

Class X Session 2023-24
Subject - English (Lan & Lit)
Sample Question Paper – 1

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. The question paper contains three sections - Reading, Writing & Grammar and Literature.
2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.

SECTION – A
READING SKILLS (20 MARKS)

1. Read the following text

(1) What is a classical dance? A dance which is created or choreographed and performed according to the tenets of the Natya Shastra is called a classical dance. The two broad aspects of classical dancing are the tandava and the lasya. Power and force are typical of the tandava; grace and delicacy, of the lasya. Tandava is associated with Shiva, and lasya with Parvati. Dance which is pure movement is called nritya, and dance which is interpretative in nature is called nritya. A dancer in the classical tradition has to have years of training before he or she can begin to perform on the stage. What are the main schools of classical dancing? The four main schools of classical dancing in India are: Bharata Natyam, Kathakali, Manipuri, Kathak.

(2) Bharata Natyam is the oldest and most popular dance-form of India. Earlier, it was known by various names. Some called it Bharatam, some Natyam, some Desi Attam and some Sadir. The districts of Tanjore and Kanchipuram of Tamil Nadu were the focal points in the development of Bharata Natyam. It was danced as a solo performance by devadasis (temple dancers) on all auspicious occasions. Later, kings and rich people lent their patronage to it and it started shedding its purely sacred character. The dancer is directed by the natuvanar, who is a musician and, invariably, a teacher. Another musician plays the cymbals. The music for Bharata Natyam is the Carnatic School of music. The mridangam (a drum), played on both sides with the hands, provides the rhythm.



(3) The home of Kathakali is Kerala. Kathakali literally means 'story-play'. It combines music, dance, poetry, drama and mime. Its present form has evolved out of older forms such as Ramanattam and Krishnanattam. Kathakali dance-dramas last from dusk to dawn. The artistes use elaborate costumes; mask like make-up and towering head-dresses. The dancers are all males. Female roles are usually played by boys. There is no stage - a few mats are spread on the ground for the audience to sit on. The only 'stage-lighting' is a brass lamp fed with coconut oil. Two singers provide the vocal music. The chenda, a large drum, which is beaten on one side with two slender curved sticks, is an integral part of the Kathakali performance. A metal gong, a pair of cymbals and another drum complete the orchestra. Besides providing the beat, they are also the means by which all the sound-effects are created.

(4) Manipur, in the north-east is the home of Manipuri. It has evolved out of the folk dances of the land, which are religious in nature. Lai Haroba is the oldest dance-drama of Manipur and is based on folk-lore and mythology. But Ras Leela is the most popular one. It tells of the legendary love of Radha and Krishna. In the Manipuri style of dancing, the accent is on grace and softness. The women's costumes are extremely picturesque. Besides the singers, the khol, the manjira and the flute also accompany the dancers.

(5) Kathak has its home in north India. 'Kathak' means 'story-teller'. In ancient times, the storyteller used gestures and movements while narrating the great epics. In course of time it became an elaborate art, rich in beautiful movements and facial expressions. Later, under the Persian influence, the original dance form underwent many changes, gradually losing its religious and moral character. It became a court dance. Both men and women danced. With the passing of years, the Kathak performance was reduced to being an evening's entertainment, and the girls, who danced, were no more than pretty entertainers. Kathak, however, was revived under the patronage of the rulers of Lucknow and Jaipur, and this gave rise to two styles known as the Lucknow gharana and the Jaipur gharana. Gharana means 'house' or 'school'. In Kathak, the accent is on footwork. A dancer wears anklets with several rows of bells and skillfully regulates their sound, sometimes sounding just one bell out of the many on his feet. The singer who accompanies the Kathak dancer not only sings, but reproduces the drum syllables also. The sarangi, a string instrument, provides the music at a Kathak performance.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage.

i. Complete the sentence appropriately. (1)

Chenda is the name of the drum played during the dance of _____.

ii. "Dance which is interpretative in nature" means _____. (1)

A. dance that is focussed on movements



- B. dance that carries a story or meaning in its movements
- C. dance that is inspired by Lord Shiva
- D. dance that was inspired by the temple dancers of ancient India

iii. Which of these statements is false? (1)

