



SEVEN SQUARE ACADEMY

Academic Year – 2020-2021

Secondary Section (Pre-board - I)

Name: _____

Subject: English

Date: 27/02/2021

Class: X

Time: 3:00 Hours

Total Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. This paper is divided into two parts: A and B. All questions are compulsory.
2. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
3. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION A - READING

(20 Marks)

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

1. Walter Elias “Walt” Disney was born on December 5, 1901, in Hermosa, Illinois. He lived most of his childhood in Marceline, Missouri, where he began drawing, painting and selling pictures to neighbours and family friends. Disney attended McKinley High School in Chicago, where he took drawing and photography classes and was a contributing cartoonist for the school paper. At night, he took courses at the Chicago Art Institute.

2. When Disney was 16, he dropped out of school to join the army but was rejected for being underage. Instead, he joined the Red Cross and was sent to France for a year to drive an ambulance. When Disney returned from France in 1919, he moved back to Kansas City to pursue a career as a newspaper artist. His brother Roy got him a job at the PesmenRubin Art Studio, where he met cartoonist Ubbe Eert Iwerks, better known as Ub Iwerks. From there, Disney worked at the Kansas City Film Ad Company, where he made commercials based on cutout animation. Around this time, Disney began experimenting with a camera, doing hand-drawn cel animation, and decided to open his own animation business. From the ad company, he recruited Fred Harman as his first employee

3. Walt and Harman made a deal with a local Kansas City theater to screen their cartoons, which they called Laugh-O-Grams. The cartoons were hugely popular, and Disney was able to acquire his own studio, upon which he bestowed the same name. Laugh-O-Gram hired a number of employees, including Harman’s brother Hugh and Iwerks. They did a series of seven-minute fairy tales that combined both live action and animation, which they called Alice in Cartoonland. By 1923, however, the studio had become burdened with debt, and Disney was forced to declare bankruptcy

4. Disney and his brother, Roy, soon pooled their money and moved to Hollywood. Iwerks also relocated to California, and there the three began the Disney Brothers’ Studio. Their first deal was with New York distributor Margaret Winkler, to distribute their Alice cartoons. They also invented a character called Oswald the Lucky Rabbit, and contracted the shorts at \$1,500 each.

On the basis of your reading of the passage given above, answer the following questions:

(a) Why was Walt not selected in the army? (1)

1. For being overweight
2. For being underage
3. For being colour blind
4. For being underweight

- (b) The first employee of the Ad Company was: (1)
1. Fred Harman
2. Ubbe Eert Iwwerk
3. Roy
4. Hugh
- (c) The studio was burdened by debt in: (1)
1. 1927
2. 1926
3. 1923
4. None of these
- (d) Walt Disney moved back to Kansas City to pursue a career as a: (1)
1. Newspapaer
2. Cartoonist
3. Studio Artist
4. Distributor
- (e) Walt and Harman made a deal with a local Kansas City theater to: (1)
1. act as their distributor
2. screen their cartoons
3. Self their cartoons
4. become a studio artist
- (f) alt Disney learnt to _____ in his childhood. (1)
1. Do woodwork
2. Be a mimic
3. Paint
4. Sing
- (g) Disney worked at the Kansas City Film Ad Company, where he made commercials based on: (1)
1. Cutout animations
2. Paintings
3. Drama
4. Music
- (h) Their first deal was with New York distributor Margaret Winkler, to distribute their Alice cartoons. (1)
1. True 2. False
- (i) Who was Walt's first employee? (1)
1. Ubbe Eert Iwwerks
2. Margaret Winkler
3. Fred Harman
- (j) Whom did Walt meet at the PesmenRubin Art Studio? (1)
1. Roy 2. Fred Harman 3. Ubbe Eert Iwerks

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Britain's first taste of tea was belated – the Chinese had been drinking it for 2,000 years. The English diarist, Samuel Pepys, mentions tea in his diary entry from September 25, 1600. "Tcha," wrote Pepys, the "excellent and by all Physicians approved, China drink," was sold in England from 1635, for prices as high as £6 to £10 per pound of the herb (£600 to £1,000, today). In 1662, when King Charles II married the Portuguese princess, Catherine of Braganza, her dowry constituted a chest of tea, and the island of Bombay for an annual lease of £10, equivalent then to the cost of a pound of tea in England. Catherine, who was used to drinking tea in the Portuguese court, had her first sip of the beverage in England in May 1662 – the month of her wedding – at Portsmouth.

