

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
माध्यमिक स्कूल परीक्षा (कक्षा दसवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरें

विषय Subject: ENGLISH LNG. & LIT.

विषय कोड Subject Code: 184

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination: THURSDAY, 19.03.2015

उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper: ENGLISH

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे
कोड को दर्शाए :
Write code No. as written on
the top of the question paper :

Code Number	Set Number
<u>2/2/1</u>	<input type="radio"/> ① <input type="radio"/> ② <input type="radio"/> ③ <input type="radio"/> ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
No. of supplementary answer -book(s) used

NIL

विकलांग व्यक्ति :
Person with Disabilities

हाँ / नहीं
Yes / No

NO

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में का निशान लगाएँ।
If physically challenged, tick the category

B D H S C A

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = नुक व खरि, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पास्टिक
C = डिस्लेक्सिक, A = ऑटिस्टिक
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S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic

क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया :
Whether writer provided :

हाँ / नहीं
Yes / No

NO

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये
सॉफ्टवेयर का नाम :
If Visually challenged, name of software used :

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*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
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SECTION A

(Reading)

1. a) Kausani is situated at a height of 6,075 feet in the Central Himalayas. It lies to the north of Almora in Uttarakhand's picturesque Kumaon region.
- b) The most striking aspect of Kausani is that it provides the 300-km wide breathtaking view of the Himalayas.
- c) The most famous peak on view from Kausani is Nanda Devi, the second highest mountain in India. It is situated at a height of 25,645 feet and 36 miles away as the crow flies.
- d) Sumitranandan Pant was India's poet laureate. Kausani is ^{the} ~~his~~ birthplace of Sumitranandan Pant, India's poet laureate. Its natural surroundings, like the tea gardens and fruit orchards, inspired many of his poems. These surroundings influenced him to write poems.
- e) On a clear day, the blue of the sky makes a splendid background to the peaks. At sunrise and at sunset, when the colour changes to a golden orange, the scene gets etched in your memory. This is when the view of peaks become so memorable.



- f) When Gandhiji visited Kausani in 1929, he was spellbound and amazed by its scenic beauty. He named it the 'Switzerland of India' and prolonged his stay two-day stay to fourteen days, making time to write a book 'Anasakti Yoga'. He was charmed by the natural beauty of Kausani, which is why he prolonged his stay there and was inspired to write a book.
- g) Kausani is a calm and quiet place because there is no traffic and no one is in a hurry. Its scenic beauty holds people spell bound.
- h) Besides its forests and gardens, Kausani is famous for its peaks (Nanda Devi, Trishul, Choukamba) and for hosting many fairs and religious ceremonies.
- a) a) The diners at Anand Bhawan uttered low moans and sat still at their tables on seeing the tiger. Some were hugging their cash boxes. They were all afraid of the tiger.
- b) Tigers attack only when they feel hungry. In this context, human beings are said to it is said that human beings slaughter one another without purpose or hunger whereas tigers attack only when they feel hungry. If they are full, they won't attack until they feel hungry again.

c) The children were happy and even enjoyed being scared because their schools were hurriedly closed. They were all glad that there were no classes and excited that they could go home, despite the fact that there was a tiger in their area.

d) The children were extremely happy that the schools were closed. They were shouting and laughing and even enjoying being scared. To the tiger, it seemed like they were welcoming him. So, he felt like joining them and he bounded away from the restaurant door and ~~to~~ followed the children.

e) iv) holding tightly in the arms ✓

f) i) pleasure ✓

g) ii) honourable ✓

h) ~~iii~~ half asleep ✓

SECTION C

(Literature / Textbooks and Long Reading Text)

8. a) We know that tea is very popular, because of the fact (as said by Rajvir) that eighty crore cups of tea are drunk everyday throughout the world. So, it shows that tea is drunk in other places, other than India, and that many people love it too.

b) Rajvir was also a great fan of reading detective stories. He didn't like to read at the moment because he wanted to see and admire the fields and scenery outside the train. Unlike Pranjal, who was born and brought up in a plantation, Rajvir had never seen so much greenery in his life.

c) The word 'keener' means 'to be more interested'.

a) When Maxwell took Mijbil to the bathroom, Mijbil ^{got} very excited. Mijbil plunged into the water and jumped up and down along the length of the bathtub. He dived ~~to~~ into the bathtub and splashed water like a hippo. This shows that Mijbil was fond of water. Later on, it was discovered by Maxwell, that others felt that water should always be kept on the move. If there was a bowl of water, it had to be upturned and if that is not possible, then the other

had to jump into it and splash it around. Water kept static is wasted and provoking. So, Mijbil played in the bathtub for half an hour, hitting and splashing the water everywhere.