- A. Lasya is associated with Parvati.
- B. Lai Haroba is the oldest dance-drama of Manipur.
- C. The music for Bharata Natyam is the Carnatic School of music.
- D. Kathakali literally means 'story-teller.

iv. Fill in the blank with correct option. (1)

_____ dance style is the only one that does not require a singer/vocals.

- A. Manipuri
- B. Kathak
- C. Kathakali
- D. None of these

v. Which of the following dance forms has only male dancers out of the four classical dance forms? (1)

- A. Kathak
- B. Kathakali
- D. Manipuri
- C. Bharatnatyam

vi. What is classical dance? How does it associate with Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati? Justify your answer in not more than 40 words. (2)

vii. From the sets (1)-(5) below, identify two sets of words that are similar in meaning to each other. (1)

- 1. Patronage - Humility
- 2. Auspicious - Ominous
- 3. Focal - Central
- 4. Picturesque - Pleasing
- 5. Invariably Never

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3



C. 3 and 4

D. 4 and 5

viii. What happened to the Kathak dance form under the influence of the Persians? Answer in about 40 words. (2)

2. Read the following text.

(10 m)

(1) We have entered a new world. The fall of the Berlin wall put an end to the bipolar world and gave birth to hope for freedom and prosperity; there were States that gained their independence. Most adopted the democratic model, which corresponds to our shared political values.

(2) Globalization further enhances these changes. It offers extra-ordinary opportunities to individuals who are in a position to seize them; easier access to information, speedier communications and unimpeded travels. But it also develops new forms of vulnerabilities; a financial crisis can run from Thailand to Russia via Latin America. Epidemics spread faster and further, be it mad cow's disease or bird flu. Therefore, our destiny is no longer shaped within safe frontiers but on an international scale. Given the extent of these changes, we must define our world's new principles of organization.

(3) In this endeavor for a new order, India has a major role to play. First because it is an example of dynamism and energy. Our country is one of youth; 33 per cent of the population is under the age of 15. You are aware of the tremendous asset and the immense responsibility that this represents. A young population is a guarantee of imagination, renewal, awakening and hope. But it is also a challenge in terms of education, health and training. India has been able to make the most of globalization and has gained a pivotal role. It provides the example of an economy which has allied dynamism and equilibrium. The past year offers the two-fold satisfaction of a spectacular 7.5 per cent growth rate and inflation under control. Thanks to the size and dynamism of its domestic market, it can project itself into the future with confidence.

(4) India is now the biggest international service provider in information technologies, and this at a time when the Western countries are experiencing a real shortage of manpower in this very field. A scientific power, India, today, is also a key player in space research. Thanks to the excellence of the Indian Space Research Organization, it is the forefront of technologies for launchers and the construction of satellites.

(5) This economic vitality has developed on the basis of a strong concern for social justice. In the face of inequalities that still remain and could be increasing, India has given priority, to poverty reduction, job creation and support of the agricultural sector. Our country has shown that economic growth and concern for the greater good are not incompatible.

(6) India, however, does not only offer an economic model. It stands as an example for nations that show due respect for cultural identities. This represents a major challenge as globalization



has inherent in its two-fold risk. First of all, there is the risk of domination of certain forms of thinking, of certain ways of life and expression. The diversity of cultures, religions, traditions and memories is an essential component of the richness of our world. If we are not careful, it could die one day. Then there is the risk of confrontation of identities. Lack of respect for what people stand for can nurture claims of nationalists and fundamentalists. The more an identity feels threatened, the more it tends to be inward looking, rejects diversity and finally gives in to confrontation. These are the patterns that we saw in action in the worst post-cold war confrontations, from the explosion of the Balkans to the genocide in the Rwanda.

(7) With 18 official languages and over 1652 dialects, India is at the forefront of cultural diversity. It is a proof that openness to the outside world and preservation of its own roots can go hand in hand. The movement of exchange between cultures must not lead to silencing the polyphony of voices and views. In the heart of its democracy, India has been able to define an identity respectful of each and everyone's specificity. It is home to one of the largest Muslim communities of the world, with over 120 million believers. The religious patchwork of India offers to each minority, whether it be the two million Christians, the 16 million Sikhs or the Buddhists, Jains and Parsis, the possibility of keeping alive their own religious beliefs in harmony with the Indian identity.

