

**Sample Question Paper - 4**  
**English Language And Literature (184)**  
**Class - X, Session: 2021-22**  
**TERM II**

*Time allowed : 2 Hours*

*Maximum marks : 40*

**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)**

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

'Vegetables' are important protective food and highly beneficial for the maintenance of health and prevention of disease. They contain valuable food ingredients which can be successfully utilized to build-up and repair the body.

Vegetables are valuable in maintaining alkaline reserve in the body. They are valued mainly for their high vitamin and mineral contents. Vitamins A, B and C are contained in vegetables in fair amounts. Faulty cooking and prolonged careless storage can, however, destroy these valuable elements. There are different kinds of vegetables. They may be edible roots, stems, leaves, fruits and seeds. Each group contributes to diet in its own way. Roots are high in energy value and good sources of vitamin B group. Seeds are relatively high in carbohydrates and proteins.

Leaves, stems and fruits are excellent sources of minerals, vitamins, water and roughage. It is not the green vegetables only that are useful. Farinaceous vegetables consisting of starchy roots such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, the tubers and legumes, are also valuable. They are excellent sources of carbohydrates and provide energy to the body.

To derive maximum benefits of their nutrients, vegetables should be consumed fresh as far as possible. Most vegetables are best consumed in their natural raw state in the form of salads. An important consideration in making salads is that the vegetables should be fresh, crisp and completely dry. If vegetables have to be cooked, it should be ensured that their nutritive value is preserved to the maximum extent possible. The following hints will be useful in achieving this:

- (1) The vegetables, after thorough wash, should be cut into as large pieces as possible.
- (2) The cut pieces should be added to water which has been brought to boiling point and to which salt has been added. This is necessary to avoid loss of B-complex vitamins and vitamin C.
- (3) Only bare minimum water necessary to cover vegetables should be used. Spinach and other tender greens need no water.
- (4) Vegetables should not be exposed to atmospheric air. They should be covered tightly while cooking.
- (5) They should be cooked for as short a time as possible. They should be cooked till they are just soft to touch for easy digestion.
- (6) They should be served hot.

To prevent loss of nutrients in vegetables, it would be advisable to steam or boil vegetables in their own juices on a slow fire and the water or cooking liquid should not be drained off. If the vegetables are boiled hard and for a long time in a large quantity of water, they would lose their nutritive and medicinal values.

No vegetable should be peeled unless it is so old that the peeling is tough and unpalatable. In most root vegetables the largest amount of minerals is directly under the skin and these are lost if vegetables are peeled. Soaking of vegetables should also be avoided if taste and nutritive value are to be preserved. Finally, vegetables should not be cooked in aluminium utensils. Aluminium is a soft metal and is acted upon by both food acids and alkalis. There is scientific evidence to show that tiny particles of aluminium from foods cooked in such utensils enter the stomach and that the powerful astringent properties of aluminium injure the sensitive lining of the stomach, leading to gastric irritation, digestive and intestinal ailments.

An intake of about 280 grams of vegetables per person is considered essential for maintenance of good health. Of this, leafy vegetables should constitute 40 per cent, roots and tubers 30 per cent and the other vegetables like brinjals, ladies-fingers the remaining 30 per cent.

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below:**

(1 × 5 = 5)

- (i) Why shouldn't we drain off cooking water?
- (ii) Where is the largest amount of minerals found in root vegetables?
- (iii) How can we retain Vitamin B complex and Vitamin C while cooking?
- (iv) How are vitamins present in vegetables destroyed?
- (v) How is aluminium harmful for cooking vegetables?
- (vi) What are excellent sources of carbohydrates and energy?

