

Case study based questions
10th English

Section A - Reading (Type II - Discursive)

Passage - 1

10 Marks

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. The Indian subcontinent consists of a number of linguistic communities, each of which share a common language and culture. The people of India speak many languages and dialects, which are mostly varieties of about 15 principal languages. Some Indian languages have a long literary history - Sanskrit literature is more than 5,000 years old and Tamil 3,000. India also has some languages that do not have written forms.
 2. The number of people speaking each language varies greatly. There are 18 officially recognized languages in India (Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added in 1992) and each has produced a literature of great vitality and richness. All stand for a homogeneous culture that is the essence of the great Indian literature, but each is distinctive in parts. This is an evolution in a land of myriad dialects, and the number of people speaking each language varies greatly. For example, Hindi has more than 250 million speakers, but relatively few people speak Andamanese.
 3. India's schools teach 58 different languages. The nation has newspapers in 87 languages, radio programs broadcast in 71 languages, and films are produced in 15 different languages.
 4. The Indian languages belong to four language families: Indo-European, Dravidian, Mon-Khmer, and Sino-Tibetan. Indo-European and Dravidian languages are used by a large majority of India's population. The language families divided roughly into geographic groups. Languages of the Indo-European group are spoken mainly in northern and central regions.
 5. Speakers of 54 different languages of the Indo-European family make up about three-quarters of India's population. Twenty Dravidian languages are spoken by nearly a quarter of the people. Speakers of 20 Mon-Khmer languages and 98 Sino-Tibetan languages together make up about 2 percent of the population.
 6. Hindi is the principal official language of India.
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Q 1. What is considered to be the official language of India?

- (1) Hindi is considered to be the official language of India.
- (2) English is considered to be the official language of India.
- (3) Sanskrit is considered to be the official language of India.
- (4) Pali is considered to be the official language of India.

Q 2. The synonym of 'lingos' as given in paragraph 1 is-

- (1) Sanskrit
- (2) dialects
- (3) linguistic
- (4) language

Q 3. The synonym of 'position' as given in paragraph 6 is-

- (1) status
- (2) dialects
- (3) linguistic
- (4) language

Q 4. The antonym of 'banned' as given in paragraph 6 is-

- (1) official
- (2) administrative
- (3) associate
- (4) common

Q 5. The antonym of 'alien' as given in paragraph 4 is-

- (1) official
 - (2) administrative
-

- (3) ethnic
- (4) common

Q 6. The languages spoken by Indians are the variety of?

- (1) The people of India speak many languages and dialects, which are mostly varieties of about 15 principal languages.
- (2) The people of India speak many languages and dialects, which are mostly varieties of about 16 principal languages.
- (3) The people of India speak many languages and dialects, which are mostly varieties of about 17 principal languages.
- (4) The people of India speak many languages and dialects, which are mostly varieties of about 58 principal languages.

Q 7. What are language families?

- (1) The Indian languages belong to four language families: Indo-European, Dravidian, Mon-Khmer, and Sino-Tibetan. Indo-European and Sanskrit languages are used by a large majority of India's population.
- (2) The Indian languages belong to four language families: Indo-European, Dravidian, Mon-Khmer, and Sino-Tibetan. Indo-European and Dravidian languages are used by a large majority of India's population.
- (3) The Indian languages belong to four language families: Indo-European, Dravidian, Mon-Khmer, and Vedic. Indo-European and Dravidian languages are used by a large majority of India's population.
- (4) The Indian languages belong to four language families: Indo-European, Dravidian, Mon-Khmer, and Sino-Tibetan. Indo-European and Dravidian languages are used by a less part of India's population.

Q 8. How many languages are used in schools?

- (1) India' s school teach 58 different languages.
 - (2) India' s school teach 57 different languages.
 - (3) India' s school teach 60 different languages.
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(4) India' s school teach 61 different languages.

Q 9. Write a brief note about the languages used in media.

(1) The nation has newspapers in 87 languages, radio programs broadcast in 71 languages, and films are produced in 10 different languages.

(2) The nation has newspapers in 87 languages, radio programs broadcast in 71 languages, and films are produced in 15 different languages.

(3) The nation has newspapers in 58 languages, radio programs broadcast in 71 languages, and films are produced in 15 different languages.

(4) The nation has newspapers in 87 languages, radio programs broadcast in 71 languages, and films are produced in 87 different languages.

