

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER (2023-24)

CLASS -Xith

SUBJECT-ENGLISH( Special)

Time-3Hours.

M.M.: 80

**General Instructions-**

1. The Question paper contains two sections- Reading skill and Writing skill.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

Section-A

Reading Skill

**1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:. (20)**

1. Floods are not new to India and this sub-continent, but in recent years the problem has received much greater attention perhaps largely because it has led to much greater damage than in the past. Even though information on the impending occurrence of floods is now more accurate and certainly more timely, often there is very little time or support infrastructure in place by which damage can be minimized. This is particularly true in the case of flash floods resulting from sudden and excessively heavy rain.
2. In the case of India flooding is very much a function of the seasonal nature of our rainfall. The monsoons are spread over a short period during the year and often bring a concentrated volume of rain, which cannot be absorbed by the earth and finds outlet only in the form of streams that join up with our major river systems. But, flooding is not confined only to the main rivers of the country, often smaller tributaries and streams can cause heavy damage as well. Once these streams spill over their banks they could cause excessive harm, mainly because those living near the banks of these streams particularly in mountain areas do not have easy recourse to moving away quickly.
3. One major factor that could lead to a higher severity of flooding in the future is the danger of climate change. While the evidence of the nature of impacts resulting from climate change on precipitation and flooding at the regional level is not entirely clear, it could happen that the Indian subcontinent witnesses and suffers the effects of a significantly changed pattern of monsoons. One set of scientists has estimated that the monsoons could be shorter in duration, but far more intensive. In other words, much greater precipitation would take place in a much shorter period of time, thereby increasing the danger of floods. Climate change is the result of human actions through the increased concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, of which carbon dioxide is the most prominent.
4. At the local level also human actions have heightened the danger of flood through the cutting of trees in the mountains as well as in the plains. In the case of India, the ecological damage through deforestation of the Himalayas has led to large-scale erosion of the mountain slopes and high levels of siltation. This leads to deposition of silt on the riverbeds in the plains and hence spill over of water whenever the volume in the river reaches a certain level. With siltation on the river beds, flooding occurs even at very shallow water levels. The vulnerability of the population has increased substantially because of population pressures, symbolized, for instance, by the stubborn and perhaps helpless settling of slum dwellers on the banks of the river Yamuna in Delhi, which is merely a trickle most

of the year, but bursting its banks during the monsoons as has been the case this year.

5. Flood forecasting is critical to minimizing the damage from floods. It is for this reason that the Central Water Commission has set up a network of forecasting stations, which cover the most important flood prone inter state rivers in the country. These stations produce forecasts that are used to alert the public and to mobilize various official agencies so that they take both preventive as well as relief measures whenever required. However, even in cases where forecasts have been timely and generally accurate, people have often been reluctant to move away, because in most cases they lack the means and physical options for moving away from a danger zone to one that is relatively safe. In the case of flash floods, forecasts are difficult to make, and often the time available for relief is very short.

**A. Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option:**

1. **The problem of floods has been considered important recently because.....**
  - (a) there are flash floods
  - (b) floods are unpredictable
  - (c) the rivers change their courses
  - (d) these cause much greater damage
2. **The danger of floods is not minimised as.....**
  - (a) flood forecasting is inaccurate
  - (b) there is little time available for safety measures
  - (c) people are scared and act in panic
  - (d) support infrastructure is poor
3. **India suffers from floods during monsoons because.....**
  - (a) it rains very heavily and continually
  - (b) the embankments of the rivers are weak
  - (c) the streams and rivers spill over
  - (d) the streams are full of silt
4. **Climate change is the direct result of.....**
  - (a) increased concentration of green house gases
  - (b) explosion of nuclear devices
  - (c) fire in oil wells in the gulf region
  - (d) significantly changed pattern of monsoons
5. **The worst hit people are slum dwellers because.....**
  - (a) they are stubborn and helpless
  - (b) they do not have means to move away quickly
  - (c) they have concentrated in large numbers
  - (d) they have settled on the banks of the rivers
6. **The word 'precipitation' in para 3 means.....**
  - (a) forming a precipitate
  - (b) separation of solid material from liquid
  - (c) falling of rain in an area
  - (d) the quality of being exact or accurate

**B. Answer the following questions in brief:**

7. Why does India suffer from floods during monsoons?
8. Who are the worst hit people?
9. Which human action have heightened the danger of flood?
10. the words from passage which are similar in meaning.
  - (a) Fall of rain in an area
  - (b) Harshness