**2. Read the following passage carefully.**

- (1) There are many among us who, given the opportunity to leave India, are only too happy to go. But whenever I have had the chance to go away, I have held back. Or something has held me back. What is it that has such a hold on me, but leaves others free to where they will, sometimes never to come back? A few years ago, I was offered a well-paid job in a magazine in Hong Kong. I thought about it for weeks, worried myself to distraction, and finally, with a great sigh of relief, turned it down. My friends thought I was crazy. They still do. Most of them would have jumped at a comparable offer, even if it had meant spending the rest of their lives far from the palm-fringed coasts or pine-clad mountains of this land. Many friends have indeed gone away, never to return, except perhaps to get married, very quickly, before they are off again! Don't they feel homesick, I wonder.
- (2) I am almost paranoid at the thought of going away and then being unable to come back. This almost happened to me when, as a boy, I went to England, longed to return to India, and did not have the money for the passage. For two years I worked and saved like a miser (something I have never done since) until I had enough to bring me home. And 'home' wasn't parents and brothers and sisters. They were no longer here. Home, for me, was India. So, what is it that keeps me here? My birth? I take too closely after a Nordic grandparent to pass for a typical son of the soil. Hotel receptionists often ask me for my passport. 'Must I carry a passport to travel in my own country?' I ask. 'But you don't look like an Indian,' they protest. 'I'm a Red Indian,' I say.
- (3) India is where I was born and went to school and grew to manhood. India was where my father was born and went to school and worked and died. India is where my grandfather lived and died. Surely that entitles me to a place in the Indian sun. If it doesn't, I can revert to my mother's family and go back to the time of Timur the Lame. How far back does one have to go in order to establish one's Indianness? It must be the land itself that holds me. But so many of my fellow Indians have been born (and reborn) here, and yet they think nothing of leaving the land. They will leave the mountains for the plains; the villages for the cities; their country for another country, and if other countries were a little more willing to open their doors, we would have no population problem-mass emigration would have solved it.

(4) But it's more than the land that holds me. For India is more than a land. India is an atmosphere. Over thousands of years, the races and religions of the world have mingled here and produced that unique, indefinable phenomenon, the Indian: so terrifying in a crowd, so beautiful in himself. And oddly enough, I'm one too. I know that I'm as Indian as the postman or the paanwala or your favorite MP. Race did not make me an Indian. Religion did not make me an Indian. But history did. And in the long run, it is history that counts.

Ruskin Bond

On the basis of your reading of the passage answer ANY FIVE of the given questions.

(1 × 5 = 5)

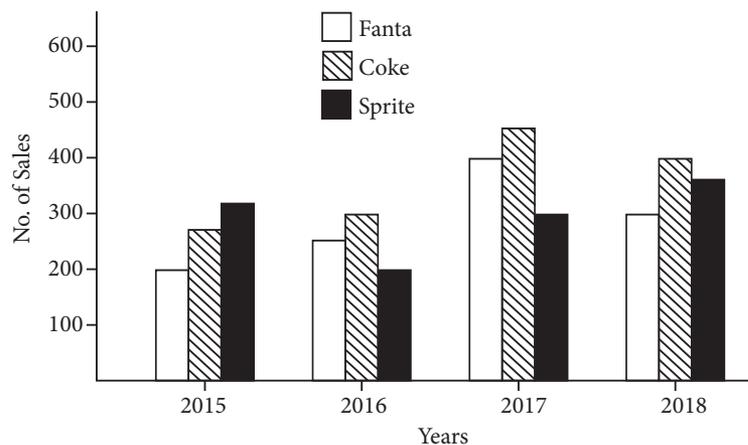
- (i) What seems to be the main purpose of the whole passage?
- (ii) Why was the author "held back" from leaving for good paying jobs or leave India?
- (iii) What, according to the author, makes him Indian?
- (iv) Why did the author have to suffer while he was in London?
- (v) How did the author define "home"?
- (vi) "My friends thought I was crazy." Why did he say so?

### SECTION - B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR)

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

(5)

The chart below displays data about the number of sales of aerated drinks their brands over the years. Write a paragraph analyzing the given data.