Q 10. The meaning of state-

(1) position

(2) dialects

(3) linguistic

(4) language

Passage - 2

10 Marks

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow

1. Are you bored of bananas, apples and grapes and need a fresh produce pick?

A nutrient-rich serving of kiwifruit may be just what you need. A serving of kiwifruit (2 kiwis) has twice the vitamin C of an orange, as much potassium as a banana and the fiber of a bowl of whole grain cereal—all for less than 100 calories!

2. The fuzzy fruit is sky-high in both soluble and insoluble fiber, both of which are essential for promoting heart health, regulating digestion, and lowering cholesterol levels—that's a winning trifecta. Kiwi fruit has also been considered a “nutritional all-star,” as Rutgers University researchers found that kiwifruit has the best nutrient density of 21 commonly consumed fruits.

3. Along with vitamin C, kiwi fruit are rich in many bioactive compounds that have antioxidant capacity to help to protect against free radicals, harmful

by-products produced in the body. If you want clean energy, think of kiwifruit because they're rich in magnesium, a nutrient essential to convert food into energy.

4. A kiwi fruit also doubles as a peeper-keeper by supplying your eyes with protective lutein, a carotenoid that's concentrated in eye tissues and helps protect against harmful free radicals. Kiwifruit is also packed with blood pressure-lowering potassium. In fact, a 100 gram serving of kiwi fruit—that's about one large kiwi—provides 15% of the Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of potassium.

5. Kiwi fruit has been growing in New Zealand for over 100 years. Once the fruit gained in popularity, other countries started to grow them including Italy, France, Chile, Japan, South Korea and Spain. At first, kiwis were referred to as 'Yang Tao' or 'Chinese Gooseberry,' but the name was ultimately changed to kiwifruit so that everyone would know where the fruit came from.

6. A ripe kiwi fruit will be plump and smooth-skinned, and free of wrinkles, bruise, and punctures. If you find that your kiwi is a little too firm after buying it, simply let it ripen at room temperature for three to five days. The former the fruit, the more tart it will taste. To speed up the ripening process, you can also place kiwis in a paper bag with an apple or banana. If you want to store the fruit longer, you should keep in a plastic bag in the refrigerator.

Q 1. What does a serving of kiwi offer?

(1) Kiwi fruit offers twice the Vitamin C of an orange, as much potassium as a banana and the fibre of a bowl of whole grain cereal- for all less than 100 calories!

(2) Kiwi fruit offers twice the Vitamin C of an orange, as much potassium as a banana and the fibre of a bowl of whole grain cereal- for all less than 200 calories!

(3) Kiwi fruit offers twice the Vitamin C of an orange, as much potassium as a banana and the fibre of a bowl of whole grain cereal- for all less than 10 calories!

(4) Kiwi fruit offers twice the Vitamin C of an orange, as much potassium as a banana and the fibre of a bowl of whole grain cereal- for all less than 122 calories!

Q 2. How is kiwi fruit helpful for the eyes?

- (1) Kiwi fruit is helpful for the eyes because it supplies your eyes with protective carotenoids, a carotenoid that's concentrated in eye tissues and helps protect against harmful free radicals.
- (2) Kiwi fruit is helpful for the eyes because it supplies your eyes with protective lutein, a carotenoid that's concentrated in eye tissues and helps protect against harmful free radicals.
- (3) Kiwi fruit is helpful for the eyes because it supplies your eyes with protective fibre, a carotenoid that's concentrated in eye tissues and helps protect against harmful free radicals.
- (4) Kiwi fruit is helpful for the eyes because it supplies your eyes with protective lutein, a nutrient that's concentrated in eye tissues and helps protect against harmful free radicals.

Q 3. Why has kiwi been considered a “nutritional all-star”?

- (1) Kiwi has been considered a “nutritional all-star” because it is the best nutrient density of 15 commonly consumed fruits.
- (2) Kiwi has been considered a “nutritional all-star” because it is the best nutrient density of 16 commonly consumed fruits.
- (3) Kiwi has been considered a “nutritional all-star” because it is the best nutrient density of 21 commonly consumed fruits.
- (4) Kiwi has been considered a “nutritional all-star” because it is the best nutrient density of 7 commonly consumed fruits.