(8) This original and exemplary synthesis is difficult to achieve. Your will to promote democracy is undoubtedly the strongest political message for the Indian nation. At the heart of the new world geography lies the democratic challenge. Thanks to you we know that the size of the population, the force of history and traditions are not an obstacle. India is a proof that the universality of Human Rights is a realistic emotion. It shows us that state secularism can be reconciled with the vigour of identities and beliefs.

Answer the following questions, based on the passage. (1)

i. Complete the sentence appropriately.

The disadvantage of globalisation is _____.

ii. Complete the sentence appropriately. (1)

India right now is a scientific power thanks to its _____.

iii. "Our destiny is no longer shaped within safe frontiers but on an international scale." Here the author is referring to _____. (1)

A. a possible outbreak of war

B. the many vulnerabilities of globalisation



C. international politics

D. cross country trading

iv. The movement of exchange between cultures must not lead to _____.
(1)

A. growth of new cultures

B. death of globalisation

C. different identities and cultures being silenced

D. growth in democracy

v. Which of these statements is false? (1)

A. 33 per cent of India's population is under the age of 15.

B. The Muslim community in India is over 120 millions.

C. India's strongest political message is being a scientific power.

D. The Indian Space Research Organization is the forefront of technologies for launchers and the construction of satellites.

vi. According to the author India has proved that _____. (1)

A. being young nation is a high risk with little return state

B. state secularism can be reconciled with the vigour of identities and beliefs

C. its diversity works against its development

D. protecting identity and culture comes at a cost for democracy

vii. Based on your understanding of the passage, how is India at the forefront of cultural diversity? Answer in about 40 words. (2)

viii. Why does India play a major role in the creation of the new order? Answer in about 40 words.

SECTION-B
WRITING SKILLS AND GRAMMAR (20 MARKS)
GRAMMAR

3. Complete ANY TEN of twelve of the following tasks, as directed.

i. Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option. Hari



A. wait for his best friend, Suresh every day in front of the school gate.

B. waits

C. waiting

D. was waiting

ii. Identify the error and supply its correction by choosing the correct option. The pleasure in being outdoors is fundamental for human happiness.

Option No.	Error	Correction
A.	being, is	been, are
B.	in, for	of, to
C.	outdoors, for	outdoor, to
D.	human, in	human, for

iii. Complete the sentence by choosing the correct option.

My neighbour, encouraged by his wife, _____ (give) money to those in need.

A. was given

B. has given

C. will gave

D. had gave

iv. Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option.

Last Christmas, we. _____ a big cake.

A. were baking

B. bake

C. baked

D. are baking

V. Identify the error and supply its correction.

Either the sculpture or the paintings is in the museum.

Error	Correction

vi. Fill in the blank by choosing the correct option.

I _____ some chocolates for you since morning.

A. save

B. will save

C. saved

D. saves

vii. Fill in the blank with suitable modal.

I _____ love to join the party but I have to pick my brother from the airport now.

viii. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

I _____ see Michael upset.

A. many

B. rarely

C. much

D. little

ix. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

Rita _____ home crying yesterday. I wonder what happened.

A. go

B. went

C. goes

D. is going

Choose the correct option to complete the given conversation.

Maggie calling her dentist's reception:

Maggie: Hello! My name is Maggie. (x).

Receptionist: Hi. (xi) _____? So that I can check and confirm.

Maggie: Yes, sure.

Receptionist: Okay Maggie your appointment for 2 pm is confirmed. Anything else I can help you with? Maggie: (xii)