OR

You are Kunal/Kavita, Computer lab in-charge of Moonwill Public School, Jodhpur. Write a letter to the Sales Manager, Hero Electronics Pvt. Limited, placing an order for computers that you wish to purchase for the computer lab of your school.

4. The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line. Identify the error and write its correction against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the correction. The first has been done for you. (1 × 3 = 3)

	Error	Correction
The driver of the jeep were treated	<i>e.g.,</i> were	was
in respect due to any other member of	(a) _____	_____
my father office. As small children	(b) _____	_____
we were teach not to call him by his name.	(c) _____	_____

5. **Read the conversation between Ant 1 and Ant 2 and complete the passage that follows :** (1 × 2 = 2)

Ant 1 : I am so tired of working. Ant 2 : Then stop working. Ant 1 : But then I will have to starve later. Ant 2 : So, do work. Stop complaining.
--

Ant 1 expressed his desire to stop working to which Ant 2 (a) \_\_\_\_\_. Ant 1 then said that if he did stop working, he (b) \_\_\_\_\_. So, Ant 2 told him to do work and stop complaining.

### SECTION - C (LITERATURE)

6. **Answer ANY SIX of the following in about 30-40 words.** (2 × 6 = 12)

- (i) Why didn't Valli get off the bus at the bus station?
- (ii) Why is Sulekha called 'Bholi'?
- (iii) What did the hack driver tell the narrator about Lutkins' mother?
- (iv) What were the factors which contributed in making Ebright a scientist?
- (v) What do the elders in Goa still love to remember?
- (vi) What is the cause of the second quarrel between Natalya and Lomov?
- (vii) What would have happened to Matilda if she had confessed to her friend that she had lost her necklace?

7. **Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120-150 words each.** (4 × 2 = 8)

- (i) After reading the story 'A Baker from Goa' do you think our traditions, heritage, values and practices are the roots that nourish us? Why/Why not?
- (ii) What rare achievement did Richard manage at the age of twenty-two?
- (iii) School education turned Bholi from a dumb cow into a bold girl. How did she save her father from a huge expense and become his support in his old age?

# Solution

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE - 184

### Class 10 - English Language And Literature

1. (i) We should not drain off cooking water as that will result in the loss of nutrients found in the vegetables.

(ii) In root vegetables, the largest amount of minerals is found directly under the skin.

(iii) The vitamins B complex and C can be retained by cutting the vegetables in large sizes and adding them to boiling salted water.

(iv) The vitamins present in vegetables are destroyed by faulty cooking and poor storage.

(v) Aluminium reacts with the vegetables, entering the stomach and injure the inner linings of the stomach, resulting in gastric irritation, digestive and intestinal ailments.

(vi) Farinaceous vegetables such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, tubers, etc. are rich in carbohydrates and provide energy to the body.

2. (i) The main purpose of the passage seems to be Ruskin Bond's appreciation and identification with his Indianness and belonging.

(ii) The author was held back from accepting jobs that offer good salaries because he did not want to leave home, or feel homesick staying in another country.

(iii) His history, the history of India makes him Indian and not race or religion.

(iv) While in London, the author became so homesick that he had to slave and save up for two years just to come back to India.

(v) According to the author, home is not where his family, parents, siblings or even relatives are. Home was, for him, India.

(vi) His friends thought he was crazy because he turned down a lucrative job offer from Hong Kong while there are many who would readily accept such offers.

3.

Moonwill Public School  
Jodhpur  
20 March 20XX  
The Sales Manager  
Hero Electronics Pvt. Limited  
Jaipur  
Subject : Placing an order for Computers  
Sir,

Through this letter, we wish to inform you that we are interested in buying computers for our computer lab in this very new session. Kindly send us 15 sets of computers with following features.

Window 10  
LED screen  
RAM with more than 2 GB  
Internal storage more than 500 GB  
Wireless mouse

Since the new session will begin in April, we wish to receive these computer sets before that. Kindly let us know the discount permissible on bulk order for schools and the mode of payment.