**OR**

1. Gandhi never urged anyone to renounce wealth or power. He taught a set of values that might make happiness less dependant on material possessions. "As long as you desire inner help and comfort from anything, you should keep it," he suggested tolerantly. Otherwise, he said, you might renounce a worldly asset 'in a mood of self-sacrifice or out of a stern sense of duty' but want it back and suffer.
2. "I wholeheartedly detest," Gandhi declared, "this mad desire to destroy distance and time, to increase animal appetites, and to go to the ends of the earth in search of their satisfaction. None of this is taking the world a step nearer its goal."
3. Gandhi is known for his successful efforts to liberate India. Actually, for him the development of the Indian into a free man was more important than the freeing of India. Most of Gandhi's followers in India were not Gandhians and did not share his ideals; they mere accepted his leadership because it smoothed the way to their objective which was an Indian nation without the British but with all the usual attributes of nationhood. For them, national independence was an end, a goal in itself: for him it was a means to a better man and better life, and because his heart was heavy with doubts whether these purposes would be furthered by the manner in which independence was achieved—two bleeding children torn violently from the body of mother India—he did not celebrate on August 15, 1947, the day the Indian nation came into his own world—he was sad and refused congratulations.
4. Gandhi was a nationalist, he loved India, but he was no Indo-maniac. He said he would not hurt England to help India. All the years he fought British-Boer racial discrimination in South Africa and British imperialism in India he never despised or revised 'the enemy'. He wanted to understand them. The British in India were victims of their past. In liberating India Gandhi thought he was also freeing England for a new future.
5. For mental health, Gandhi prescribed truth. He brought for himself a unity of what he believed, what he did and what he said. Creed, deed and word for one. This is the integration which is integrity or truth. When utterances conflict with actions and actions with beliefs the individual is split, and sick. Gandhi preached what he practised and practised what he believed. I found him healthy, happy, and light-hearted despite his many sorrows and burdens. He enjoyed inner harmony.

- 'Perhaps', the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote of Gandhi, 'he will not succeed.  
Perhaps he will fail as the Buddha failed and as Christ failed to wean men from their iniquities, but he will always be remembered as one who made his life a lesson for all ages to come.'

**A. Answer the following questions by choosing the most 0 option: 6**

1. **The set of values that Gandhiji taught people.....**
  - (a) made them renounce wealth or power
  - (b) to give up the mad desire to destroy distance and time
  - (c) made happiness less dependant on material assets
  - (d) to have a spirit of self-sacrifice
2. **For Gandhiji, the most valuable object was.....**
  - (a) political freedom of India
  - (b) material development of India
  - (c) renouncing worldly assets
  - (d) development of Indians into free people
3. **Most of Gandhiji's followers accepted his leadership because.....**
  - (a) they were his dedicated disciples
  - (b) it smoothed the way to their objective
  - (c) they did not share his ideals
  - (d) they had a common objective
4. **Gandhiji fought for national independence because.....**
  - (a) it was a means to a better man and better life
  - (b) it was an end in itself
  - (c) he thought it worth achieving
  - (d) it was to take the world a step forward
5. **The author found Gandhiji healthy, happy and light-hearted because.....**
  - (a) he had no sorrows or burdens
  - (b) he had no worldly possessions
  - (c) he enjoyed inner harmony
  - (d) his life was an open book

**B. Answer the following questions in brief:**

6. Why was Gandhiji accepted as leader by his followers?
7. Why did Gandhiji fight for national Independence?
8. How can you say that Gandhiji was no Indo-maniac?
9. Why was Gandhiji healthy, happy and light hearted?
10. Find the words from the passage in meaning similar to these words.
  - (a) Haled
  - (b) To give up

## Section-B

### Writing Skill

**2. Attempt any two of the following:- 10×2=20**

- A. You are Rohan /Rohini . You want to raise awareness about the rising incidents of cyber crimes. Write a letter to the editor of The Hindustan Times highlighting the issue and suggesting measures to prevent such happenings.
- B. Write an application to the librarian of your school requesting him/her to remit the fine for not returning the books late. You are Chahat / Chetan, student of 11<sup>th</sup> class of A.P.I.Sr.Sec.School, Sohna.
- C. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper complaining against the frequent breakdown of electricity in your locality.

**3. Write a paragraph on two topics:- 10×2=20**

- A. Save trees
- B. Health is Wealth
- C. Importance of. Yoga

**4. Read the passages carefully and write summary of them in your own words with titles:.**

**10×2=20**

(a) A man in the east gave up all worldly concerns and went to a wood, where he built a hut and lived in it. His only clothing was a piece of cloth that he wore around his waist. But as ill luck would have it, rats were plentiful in the wood; so he had to keep a cat. The cat required milk ; so he had to keep a cow. The cow required tending, so a cowboy was employed. The boy required a house to live in. So a house was built for him. To look after the house, a maid had to be engaged. To provide company for the maid a few more houses had to be made, and people were invited to live in them. In this manner, a little township sprang up in the lovely wood.

Questions-

1. Give a suitable title to this passage. (2)
2. Write the summary of it in your own words. (8)

(b) Nelson, as a child, was not of a strong body. Yet he gave proof of that resolute heart and nobleness of mind which during the whole of his glorious career so eminently distinguished him. One day he strayed from his grandmother's house in the company of a cowboy. The dinner hour passed , he was absent and could not be found. The alarm of the family became very great, for they feared that he might have been carried off by the gipsies. At last after a long search, he was discovered sitting composedly by the side of a brook which he could not get over. "I wonder, child ", said the old lady, when she saw

him,"that hunger and fear did not drive you home," Fear! Grandmamma", replied the future hero", I never saw fear; what is it?"

Questions:

1. Give a suitable title to this passage. (2)
2. Write the summary of it in your own words. (8)