X. A. I want to know if the doctor is free

B. I have a 2 o'clock appointment and calling to confirm that

C. I want to speak to the doctor

D. I am coming at 2 o'clock

xi. A. Could you please give me a second

B. Could you hold on for a second

C. I don't know when

D. Either (A) or (B)

xii. A. No

B. Yes goodbye

C. No, that'd be all. Thank you

D. Okay bye

WRITING

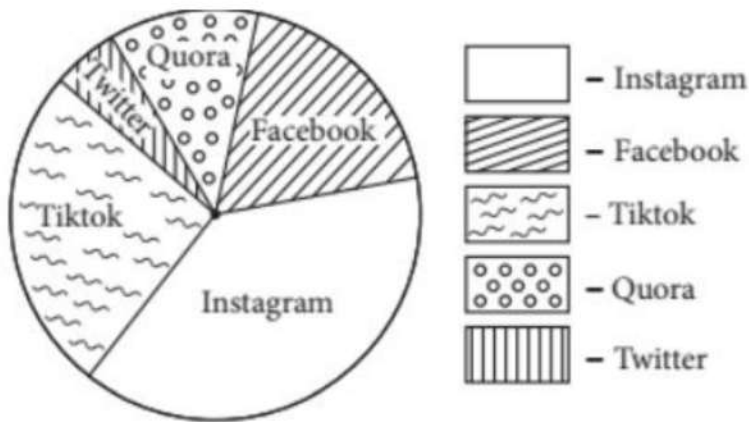


4. A. You are Sachin/Somya, resident of D/14, Sunrise Apartments, Karol Bagh, Delhi. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily in 100-120 words, expressing your thoughts regarding the growing level of corruption among municipal officers. Also suggest measures to keep a check on corrupt municipal officers.

OR

4. B. You are Neelam from Gurugram, Haryana. Write a letter in about 100-120 words to the Dean of Indira Gandhi National Open University enquiring about the Mass Communication courses.

5. A. The pie chart shows the level of engagement or popularity of different social media platforms amongst the youth namely the college students in India during the year 2019. Write an analytical paragraph in about 100 - 120 words describing the information.

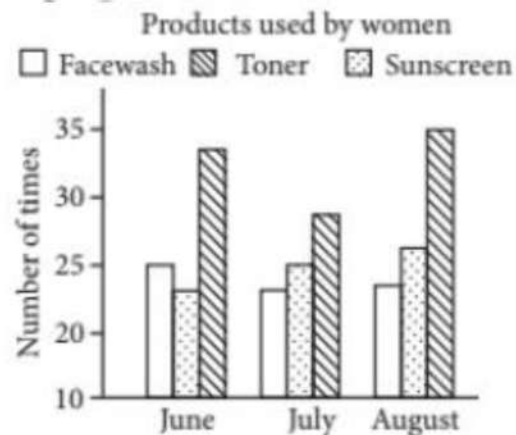
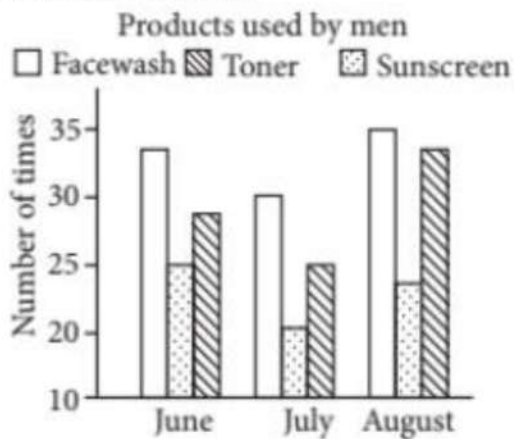


OR

B. 5.

The given bar graph shows the increasing use of skin care products by men and women over the period of three months. Write an analytical paragraph in about 100-120 words elaborating the

given information.



SECTION-C

LITERATURE TEXTBOOK AND SUPPLEMENTARY READING TEXT (40 MARKS)

6. Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.

A. "It was only when I began to learn that my boyhood freedom was an illusion, when I discovered as a young man that my freedom had already been taken from me, that I began to hunger for it. At first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself, the transitory freedoms of being able to stay out at night, read what I pleased and go where I chose. Later, as a young man in Johannesburg, I yearned for the basic and honourable freedoms..."

i. State any one inference about Nelson from the given context.

"I began to learn that my boyhood freedom was an illusion".

ii. Choose the option that best fits the usage of the word 'illusion' as used in the extract.

- A. He was never able to get past the illusion.
- B. The illusion I experienced was quite intriguing.
- C. A large mirror in the room creates an illusion.
- D. I was living under the illusion that this is possible.

iii. Why do you think the speaker mentions some freedoms as 'transitory'?

iv. The speaker says, "at first as a student I wanted freedom only for myself." Why do you think he only thought about himself?