Q 4. The synonym of 'capability' as given in paragraph 3 is-

- (1) consumed
 - (2) density
 - (3) calories
 - (4) capacity
-

Q 5. The antonym of 'dispersed' as given in paragraph 4 is-

- (1) packed
- (2) produced
- (3) concentrated
- (4) consumed

Q 6. How can you make a kiwi fruit ripen?

- (1) If a kiwi fruit is a firm then it can be ripened by keeping it at room temperature for 10 days.
- (2) If a kiwi fruit is a firm then it can be ripened by keeping it at room temperature for three to five days.
- (3) If a kiwi fruit is a firm then it can be ripened by keeping it at room temperature for six days.
- (4) If a kiwi fruit is a firm then it can be ripened by keeping it at room temperature for 7 days.

Q 7. The word 'compound' means:

- (1) mixture
- (2) together
- (3) concentrated
- (4) consumed

Q 8. The word 'concentrated' means':

- (1) focus
 - (2) strong
 - (3) produced
 - (4) consumed
-

Q 9. The word 'bruises' means:

- (1) packed
- (2) together
- (3) discoloured
- (4) strong

Q 10. The word 'tart' means:

- (1) packed
 - (2) strong
 - (3) concentrated
 - (4) bitter
-

Case study based questions
10th English

Section A - Reading (Type II - Discursive)

Passage - 1

10 Marks

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. Why does a person become overconfident? The reason lies in over assessment of his capabilities. Sometimes people over assess their competence and jump into situations that are beyond their control.
 2. Napoleon Bonaparte who became Emperor of France would say that the word 'impossible' was common only amongst fools. The overconfident Napoleon invaded Russia in the winter of 1812. This proved to be a big disaster.
 3. Overconfidence generally leads people into misadventures, endangering their chances in life. It is wisely said that any achievement is a result of two factors—one's personal planning and support from the external world. People, take into account only their planning, generally ignoring external factors. They become unable to foresee future developments. Hence, the great risk of failure.
 4. Then there is the question: how can one manage overconfidence? The formula is very simple. Before taking a decision discuss the matter with other informed people with an objective mind and when it is proved that you are about to go off the path, accept reality and say without delay, "I was wrong".
 5. Overconfidence is a flaw characterizing people who lack the virtue of modesty. Modesty makes you a realist; you become a person who is cut down to size. People of this kind become very cautious; before taking an action they assess the whole situation. They adopt a realistic approach.
 6. Overconfident people live within their own thoughts. They know themselves but they are unaware of others. Living inside their own cell they are unable to make use of the experiences of others. This kind of habit is highly damaging to all concerned.
 7. There is a saying that the young man sees the rule and the old man sees the exception, with a slight change, I would like to say that the overconfident person sees the rule and the confident person sees the exception. Overconfident people are always at risk. It is said that taking risk is good but it must be well calculated otherwise it becomes very dangerous.
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Q 1. Why does a person become overconfident?

- (1) A person becomes overconfident because of over-assessment of his capabilities and competence and when he jumps into situations that are beyond his control.
- (2) A person becomes overconfident because of under-assessment of his capabilities and competence and when he jumps into situations that are beyond his control.
- (3) A person becomes overconfident because of over-assessment of his qualities and competence and when he jumps into situations that are beyond his control.
- (4) A person becomes overconfident because of over-understanding of his capabilities and competence and when he jumps into situations that are beyond his control.

Q 2. What does overconfidence generally lead people into?

- (1) Overconfidence generally leads people into misadventures endangering their chances in life and putting them at great risk of success.
- (2) Overconfidence generally leads people into misadventures endangering their chances in life and putting them at great risk of failure.
- (3) Overconfidence generally leads people into adventures endangering their chances in life and putting them at great risk of failure.
- (4) Overconfidence generally leads people into misadventures endangering their chances in life and putting them at great risk of achievement.

Q 3. How can one manage overconfidence?

- (1) One can manage overconfidence by discussing the matter with other less informed people with an objective mind and accepting reality when proved wrong.
 - (2) One can manage overconfidence by discussing the matter with other relatives with an objective mind and accepting reality when proved wrong.
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(3) One can manage overconfidence by discussing the matter with other informed people with an objective mind and accepting reality when proved wrong.

(4) One can manage overconfidence by discussing the matter with family with an objective mind and accepting reality when proved wrong.

Q 4. What kind of person does 'modesty' make you?

(1) Modesty makes you a realist; you become a person who is cut down to size. People of this kind become very cautious before taking any action.