In the 18th century, Dutch firm J.J. Voute & Sons ruthlessly exploited the incapacity of the English East India Company to supply tea to Britain's thriving domestic elites and coffee houses, smuggling about eight million pounds of tea, annually. Yet, Dutch tea soon became a "name for all teas that are bad in quality and unfit for use." Meanwhile, the English company began strengthening its commercial ties with China, as Bombay turned into the seed of British India's commerce, escalating all other European – especially Portuguese and Dutch – operations.

However, with resources depleted due to the Anglo-Dutch wars, by the 18th century, the English were unable to afford the silver that China demanded for continuing trade with Britain. To counter smuggled tea, on the one hand, and the increasing Chinese demand for silver on the other, the British responded by growing opium in India – largely in Bengal, Patna, Benares and the Malwa plateau – and smuggling it into China, in exchange for their beloved beverage.

Still, British tea cultivators were extremely anxious to have Chinese tea and techniques brought to India. In 1788, The Royal Society of Arts began deliberating on the idea of transplanting saplings from China. Then, in 1824, tea saplings were discovered in Assam by Robert Bruce and Maniram Dewan. Tea plantations later expanded across Assam and Darjeeling. In a 19th century lecture to the Royal Society, it was noted that around this time, carpenters and shoemakers from Chinese settlements in Calcutta were being sent up to Darjeeling or Assam, "presumably on the belief that every Chinaman must be an expert in tea cultivation and manufacture," although many of them had never even seen a tea sapling.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer the following:

- (a) Samuel Pepys refer tea as _____ in his diary. (1)
- (b) The cost of a pound of tea in England in 1662 was 10 pounds (True / False)? (1)
- (c) Who took advantage of England's inability to grow tea in the 18th century? (1)
- (d) England smuggled _____ to China to get tea (1)
- (e) Catherine had her first sip of tea in May 1662 at (1)
 - 1. Portuguese court
 - 2. Bombay
 - 3. China
 - 4. Portsmouth
- (f) Which tea soon became synonymous with 'teas that are bad in quality and unfit for use'? (1)
 - 1. Assamese
 - 2. Portuguese
 - 3. Dutch
 - 4. English

- (g) England couldn't buy tea from China in the 18th century because (1)
1. it had lost much wealth in the Anglo-Dutch war
 2. China sold tea at an unaffordable rate
 3. it had lost in the Anglo-Dutch war
 4. it had started growing opium in India
- (h) Though China had been drinking tea for 2000 years, many of them (1)
1. had not tasted tea in the 19th century.
 2. had not seen a tea sapling in the 19th century
 3. didn't like the taste of tea
 4. many of them didn't know how to grow tea.
- (i) What is the meaning of the word 'Presumably'? (1)
1. uncertain
 2. suppose
 3. doubtfully
- (j) What is the antonym of the word 'deplete'? (1)
1. decrease
 2. reduce
 3. increase

Literature

(10)

Q.3. Extract based multiple choice questions:

(A) While the class was circling the room, the monitor from the principal's office brought Miss Mason a note.

Miss Mason read it several times and studied it thoughtfully for a while. Then she clapped her hands. "Attention, class. Everyone back to their seat." When the shuffling of feet had stopped and the room was still and quiet, Miss Mason said, "I have a letter from Wanda's father that I want to read to you." Miss Mason stood there a moment and the silence in the room grew tense and expectant. The teacher adjusted her glasses slowly and deliberately.

Her manner indicated that what was coming — this letter from Wanda's father — was a matter of great importance. Everybody listened closely as Miss Mason read the brief note.

