

STD. : X

MARKS: 80

SUB. : ENGLISH-I

TIME: 2 HRS.

Answer to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes

This time is to be spent in reading the Question Paper.

The time given at the head of the paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

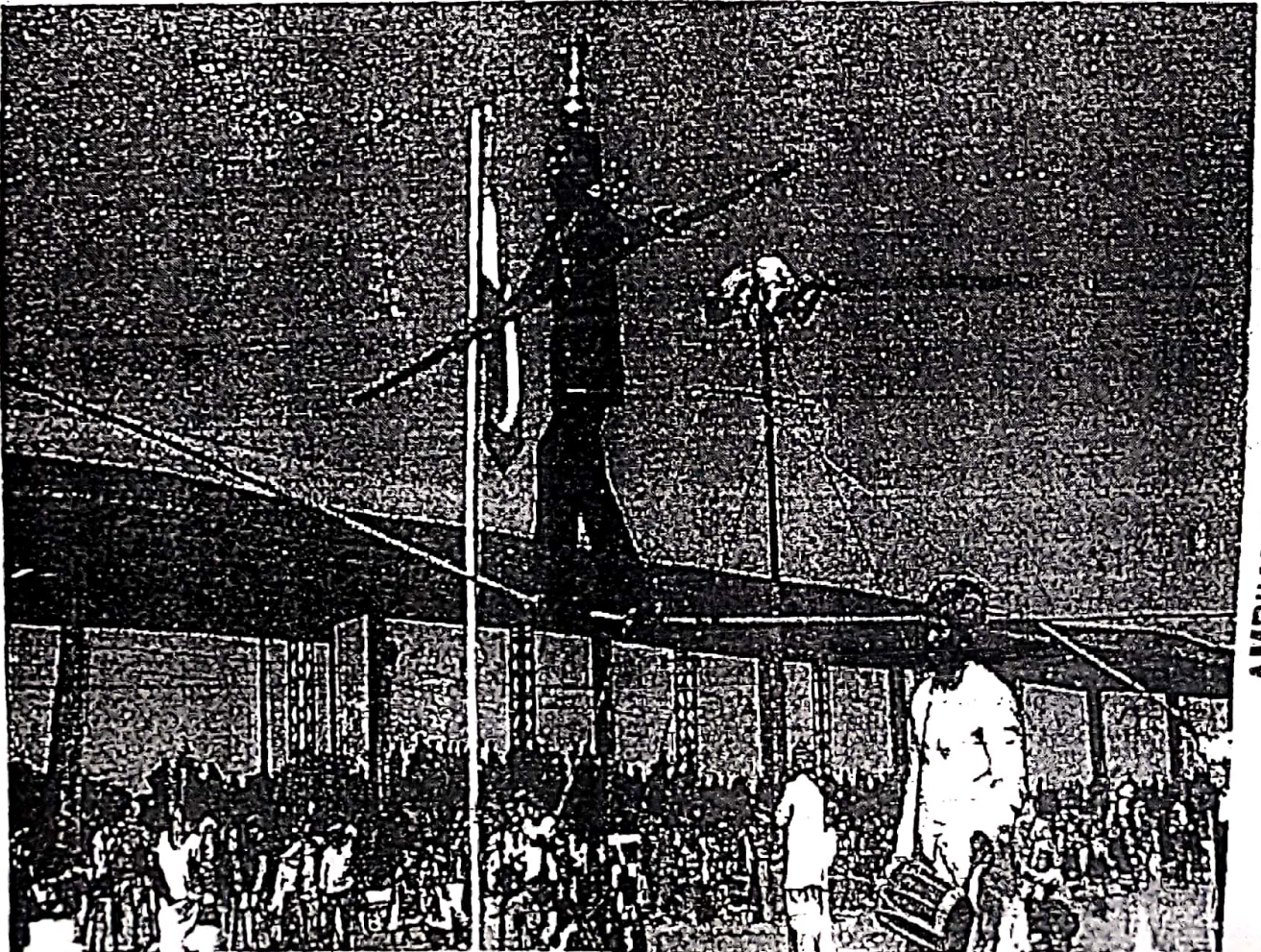
You are advised to spend not more than 35 minutes in answering question I and 20 minutes in answering question II.

Question I.

(Do not spend more than 35 minutes on this question)

Write a composition (300-350 words) on any one of the following. [20]

- a) Study the picture given below. Write a story or description or an account of what the picture suggests to you. Your composition may be directly about the subject of the picture or may take suggestions from it, but there must be some clear connection between the picture and the composition.



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- b) Write an original short story beginning with the sentence; 'Life is really simple, but we insist on making it complicated.'
- c) "Living in the countryside is always better than living in the city". Express your views either for or against this statement.
- d) Morning walks are essential for a sound body and mind. Describe one such experience.
- ~~e) Narrate a dinner experience with your close friends and family.~~

Question II.

Select any one of the following.