(2) Modesty makes you a pessimist; you become a person who is cut down to size. People of this kind become very cautious before taking any action.

(3) Modesty makes you a educationist; you become a person who is cut down to size. People of this kind become very cautious before taking any action.

(4) Modesty makes you a optimist; you become a person who is cut down to size. People of this kind become very cautious before taking any action.

Q 5. The antonym of 'commonality' as given in paragraph 7 is-

(1) slight

(2) change

(3) person

(4) exception

Q 6. Find the meaning of Misadventure (para 3)

(1) mishap

(2) change

(3) understand

(4) exception

Q 7. Find the meaning of Endangering (para 3)

- (1) risky
- (2) threatening
- (3) peril
- (4) change

Q 8. Find the meaning of Assess (para 5)

- (1) mishap
- (2) change
- (3) evaluate
- (4) exception

Q 9. Find the meaning of Objective (para 4)

- (1) impartial
- (2) honest
- (3) person
- (4) change

Q 10. What proved to be a big disaster?

- (1) The overconfident Napoleon invaded Russia in the winter of 1812. This proved to be a big disaster.
- (2) The overconfident Napoleon invaded America in the winter of 1812. This proved to be a big disaster.
- (3) Overconfidence generally leads people into adventures endangering their chances in life and putting them at great risk of failure. It is a disaster.
- (4) Overconfidence generally leads people into misadventures endangering their chances in life and putting them at great risk of achievement.

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. Peer pressure is a phenomenon wherein we tend to get influenced by the lifestyle and the ways of thinking of our peers. Peer pressure can prove beneficial but it is most often observed to have negative effects.

2. The thought, behaviour and taste in fashion, music, television and other walks of life of the masses are often seen to have a deep impact on society. We tend to get influenced by the lifestyle of our peer group. The changing ways of life of our peers often force us to change our ways of looking at life and leading it. It's a human tendency to do what the crowd does. Few have the courage to resist the peer pressure and be their own selves rather than being one among the lot. Peer pressure is bound to affect most of us both positively and negatively. The distinction between positive and negative peer pressure lies in a thoughtful analysis of the views of the masses. Following your peers blindly leaves a negative impact on your life while an analytical approach of looking at peer behaviour can help you act positively. Peer pressure is not always bad. It can help you analyze yourself and contemplate on your ways of life. Some of the practices that the masses follow may actually teach you the way of living. You may be able to change yourself for the better. Looking at what others do, can help you bring about a positive change in your way of thinking. If you can pick selectively, peer pressure can actually result in a positive change in your way of life.

3. Teenage is that phase of life when you are exposed to the world outside. These are the years when you spend most of your time with your friends. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life; the years of forming your ideals and principles, the years that shape your personality and the years that introduce you to your own self. As adolescents you often spend most of your daily time with friends and owing to this, you tend to imitate your friends. The people around you are bound to influence you. However, the effect of the influences of the masses is greater during your teen years. Parents have a vital role to play during this phase of your life. Parents and teachers need to be careful while dealing with teenagers, as they are most susceptible to succumb to peer pressure during these years of their life. Teenage individuals need to be taught to distinguish between the good and the bad, the right and the wrong and should be taught to be thoughtful in life.

4. A strong support from family, an ability to differentiate between the positive and the negative and a skill to choose friends from among the peers- this three-pronged strategy is the best way to keep away from negative peer pressure.

Q 1. What is peer pressure?

(1) Peer Pressure is a phenomenon wherein we tend to get influenced by the lifestyle and the ways of thinking of our peers. Peer pressures can prove beneficial but it is most often observed to have negative effects.

(2) Peer Pressure is a phenomenon wherein we tend to get influenced by the lifestyle and the ways of thinking of our relatives. Peer pressures can prove beneficial but it is most often observed to have negative effects.

(3) Peer Pressure is a phenomenon wherein we tend to get influenced by the lifestyle and the ways of thinking of our cousins. Peer pressures can prove beneficial but it is most often observed to have negative effects.

(4) Peer Pressure is a phenomenon wherein we tend to get influenced by the lifestyle and the ways of thinking of our peers. Peer pressures can prove beneficial but it is most often observed to have positive effects.

Q 2. State the characteristics of teenage.

(1) Teenage is that phase of life when are exposed to the world inside him. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life, forms his ideals and principles, shapes his personality and gets introduced to his own self.