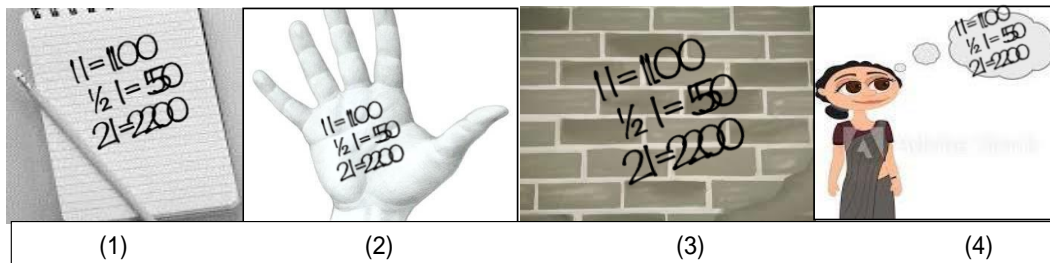
- (a) Why did Miss Mason read Wanda's father's letter several times? (1)
- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Because she studied it thoughtfully | (ii) For she studied it unattentively |
| (iii) Because she could not comprehend it | (iv) Because it was written very shabbily |
- (b) Identify the chapter from which the above extract is taken. (1)
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Hundred Dresses -II | (ii) Hundred Dresses -I |
| (iii) From the Diary of Anne Frank | (iv) Amanda |
- (c) Find out a word from the passage similar in meaning to **knowingly**. (1)
- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| (i) Deliberately | (ii) Expectantly | (iii) Circling | (iv) Thoughtfully |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|

- (d) What can you say about Wanda's father feelings as highlighted in the letter? (1)
- (i) He was delighted (ii) He was petrified
(iii) He was annoyed (iv) He was thrilled
- (e) Who wrote the note? (1)
- (i) Wanda (ii) Wanda's father (iii) Peggy (iv) Maddie

OR

(B) The baker or bread-seller of those days had a peculiar dress known as the kabai. It was a single piece long frock reaching down to the knees. In our childhood we saw bakers wearing shirt and trousers which were shorter than full-length ones and longer than half pants. Even today, anyone who wears a half pant which reaches just below the knees invites the comment that he is dressed like a pader!

- i. Choose the answer that lists the correct option about the recording of the baker's monthly accounts. (1)



- a) Option (1)
b) Option (2)
c) Option (3)
d) Option (4)
- ii. When the writer says, 'Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days.' he means that (1)
- a) baking isn't as popular in Goa currently.
b) bakers have chosen to adopt other professions.
c) baking, as a job, isn't as gainful as it used to be.
d) bakers' goods were of a better quality in earlier times
- iii. The statement that is TRUE about payment collection, according to the passage is: (1)
- a) The baker received payment on a daily basis.
b) The baker was paid for his services at the end of the month.
c) The baker insisted that customers pay before the month-end.
d) The baker chose to receive payment any day of the month.
- iv. The *kabai* was a 'peculiar' outfit as it was (1)
- a) a tight-fitting apparel.
b) too colourful.
c) made of unsuitable materials.
d) a dress-like attire

- v. The name as The lesson is (1)
a) Bakers of Goa b) Tea from Assam c) Coorg d) Bholi

Q.4. (A). Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears,
And Ink and Blink chased lions down the stairs,
Mustard was as brave as a tiger in a rage,
But Custard cried for a nice safe cage.

(a) Name the poem. (1)

- i. Animals
- ii. Tiger in the Zoo
- iii. How to Tell Wild Animals
- iv. Tale of Custard Dragon

(b) Who is the poet of the poem? (1)

- i. Carolyn Well
- ii. Robert Frost
- iii. Walt Whitman
- iv. Frederic Ogden Nash

(c) Choose the rhyming scheme of the poem. (1)

- i. Abab
- ii. aabb
- iii. abba
- iv. abcd

(d) Identify the poetic devices in given line “Belinda was as brave as a barrel full of bears”. (1)

- i. Alliteration and Simile
- ii. Metaphor and Alliteration
- iii. Anaphora and Metaphor
- iv. Personification and Anaphora

(e) Who is coward? (1)

- i. Ink
- ii. Blink
- iii. Mustard
- iv. Custard

OR

Q.4. (B). Read the extracts given below and attempt ANY ONE, by answering the questions that follow:

But he’s locked in a concrete cell,
His strength behind bars,
Stalking the length of his cage,
Ignoring visitors
He hears the last voice at night,
The patrolling cars,
And stares with his brilliant eyes
At the brilliant stars