OR

B. The Buddha said, "The life of mortals in this world is troubled and brief and combined with pain. For there is not any means by which those that have been born can avoid dying; after

reaching old age there is death; of such a nature are living beings. As ripe fruits are early in danger of falling, so mortals when born are always in danger of death. As all earthen vessels made by the potter end in being broken, so is the life of mortals. Both young and adult, both those who are fools and those who are wise, all fall into the power of death; all are subject to death.

i. What is the meaning of the word 'mortal'?

ii. "As all earthen vessels made by the potter end in being broken, so is the life of mortals".

What is the figure of speech used in this line?

A. Personification

B. Metaphor

C. Oxymoron

D. Irony

iii. Read the following description and find out Buddha's view on life.

"Both young and adult, both those who are fools and those who are wise, all fall into the power of death; all are subject to death."

A. Magical

B. Philosophical

C. Optimistic

D. Skeptical

iv. In which way, the Buddha preached to the people?

7. Read the given extracts and answer the questions for ANY ONE of the two, given.

A. But he's locked in a concrete cell,

His strength behind bars

Stalking the length of his cage,

Ignoring visitors

i. By concrete cell the poet meant _____

A. the jungle

B. the zoo

C. jail

D. none of these

ii. How does the tiger stalk in the cage?

iii. Synonym for 'locked' is _____

iv. What does he do with the visitors?

A. He growls at them.

B. He smiles at them.

C. He ignores them.

D. He scares them.

OR

B. He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,
The epistemology of loss, how to stand up
Knowing what every man must one day know
And most know many days, how to stand up.

i. What kind of a person has the boy become in losing the ball?

- A. Responsible
- B. Mature
- C. Caring
- D. All of these

ii. Is the loss of the ball important for the boy? Why?

iii. A word from the stanza that means 'nature or knowledge' is _____

- A. epistemology
- B. desperate
- C. learn
- D. know

iv. Which word in the extract means same as 'serious'?

- A. Know
- B. Desperate
- C. Stand up
- D. Loss

8. Answer ANY FOUR of the following five questions, in about 40-50 words.

- i. What made Mr. Keesing allow Anne to talk in class?
- ii. Why was Lencho angry when he received the letter?
- iii. Why does Custard cry for a nice safe cage? Why is the dragon called "cowardly dragon"?
- iv. Why did prince Siddhartha leave the palace and became a beggar?
- v. How can a baker be recognised?

9. Answer ANY TWO of the following three questions, in about 40-50 words.

- i. Why did Sulekha start stammering?
- ii. How did Richard's mother help him?
- iii. Why did Matilda not like to visit her rich friend?

10. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 100-120 words.

- A. "I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter." In light of this statement, describe Lencho's character.

OR



B. Imagine yourself as the young seagull from "His First Flight", and you had a fear of flying, but when you encountered your fear, it was an amazing experience for you. Write a diary entry expressing your emotions in it.

11. Answer ANY ONE of the following two questions, in about 100-120 words.

A. What role does Dr. Urquhart play in Ebright's growth as a scientist?

OR

B. Matilda suffered in life because she was not content in her life. Her desires led to her disaster. What do you learn from her mistake in life?



SOLUTIONS

1. i. Kathakali

ii. B. dance that carries a story or meaning in its movements

iii. D. Kathakali literally means 'story-teller.

iv. C. Kathakali

v. B. Kathakali

vi. A classical dance form can be defined as a dance that is created or choreographed according to the tenets of Natya Shastra. There are two broad aspects of classical dance: tandava and lasya. Tandava is associated with Lord Shiva, as power and force are its main features. Lasya is associated with Goddess Parvati, as grace and delicacy are its main features.

vii. C. 3 and 4

viii. The Kathak dance form has undergone many changes. Under the influence of the Persians, it had lost its religious and moral character. It became a court dance, in which both males and females danced. With the passage of time, it has merely become a source of entertainment, and girls who danced were no more than pretty dancers.

2. i. faster spread of epidemics

ii. excellence of the Indian Space Research Organization

iii. B. the many vulnerabilities of globalisation

iv. C. different identities and cultures being silenced

v. C. India's strongest political message is being scientific power.

vi. B. state secularism can be reconciled with the vigour of identities and beliefs

vii. India is at the forefront of cultural diversity with 18 official languages and over 1,652 dialects. This serves as evidence that preserving one's roots while remaining open to the broader outside world is possible.

viii. India plays a major role in the creation of the new world order due to the dynamism and energy of its youth, who are described as a tremendous asset to the country. With proper education, health, and training, they are a guarantee of imagination, renewal, awakening, and hope for the nation.