(2) Teenage is that phase of life when are exposed to the world outside. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life, forms his ideals and principles, shapes his personality and gets introduced to his own self.

(3) Teenage is that phase of life when are exposed to the world outside. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become strong, forms his ideals and principles, shapes his personality and gets introduced to his own self.

(4) Teenage is that phase of life when are exposed to the world outside. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life, forms his body, shapes his personality and gets introduced to his own self.

Q 3. The synonym of 'noted' as given in paragraph 1 is-

- (1) influenced
- (2) lifestyle
- (3) phenomenon
- (4) observed

Q 4. The antonym of 'disconnected' as given in paragraph 2 is-

- (1) phase
- (2) independent
- (3) analytical
- (4) succumb

Q 5. The antonym of 'unaffected by' as given in paragraph 3 is-

- (1) susceptible
- (2) independent
- (3) analytical
- (4) succumb

Q 6. What needs courage?

- (1) Going with one's own mind needs courage.
 - (2) Going with one's own self needs courage.
 - (3) Going with failure needs courage.
 - (4) Going with one's own friends needs courage.
-

Q 7. Why are teenagers more likely to be affected by peer pressure?

(1) Teenagers are more likely to be affected by peer pressure because it is that phase when one spends most of the time with their friends and are exposed to the outside world.

(2) Teenage is that phase of life when are exposed to the world inside him. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life, forms his ideals and principles, shapes his personality and gets introduced to his own self.

(3) Teenagers are more likely to be affected by peer pressure because it is that phase of life when are exposed to the world outside. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become strong.

(4) Teenage is that phase of life when are exposed to the world outside. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life, forms his body, shapes his personality and gets introduced to his own self.

Q 8. Complete the following sentence:

A negative impact on life can be left by _____.

(1) blindly following the peers.

(2) blindly following the relatives.

(3) blindly following the cousins.

(4) blindly following the family.

Q 9. Complete the following sentence:

A thoughtful analysis of views of masses will lead to _____.

(1) analyze the difference between the positive and negative influence of family pressure.

(2) analyze the difference between the positive and negative influence of peer pressure.

(3) analyze the difference between the positive and negative influence of exam pressure.

(4) analyze the difference between the positive and negative influence of bad pressure.

Q 10. Complete the following sentence:

Selective picking can result in _____.

- (1) changing the way of life moderately.
 - (2) changing the way of life fast.
 - (3) changing the way of life positively.
 - (4) changing the way of life negatively.
-

Case study based questions
10th English

Section A - Reading (Type II - Discursive)

Passage - 1

10 Marks

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind; and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than, if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with a certain considerate formality. You must see that it sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, you cannot use it familiarly. And then, some day, although this is seldom done, you really return it.
 2. But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality. Books are for use, not for show, you should own no book that you are afraid to mark up, or afraid to place on the table, wide open and face down. A good reason for marking favourite passages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly and then in later years. It is like visiting a forest where you once blazed a trail. You have the pleasure of going over the old ground, and recalling both the intellectual scenery and your own earlier self.
 3. Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; the instinct of private property which is fundamental in human beings, can here be cultivated with every advantage and no evils. One should have one's own book shelves, which should not have doors, glass-windows or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. The best of mural decorations is books; they are more varied in colour and appearance than any wallpaper, they are more attractive in design, and they have the prime advantage of being separate personalities, so that if you sit alone in the room in the firelight you are surrounded with intimate friends. The knowledge that they are there is plain view, is both stimulating and refreshing. You do not have to read them all. Most of indoor life is spent in a room containing six thousand books; and I have a stock answer to the invariable question that comes from strangers: "Have you read all of these books?" "Some of them twice". This reply is both true and unexpected.
-

4. My devotion to reading has never made me a recluse. I cannot always see my personal friends, but in a private library, I can, at any moment converse with my favorite author.

Q 1. How many books does the author have? Has he read all of them?

(1) The author has six thousand books. He has read all of them, some of them thrice.

(2) The author has six thousand books. He has read all of them, some of them twice.

(3) The author has seven thousand books. He has read all of them, some of them twice.

(4) The author has eight thousand books. He has read all of them, some of them twice.

Q 2. Why are the books the best mural decorations?

(1) Books are the best mural decorations as they are more varied in story.

(2) Books are the best mural decorations as they are more varied in colour and appearance than any wallpaper, they are more attractive in their covers.

(3) Books are the best mural decorations as they are more varied in colour and appearance than any vase.