[10]

- a) In your village, there is no facility for providing good health services for the people. Write a letter to the chief Medical Officer of your district and request him to open a primary health centre there. Give details of your problems.
- b) Your school recently held a jubilee celebration. Write a letter to your friend who was unable to attend, giving details of the function and, your role in it.

Question III.

[10]

- a) You are the school prefect. Write a notice announcing the setting up of a book club in the school.
- b) Write an email to the President of the Students grievance redressal cell reporting an incident of bullying in school.

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Question IV.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

[20]

Using vague words and phrases like 'you know,' 'nice' and 'interesting' too often in a speech does not make good sense. 'That's an interesting comment'; 'That's a nice presentation'; 'It was a nice meeting' —all these expressions don't convey much and sound apologetic at the same time. Try and use precise words so as to make an impact. Make an effort to choose the right word to describe your opinion. To be able to do that, you will need to work on your vocabulary. Reading is the best way to increase your

vocabulary. Pay attention to any new word you come across and see how you can incorporate it in a sentence.

Never use slang in office. Never get into the buddy mode in office. Reserve it for socializing. Effective communication comes in handy to soften bad news. It is very painful to tell a subordinate that he/she is not required anymore.

You wouldn't enjoy saying 'You're fired!' to anyone. Instead, say: 'We're very sorry we have to let you go.' It is less painful for the person. And, of course, you have to do it in private—perhaps in a conference room or a closed office cabin, so that the person can express his emotions and be spared the agony of an inquisitive audience.

A good sense of humour is an asset that strengthens communication skills. There are also occasions when one has to say 'no' to many things and many people. We all encounter people who soft-talk you by saying, 'Please could you do this for me?' Saying an emphatic 'no' is not only rude, but also can effect relationships. Instead, say, 'I'd do it if only I had four more hands and two more heads.' Don't say this rudely. Say it jovially with a smile so as to let the other person know you mean no offence, but you simply cannot spare the time to do that job. Always keep your language simple and don't sprinkle it with too many fancy words or jargon. Mispronunciations can badly affect your image. So, make an effort to pronounce words correctly. The sound of your voice is as important as the variety of your vocabulary. The best way to judge how you sound is by using a tape recorder. Read out a passage. notice that the tone and pace of your voice changes each time. Note the strengths and improvise on the weakness. Speaking well is a great confidence-booster. You feel good if your sound good. And keep working on your voice, vocabulary and pronunciation. Last but not the least, one of the most important traits of an effective communicator is that he/she is also a good listener. Only if one learn to listen carefully can one respond appropriately. Be attentive, ask for clarifications when you don't understand, don't interrupt, note down points you wish to clarify, and discuss them later. Remember, there may be many good speakers, but one has to be a good listener to become an effective communicator.

a) Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. One word answers or short phrases will be accepted. [3]

1. Incorporate 2. Inquisitive 3. Sprinkle

b) Answer the following questions briefly in your words. [10]

1. Suggest any two points to make your vocabulary rich.
2. How does effective communication help you reduce the agony of a listener?
3. What role does humour play in communication?
4. How does listening contribute to being an effective communicator?
5. Explain: "Note the strength and improvise on the weakness".

c) In not more than 60 words describe what the author wants to convey about communication. [7]

Question V.

a) Fill in each of the numbered blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets. [4]

Answer: (0) - left.

We decided to travel by car and 0 (leave) the house early. We 1 (be) on the road for two hours, when our car 2 (hit) a stone that 3 (lie) in the middle of the road. The car 4 (go) off the road, but we 5 (escape) with minor injuries. Had we 6 (travel) faster, we 7 (involve) in a serious accident. The mishap 8 (delay) us but did not dampen our enthusiasm.

b) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word. [4]

1. We were _____ to leave when guests arrived at home.
2. He came _____ the bus when the bus started moving.
3. There is always a demand _____ good tailors.
4. I refrained _____ telling Rita the truth.
5. Their path was beset _____ difficulties, yet they succeeded.

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6. He travelled seventy miles _____ two hours.
7. He took it _____ himself to educate the villagers.
8. The relationship _____ the two brothers was strained.

c) Join the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using and, but or so.

[4]

- ✓ 1. You helped me finish my home work. I am glad.
- ✓ 2. She was so excited about her performance. She could not sleep at night.
- ✓ 3. You must practice more. You will not qualify for selection in the team.
- ✓ 4. The debating teams were very happy. Both were declared joint champions.

d) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each. Make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence.

[8]

- ✓ 1. All returned the book to Soham. (Begin: The book was)
- ✓ 2. He wanted a promotion and a transfer. (Begin: Not only)
- ✓ 3. Only a few books were remaining on the shelf when we left. (Begin: Most)
- ✓ 4. The teacher asked, "How many of you think the answer is correct?"
(End was correct)
- ✓ 5. Tagore was greater than any other poet in India. (Use: "greatest")
- ✓ 6. The citizens met their representative a month ago. (Use: Since)
- ✓ 7. As soon as we lit the candle, the power supply was restored. (Begin: No sooner)
- ✓ 8. He had plenty of wealth but he was not happy. (Begin: In spite)