3. i. B. waits



ii.	Option No.	Error	Correction
	B.	in, for	of, to

iii. B. has given

iv. C. baked

v.	Error	Correction
	is	are

vi. C. saved

vii. would

viii. B. rarely

ix. B. went

X. B. I have a 2 o' clock appointment and calling to confirm that

xi. D. Either (A) or (B)

xii. C. No, that'd be all. Thank you

4. A.

D/14, Sunrise Apartments

Karol Bagh

New Delhi-37

2nd July, 20xx

The Editor

Hindustan Times

Kasturba Gandhi Marg

New Delhi-01

Subject : Growing Level of Corruption Amongst Municipal Officers

Sir/Madam,

Through the columns of your esteemed daily, I wish to bring to your attention and the public, the growing level of corruption among municipal officers. The Municipal Corporation of the city is already infamous for its style of working and is now faced with the new problem of growing level of corruption with its officials.

It has become almost impossible to get any work done without bribing the officers. Everyone from the bottom to the top is openly asking for bribe. The role of anti-corruption is also mysterious in this regard. They seem to be the only person not knowing about this and often fail to take any steps even after receiving complaints. They rather ignore it and some are even involved with the officers.

It's a shame that people agree to pay the bribe and extra amount even when they are entitled for the services and can take a step in this regard. It's immediately required that enquiry be set up and the image of the corporation be improved to install people's faith in this system.

I hope my views will be considered for public benefit.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Sachin Mishra

OR

4. B.

H.No. 453, Sector 15

Gurugram

Haryana-122001

17th December, 20xx

The Dean

Indira Gandhi National Open University

Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110030

Subject : Courses in Mass Communication

Dear Sir/Ma'am

Through your advertisement in the Indian Express, I have come to know that your university offers courses in Mass Communication.

I have completed my graduation in English with 55% and am interested in joining the Masters Programme in Mass Communication. I would like to know the eligibility criteria for the same and also request you to send me the details regarding cost, hostel facilities and other relevant information.

A self-addressed envelope is being enclosed herewith. Looking forward to an early response.

Thank you

Yours faithfully

Neelam

5. A. The given pie chart illustrates the frequency of usage or popularity of different platforms of social media amongst college students of India in 2019. We can clearly see the preference of the young people from this pie chart. It is clearly evident from the pie chart that Instagram is the favourite amongst the young people with a whopping 34% using it, followed closely by Tiktok with 26%. The one social media platform with the least engagement from the young population of the country is Twitter with only about 8% using it regularly. Facebook and Quora have fairly the same amount of engagements taking up a decent 18% and 14% respectively. Facebook beating Quora by a mere 4% but given the fact that Quora is a new platform against the old and standard Facebook says a lot for its rising popularity. Instagram and Tiktok coming out as the most popular app gives us this impression that the young people of India prefer the visually driven apps with little or no room for writing think-pieces. The pie chart establishes that the youth is not keen on socially and politically engaging platforms like Twitter.

OR

5. B. The given bar graph shows the usage of skin care products by men and women over the time of three months. The products used are facewash, toner and sunscreen. The bar graph of men shows that the most used product by men is facewash. In the month of June, the facewash was used around 34 times, in July 30 times and in August 35 times. The toner was used around 29 times in the month of June, 25 times in July and around 34 times in the month of August. The sunscreen was used 25 times in the month of June, 20 times in July and 24 times in August. The bar graph of women shows that the most used product is toner. In the month of June the facewash was used 25 times, in July 23 times and in August 24 times. The toner was used 33



times in the month of June, in July 27 times and in August 35 times. The sunscreen was used 23 times in June, 25 times in July and 24 times in August. .Activate To conclude the given information, the usage of facewash by man saw a rise in the month of August and reached its peak and usage of toner by women saw its rise in the Month of August too, reaching its peak of 35 times of usage.