Thank you  
Yours sincerely  
Kunal Rawat  
(Computer Lab in-Charge)

4. Error Correction

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| (a) in     | with     |
| (b) father | father's |
| (c) teach  | taught   |

5. (a) told him to stop working  
(b) would have to starve later.

6. (i) She did not get off the bus at the bus station because she had to go back on that same bus. She took out another thirty paise from her pocket and handed the coins to the conductor. She just wanted to ride on the bus.

(ii) Sulekha is called 'Bholi' because she is a simpleton due to her suffering some brain damage after falling off a cot when she was ten months old. As a result, she is not as smart as children of her age.

(iii) The hack driver told the narrator that Lutkins' mother was a real terror. He described her as a large and hefty lady with a fierce temper. He also said that she was quick as a cat.

(iv) The three qualities of a scientist Ebright possessed were, a first rate mind, a sense of curiosity and a will to win for the right reason.

(v) The elders in Goa still love to remember the good old Portuguese days. They fondly remember the authentic loaves of bread for which the Portuguese are famous. The time tested furnaces, which still exist are a reminder of how traditional bakers used to

bake loaves of bread. Whenever the thud and jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo is heard at times, it reminds one that this very sound heralded the arrival of the baker every morning.

(vi) The second quarrel between Lomov and Natalya is about their dogs Guess and Squeezer respectively. Lomov starts praising the qualities of the dog Guess. But Natalya says that her dog Squeezer was much better than Lomov's dog Guess. Both of them praise the qualities of their dogs, which leads to a quarrel.

7. (i) Yes, our traditions, heritage, values and practices are the roots that nourish us. This is highlighted beautifully in the lesson 'A Baker from Goa'. The village elders in Goa are often found fondly thinking of or talking about the past, especially of the Portuguese and their delicious and very famous loaves of bread. Fortunately traditional methods of bread making still exist along with the old furnaces used to bake breads in the past, otherwise it would have become a lost art. The traditional practices and values are still carried on by the younger generations, as learnt from their fathers and forefathers. This is probably the reason why thud and jingle of the traditional baker's bamboo, announcing his arrival in the morning, can still be heard in some places.

Even today, a traditional Goan village baker holds as important a place in his society as his bread. Every occasion and festival of Goa must have bread in culinary preparations. In Goa, 'bol' a type of sweet bread is essential to have during a marriage. Christmas and other festivals have to have cakes and bolinhas as a part of the celebrations. A mother must prepare sandwiches on her daughter's engagement.

All these age-old traditions, practices and values help us stay in touch with our past and become a part of our heritage. They give us memories that last longer than us and may be that is why we feel nourished from within.

(iii) Owing to Bholi's handicaps and pock marked body, nobody was willing to marry Bholi. Finally when Bishamber Nath, a well-to-do grocer from another village agreed to marry Bholi, sans dowry, her parents' happiness knew no bounds. Bishamber Nath was about forty-five to fifty years of age, limped and had grown-up children from his first marriage. Being from another village, he was unaware of Bholi's condition. Therefore, when he saw Bholi's face for the first time near the sacred fire, Bishamber Nath staggered. He demanded a dowry of five thousand rupees from Bholi's father and threatened to leave without marrying her. Ramlal wept and requested Bishamber Nath to take two thousand rupees instead of five and marry Bholi as their family honour was at stake. In spite of many pleadings, Bishamber Nath did not agree. Hence, a helpless Ramlal had to pay the former the hefty sum of money as dowry. However, Bholi, whom education had made a smart, courageous and confident girl, asked her father to take back the money from Bishamber Nath as she no longer wished to have such a 'greedy and contemptible coward' as her husband. Hearing Bholi speak her mind, sent Bishamber Nath and his wedding party packing. School education turned Bholi from a 'dumb cow' into a bold girl. This transformation is evident from the way she saved her father from a huge expense.