
- (C) India
- (D) Germany

(c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru could not send a gift to his daughter on her 18th birthday because

- (A) he had forgotten her date of birth
- (B) he was unwell
- (C) he did not have money
- (D) he was in a prison

( *A Birthday Letter* )





14. Answer any *one* of the following questions in about 100 words : 5

(a) Why did grandfather take Raja to the oldman? Do you think the oldman saved Raja's life? Give reasons for your answer.

(b) How does Mother Teresa help the poor?

( *Caring for Others* )

15. Answer any *two* of the following questions in *one* or *two* sentence(s) each : 2×2=4

(a) Why and how did the hundred yard race get reduced to a walk?

( *Nine Gold Medals* )

(b) What habits of Valodya showed that he was quite impulsive?

( *My Elder Brother* )

(c) What gift did Kezia prepare for her father?

( *The Little Girl* )

16. Answer any *two* of the following questions in 30 to 40 words each : 2×2=4

(a) How did the Indian people and Government recognize and know Ustad Bismillah Khan?

( *Ustad Bismillah Khan* )

(b) Why wouldn't the parrot talk?

( *The Parrot Who Couldn't Talk* )

(c) Why wouldn't the teachers let the tiger's master enter the Headmaster's room to fetch the tiger?

( *A Tiger Comes to Town—II* )



17. Complete the statements given below by choosing the most appropriate options from those that follow : 1×2=2

(a) Who seek shelter in the trees at night?

( *Tall Trees* )

- (A) Tired travellers
- (B) Birds
- (C) Very small monkeys
- (D) Drops of dew

(b) What kind of words are the poet recommending in the poem, *The Truth*?

- (A) Honest and bitter words
- (B) Strong words
- (C) Sweet, soft and pleasant words
- (D) Pacifying words

18. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : 1×4=4

This kind of sublime forgiveness was not natural to my father. I had thought that he would be angry, say hard things, and strike his forehead. But he was so wonderfully peaceful, and I believe this was due to my clean confession. A clean confession, combined with a promise never to commit the sin again, is the purest type of repentance. I know that my confession made my father feel absolutely safe about me, and increased his affection for me beyond measure.

( *Stealing and Atonement* )

- (a) What 'sin' is the author talking about? 1
- (b) How did the father react to the author's confession? 1
- (c) According to the narrator, what is the purest type of repentance? 1
- (d) Find a word from the passage which has opposite meaning of the word given below : 1

'Safe'



19. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : 1×4=4

Plastic crap can only be turned into a product of lower quality—a plastic might be cleaned, cut into very very tiny pieces and used to stuff seat cushions, a mixture of plastic waste can be recycled into plastic ‘timber’ and used to make durable fencing. But a lot of plastic waste still has to be thrown away. Metals are different. Any car on the road today will consist, in part, of earlier cars that have been scrapped and recycled into new steel and other metals.

( *New Good Things from Rubbish* )

- (a) How can plastic be reused?  
(b) Why does a lot of plastic have to be thrown away?  
(c) How are metals different from plastic?  
(d) Find a word from the passage which has the same meaning as a word given below :

‘Leftover’

20. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : 1×4=4

And I have learned too  
to laugh with only my teeth  
and shake hands without my heart.  
I have also learned to say, ‘Goodbye’,  
when I mean ‘Good-riddance’;  
to say, ‘Glad to meet you’,  
without being glad; and to say ‘It’s been  
nice talking to you’, after being bored.

- (a) What does the poet mean by the second line “to laugh with only my teeth”? 1  
(b) Why does the poet learn to say things opposite to what he feels like? 1  
(c) Who is the poet? 1  
(d) What does ‘good-riddance’ mean here? 1

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