b) When the desire to ride the bus became very strong in Valli's mind, she decided to do so. For this, she listened to conversations between neighbours and regular users of the bus. She found out that the town was six miles away from her village, and it takes forty five minutes to reach town. The price for one ticket was 30 paise, and if she sat in the same bus and paid another 30 paise, she could return to her street. She calculated that she could take the bus at one, when her mother would take a nap after lunch, and reach back by two forty-five. She saved with determination, the money she got. She calculated and recalculated, planned and replanned. After all this, she decided to go for a ride in the bus. She also asked discreet questions to people who had travelled in the bus. This shows that Valli was a good planner.

c) After losing Mme Forestier's necklace, the doiseis decided to replace it. They found a similar necklace at Palais-Royal. It was priced at 40,000 francs, but they could get it for thirty-six thousand. M. Doisel possessed eighteen thousand francs, which his father had left him. The rest he borrowed from usurers, and a whole race of money-

new
it was
her original
necklace.

lenders, making ruinous promises. Finally, they collected enough money and placed it at the merchant's counter, and bought the necklace. Mme. Koisel ~~she~~ gave it to Mme. Forestier ^{who didn't know that it was not her origin necklace.}

In order to repay the money, M. Koisel worked in the evenings and also ~~was~~ placed some merchant's books for 5 sous per page. Mme. Koisel also helped in whichever way possible. She became a woman of the people, and in 10 years, they repaid the loans.

d) ~~Eight~~ Richard Ebsight was the only child of his mother. After his father's death when he was in third grade, he was her whole life. She took him on trips, and bought him telescopes, microscopes, cameras, mounting materials and all that he needed for his experiments. If he didn't have anything to do, his mother found him something, not physical work but something to learn. In the night, they did things together on the dining table. When he almost lost his interest in ~~butterfly~~ butterfly collection, his mother bought him a children's book, 'The Travels of Monarch X', which placed him on his path to success. Without his mother's support and encouragement, he perhaps would not have succeeded in life. His mother worked hard to do whatever possible to help Richard.

10. In the poem 'Animals', the poet, Walt Whitman, writes the reasons why animals are better than human beings. He mentions the various aspects in life, where we have failed and the animals have succeeded. 'Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with the mania'

of owning things'. This is one place where we have failed, when it comes to values. We generally whine about our condition. We, human beings, are not satisfied with whatever we have and we get. We always yearn for more. We always want to own more things. We want to earn more money and more respect in the society. There are divisions in our society, like the rich and the poor. Animals, on the other hand are not like this. They are satisfied with their condition, and they live for the present. They do not go about fighting with each other. There is no one who is 'more respectable' than them. Thus, there are many values that we need to learn from animals and imbibe for a happy life. We need to learn to be satisfied with our condition, forget our mistakes and live for the present. We should forget the divisions in our society, and learn to live in harmony. We need to realise money is not the only important thing in life. Humans should imbibe these values for a happy life.

The first story she heard from the Bible was about Joseph and his brothers. Her cousin and she were indoors, and Helen was bored. So, her cousin began to spell the story of Joseph into her hands. Her cousin told her how Jacob loved Joseph, and his brothers were jealous of him. Then they decided to sell him, and they took his coat to Jacob, and lied that Joseph was killed. 'Somehow, the story failed to interest Helen'. She thought maybe it was because, she left it happened far away in Canaan. She left the o...

the lines were
 and story kind of artificial and repeated. However, after meeting Bishop Brooks, her attitude changed. Bishop Brook taught her about the universal religion of love, and that if she loved the Father in Heaven and every child of God on Earth, then she had the key to heaven. Bishop Brook taught her just two doctrines - Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man. But after the death of Bishop, she began to look to the Bible for spiritual guidance. She began to understand the meaning of the stories. 'She loved it as she loved no other book'. She especially loved Ruth and Esther, the two biblical lady heroes. She was moved by their characters. She was amazed at Esther's courage when she stood before the wicked dard. She admired her thinking 'If I live, then my people shall also live.' Helen was also amazed by the patriotism of Ruth, how she looked after her mother-in-law. These two strong ladies strengthened Helen's relation with the Bible. Bishop Brook had opened the doors for Helen to attain the wisdom in the teachings of the Bible. She realised the importance of the Bible in her life. At first, she liked Greek stories more than the Bible. She thought it was perhaps because she had ~~known~~ knew many Greeks, whereas she didn't know a single Hebrew or Egyptian. However, she grew to love the Bible and held it close to her heart till the end of her life. The Bible taught her important values and helped her in understanding God and the important values in life. This is how Helen's attitude changes over time.