- i. The fact that the tiger is 'stalking the length of his cage' tells us that he is (1)
 a) Restless b) reckless c) resilient d) reverent.
- ii. What is the rhyme scheme of the given stanzas? (1)
 b) abcb; abcb b) abcb; abcd c) abcd; abcd d) abcd; abcb
- iii. These stanzas bring out the contrast between (1)
 a) zoos and cities. b) strength and weakness.
 c) freedom and captivity. d) visitors and patrolling cars.
- iv. What is the caged tiger NOT likely to say to the visitors? (1)
 a) "Stop staring". b) "Set me free".
 c) "Join me". d) "Go away".
- vi. The tiger's 'brilliant eyes' reveal that he (1)
 a) hopes to be free and in the wild, someday.
 b) is looked after well and is nourished and healthy.
 c) enjoys staring at the bright stars each night.
 d) is well-rested and hence, wide-awake

Grammar

(10 Marks)

Q.5. Fill in the blanks in the following passage by using the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets, choosing the appropriate options from the given ones. (6)

Once Martin Luther King (a) (Address) a public meeting. Suddenly someone (b)..... (Throw) a shoe at him. But king (c)..... (Not lose) his cool. He (d).....(pick) up the shoe and told the gathering that some kind gentleman, knowing that he could not afford shoes, (e)... (Throw) one for him. He (f)... ...(Request) the gentle man to throw him the other one too. After he said so, a man appeared before him and apologized

- (a) (i) addressing, (ii) addressed, (iii) was addressing (iv) were addressing
 (b) (i) threw (ii) threw (iii) throwing (iv) was throwing
 (c) (i) do not lose (ii) did not lose (iii) does not lose (iv) have not lose
 (d) (i) picked (ii) was picking (iii) picks (iv) has picked
 (e) (i) threw (ii) had thrown (iii) was throwing (iv) throws
 (f) (i) had requested (ii) have requested (iii) requested (iv) requests

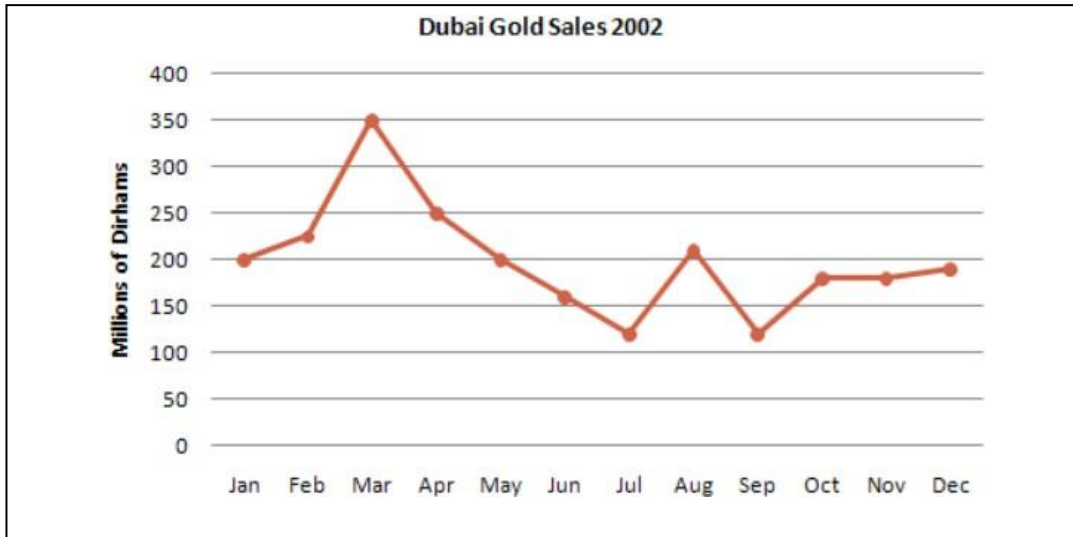
Q.6. Complete the passage given below by choosing the appropriate options: (4)

Traditionally, Ilkal saris were made using natural indigo dyes. Then, in the 1970s, (a)_____ (the/that/an) synthetic German indigo replaced (b)_____ (that/this/these/those) vat dyeing process. Today, this has given way to naphtha based dyes. The famed and cent dyeing is now on the verge of extinction. As the new generation steps into more profita skyline of Ilkal is fast changing too. "The (c) _____ (more/most/much/a little) pro in the area now is granite," states (d)_____ (a/an/the/any) weaver.