- 6. A. i. As a boy, he was free to think and to do what he wanted to, but now, as a young man, he realised that his freedom had been taken away from him. He was a thoughtful person.
- ii. D. I was living under the illusion that this is possible.
- iii. Because the freedoms are momentary and keep changing with time.
- iv. When Mandela was a child, freedom had a completely different meaning for him. He was too young to realise that freedom was denied to others, but as a student, he wanted the freedom to be able to stay out at night, to read what he wanted to and to go where he chose to. He thought only about his freedom when he was a boy.

OR

- B. i. Those bound to die
- ii. B. Metaphor
- iii. B. Philosophical
- iv. Buddha said that death is common to all mortals. You cannot avoid it. No amount of weeping can bring back the dead. After reaching old age there is death; of such a nature are living beings. We all are subject to death; all fall into the power of death.

- 7. A. i. B. the zoo
- ii. The tiger who is not in his natural habitat-the jungle and is rather captivated in a narrow concrete cell of a zoo. It is stalking inside it from one side to the other in a proud manner. He is walking in a quiet rage with his heels which are padded like velvet.
- iii. trapped
- iv. C. He ignores them.

OR

- B. i. D. All of these
 - ii. Yes, the loss of the ball is important for the boy because through this loss he got the real knowledge of the world. Now he will be able to face the difficulties of life courageously.
 - iii. A. epistemology
 - iv. B. Desperate
8. i. Mr Keesing thrice gave Anne a writing job on her talkative nature. On all the three occasions she came out successful. In the third attempt the ball fell on the teacher and he



became her victim. Finding himself unsuccessful, he allowed Anne to talk in the class.

ii. The postmaster could raise only 70 pesos which he sent to Lencho, supposedly from God. Lencho was angry to find 30 pesos less than the amount he asked for. He was angry because he thought the post office employees had kept 30 pesos sent to him by God.

iii. Custard cries for a safe cage because he is a coward dragon. He is called cowardly dragon because other characters are defined to be very brave in the poem. Belinda is described to be as brave as a barrel full of bears. Ink and Blink can chase lions down the stairs, therefore they are considered brave. Mustard was as brave as a tiger in rage.

iv. Before he had come across the sick man, the aged man, the funeral procession and the monk begging for alms, during his hunting expedition, Prince Siddhartha Gautama lived a life of comfort, unaware of the sufferings of the world. After he chanced upon those sufferings, Siddhartha Gautama left his comfortable life at the palace and wandered off into the world seeking enlightenment, concerning the sorrows he had witnessed.

v. There are many ways to recognise a baker. A traditional baker always carries a bamboo staff, which he bangs on the road thus, creating a thud and jingle sound. It is the way he announces his arrival. They can also be recognised by their traditional attire called Kabai. It is a single piece long frock, which reaches down to their knees.

9. i. Sulekha was a baby when she fell down from a cot. Her brain was damaged. She could not speak till the age That's all I have today. Good night. Seagull

11. A. Richard had become bored with collecting butterflies. His mother got him a book on the migration of butterflies. Richard came in contact with Dr Urquhart through the book. Dr Urquhart directed him to study the migration pattern of butterflies. When he did not win any prize in the science fair in seventh grade, he again wrote to Dr. Urquhart to guide him. The scientist gave him many suggestions for new experiments. Richard performed those experiments throughout his high school and won many prizes. Later, he worked on why bright spots are found on a monarch pupa, motivated by Dr. Urquhart. It led to the discovery of a new hormone. The discovery of this new hormone further led to an important theory. The theory was about how cells read their DNA. In this way Dr Urquhart proved to be his true mentor.

OR

B. Life is a great mystery. For every individual this mystery of life comes wrapped in a unique package. For some, it is all riches, comfort, name and fame. For some it is nothing but sheer hunger, poverty, anguish and an everyday quest for bare survival. One, however, must learn to live within one's means and be content with what one has. Contentment in one's life is very important to lead a happy and peaceful life. In the light of the story 'The Necklace' we find that Matilda suffered a lot in her life as she was not content in her life. She is of a humble



background but dreams of riches and comforts. She is proud of her beauty and wants to be admired. She lost the necklace, worn in the ball, that was borrowed from her old friend. She had to buy a new one exactly same, for that she and her husband had to take a loan. Then it took Loisels a decade to pay back money they borrowed to buy the necklace. In this way, their life changed. Now Matilda was no longer pretty and beautiful. Her hollow desires led to her disaster.