SEE

P.T.O.

SECTION B

(Writing and Grammar)

Gandhiji's 'Swachh Bharat'

'Clean India' is a dream of ~~all~~^{all} Indians. And thanks to our Prime Minister, Honorable Narendra Modi, it has now been launched as a campaign to show that it is our responsibility. Linking this dream to the Father of our Nation's name, it has succeeded in gaining even more support. 'Swachh Bharat' need not remain a dream anymore. It is the time to make it a reality.

'Clean India' programme relies largely on us, Indians. It is up to us to clean our country, our homeland. There are many things that we as citizens can do. We can form groups to organize these activities. These groups can set up bins at every kilometre and ~~etc~~ in every village. The garbage is usually thrown by the sides of the ~~roads~~ roads. The piling up of garbage leads to foul smell, and ~~breeding~~ helps in the breeding of mosquitoes and other insects. Thus, it is necessary that there should be some place where everyone can deposit the garbage. So, setting up dustbins in every village and along the roadside will ensure safe disposal of waste. This will also prevent



the disposal of waste chocolate wrappers, chips' packets and soft drink cans on the paths and pavements. These organisations, formed by concerned citizens, can ensure that the waste is collected from these bins on a regular basis, and deposited in ~~waste processing units~~ that incinerate these large waste disposal centres in the city, or urban areas, where ~~they~~ the waste can be incinerated. Also, ~~citizens can~~ people can bury the biodegradable wastes and use the compost so formed for their kitchen gardens.

These are a few simple steps that we, as Indians, can take. It is our responsibility to clean India. It is our right to live in a clean country. But without ~~us~~ acting taking any action, we cannot achieve this. We are Indians. We are India. We need to strive for making India a cleaner and better place for the generations to come.

Rama -

A 'Heavenly' Friendship

Once upon a time, there lived a parrot named Mithu. He was searching for a tree to build a nest. After flying for a long time, Mithu became thirsty. He looked around for water in the

forest, but he couldn't find any. Suddenly, he saw a rabbit. He called to the rabbit, "Dear rabbit, do you know where I could find some water?"

The rabbit replied, "Oh yes, just go straight and turn right when you see a huge ~~banana~~^{mango} tree. The river is in front of that tree." Mithu thanked the rabbit, and soon found the river. He drank some water. Then he observed

the ~~banana~~^{mango} tree. "The tree is near the river, and it is also huge enough to protect me if it rains.", thought Mithu. So he asked the tree, "O Mighty

Mango Tree, can I build my nest on ~~your~~ your branches?" The mango tree was very happy, because it felt very lonely before, and replied, "Sure parrot, and you can eat my mangoes too." Mithu was also very happy.

He built the nest and the tree and Mithu became good friends. Mithu married and had two children.

Two years later, the tree fell sick and died. There was nothing to eat and its leaves ~~fell off~~ also fell off. But ~~the~~ Mithu didn't leave. He wanted to remain with his friend. So, he was still happy and contented, and he decided to stay on.

Lord Indra noticed this friendship from heaven, and decided to test the parrot's loyalty. He flies down in the form of a swan. He meets Mithu, sitting on the tree, and said, "Meanwhile, Mithu married and brought

" He meets Mithu and his family, sitting on the tree, and said, "Oh Parrot, there

is nothing on your tree. Your family may starve. Come and join me on my tree." But Mithu said, "No, all these days this tree has fed my family and me. It was with us in good days and we will stay with him in his bad days." We can get food from nearby trees."

Lord Indra was pleased. He turned into his godly form and said, "Parrot, your loyalty has pleased me. So, I will grant you one wish. What is it that you want?"

Mithu was overjoyed and said, "O Lord! Can you bring my friend, the tree, back to life?"

Lord Indra said, "And so it shall be done." The tree ~~became~~ became strong again. Mithu and his family was very happy, and so was the tree. They all lived happily ever after.

- a) ii
- b) iii
- c) ii

- a) his - her ✓
- b) ~~the~~ a - the ✓
- c) collide - collided ✓
- d) to - with ✓

7 a) This is because such themes are priceless.

b) Animal stories have been popular with all age groups.

c) The young like humanised animal stories very much.