Section B (Writing)

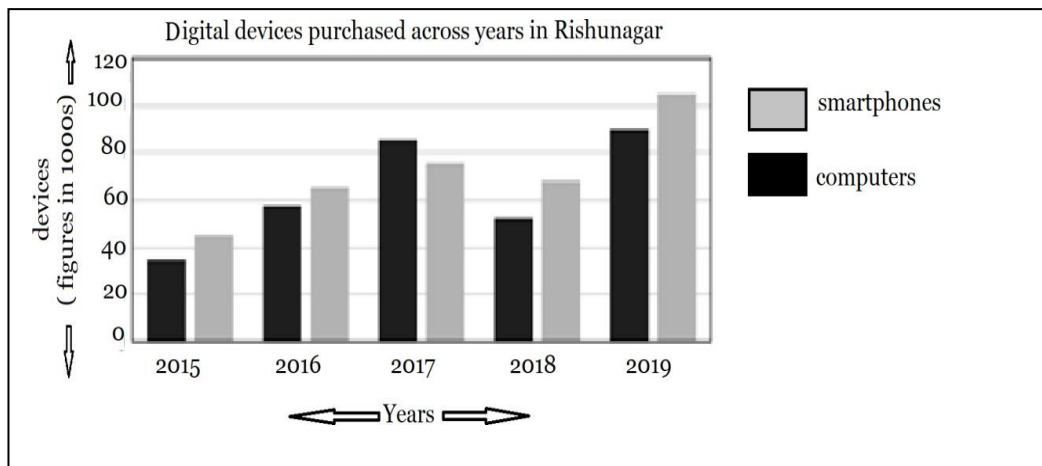
Q.7. Attempt any one of the following in 100-120 words.

(A) The graph is given shows estimated sales of gold in Dubai in 2002. Write an analytical paragraph describing the line graph in around 150 words. (5)



OR

(B) The chart below displays data about the number of digital devices purchased in Rishunagar across the years 2015-2019. Write a paragraph analyzing the given data.



Q.8. (A). Write a letter to M/s Ashwin Books Depot , Nai Sarak, New Delhi telling them that the books you had ordered have arrived, but some books were with torn pages and a few of them were old editions. Ask for replacement of the books. You are Ankita/Akash, C-10 Vidyanagar , New Delhi.(100 – 120 words) (5)

OR

(B) You are Saurabh Srivastava, a resident of Defense Colony Bagdogra, Siliguri. Your colony is facing a severe problem of inadequate and contaminated water supply. You decide to express your views and make the authorities aware of the situation by writing a letter to the Editor of The Siliguri Times, Siliguri. Write your letter in about 100-120 words.

Q.9. Answer ANY TWO questions in 20-30 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively. (2 x 4 = 8)

(a) Any Two (2 x 2 = 4)

- i. How did Peggy justify her cruel behavior towards Wanda?
- ii. Describe how Custard's reaction was different from that of others, on seeing the pirate?
- iii. Who, according to Nelson Mandela, is a courageous man?

(b) Any Two (2 x 2 = 4)

- i. Why did Oliver Lutkin's mother laugh as she chased him and Bill away?
- ii. Why was it important for Mrs. Pumphrey to be a little cruel in order to be kind towards Tricki?
- iii. List any one characteristic of Bholi's teacher with reference to her first day at school. Give reason for your answer.

Q.10. Answer ANY TWO questions in 40-50 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively.

(3 x 4 = 12)

(A) Any Two

(3 x 2 = 6)

- i. Annie writes that it was fortunate that Mr. Keesing took the joke the right way. Why does she feel so?
- ii. The use of symbolism in the poem 'Fire and Ice' conveys the poet's message effectively. Expand with reference to the poem.
- iii. Justify the poet's allusion to Rapunzel in 'Amanda'.

OR

(B) Any Two

(3 x 2 = 6)

- i. How did Richard Ebright's mother help him?
- ii. The author says: The baker and his family never starved. Why?
- iii. Explain the underlying message in the lesson "The Black Aeroplane".

Q.11. Long answer questions [100 – 120 words].

(5)

(a) Write the story of Lencho's faith in God.

OR

(b) What lesson on death and suffering did the Buddha teach Gotami in the chapter, 'The Sermon at Benaras'?

Q.12. Long answer Questions [100 – 120 words]

(5)

(a) Draw a pen portrait (Character-sketch) of Matilda (The Necklace) in about 100-120 words.

OR

(b) Dowry is negatiao of the girl's dignity'. Discuss with the reference to the story "Bholi".