(4) Books are the best mural decorations as they are more varied in colour and appearance than any wallpaper, they are more attractive in design.

Q 3. The synonym of 'politeness' as given in paragraph 1 is-

(1) punctiliousness

(2) familiarly

(3) formality

(4) seldom

Q 4. The antonym of 'inessential' as given in paragraph 3 is-

- (1) fundamental
- (2) private
- (3) intimate
- (4) instinct

Q 5. The antonym of 'creates' as given in paragraph 2 is-

- (1) annihilates
- (2) familiarly
- (3) formality
- (4) instinct

Q 6. Choose the correct option:

According to the passage, a borrowed book is like a-

- (1) guest in the house
- (2) friend in the house
- (3) blessing in the house
- (4) relative in the house

Q 7. What kind of bookshelf should one have?

- (1) One should have one's own book shelves, which should definitely have doors, glass-windows or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye.
 - (2) One should have one's own book shelves, which should not have doors, glass-windows or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye.
 - (3) One should have one's own book shelves, which should not have doors, glass-windows or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye with permission.
-

(4) One should have one's own book shelves, which should not have doors, glass-windows or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye of even God.

Q 8. The synonym of 'a person who lives in isolation' as given in paragraph 4 is-

- (1) recluse
- (2) familiarly
- (3) formality
- (4) instinct

Q 9. Choose the correct option:

The passage is all about-

- (1) books
- (2) bookshelf
- (3) friends
- (4) humans

Q 10. Choose the correct option:

Books can be-

- (1) treated well
- (2) best mural decorations
- (3) given to recycle
- (4) sold

Passage - 2

10 Marks

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. The World Theatre Day is celebrated globally every year on March 27. It is celebrated to generate awareness about the importance of theatre arts. It

is also celebrated to showcase the important role artists play in the field of entertainment.

2. World Theatre Day was initiated in 1962 by the International Theatre Institute (ITI). It is celebrated annually on 27 March by ITI Centres and the international theatre community. Various national and international theatre events are organized to mark this occasion.

3. The International Theatre Institute ITI is the world's largest performing arts organization founded in 1948 by theatre and dance experts and UNESCO. Dedicated to performing arts, ITI advances UNESCO's goals of mutual understanding and peace and advocates for the protection and promotion of cultural expressions, regardless of age, gender, creed or ethnicity.

4. Since 1962 World Theatre Day has been celebrated by ITI Centres, ITI Co-operating Members, theatre professionals, theatre organizations, theatre universities and theatre lovers all over the world on the 27th of March. This day is a celebration for those who can see the value and importance of the art form "theatre", and acts as a wake-up-call for governments, politicians and institutions which have not yet recognised its value to the people and to the individual and have not yet realised its potential for economic growth.

5. The first World Theatre Day International Message was written by Jean Cocteau (France) in 1962. ITI has more than 85 centres throughout the world to encourage colleges, schools and theatre personalities to mark this day.

6. Carlos Celdran from Cuba, was the speaker of World Theatre Day message in 2019. He is an award-winning theatre personality, director, playwright, academic, and faculty member. He has been a good inspiration to several and continues to assist others by working as a faculty member at high-level institutions in Cuba, South America, and Europe.

7. In this growing era of technology where online streaming platforms are gaining momentum and giving users utmost comfort, one should not forget that theatre is special in its own way and should be appreciated and as we should never forget the roots.

Q 1. What is the aim of observing World Theatre Day?

(1) The aim of World Theatre Day to generate awareness about the importance of theatre arts. It is also celebrated to showcase the important role artists play in the field of entertainment.

(2) The aim of World Theatre Day to generate awareness about the importance of life. It is also celebrated to showcase the important role artists play in the field of entertainment.

(3) The aim of World Theatre Day to generate awareness about the importance of TV. It is also celebrated to showcase the important role artists play in the field of entertainment.

(4) The aim of World Theatre Day to generate awareness about the importance of culture. It is also celebrated to showcase the important role artists play in the field of entertainment.

Q 2. Who wrote the first World Theatre day message?

(1) Carlos Celdran wrote the first World Theatre day message.

(2) Jean Cocteau wrote the first World Theatre day message.

(3) John wrote the first World Theatre day message.

(4) Richard wrote the first World Theatre day message.

Q 3. Who wrote the latest World Theatre day message?

(1) Carlos Celdran wrote the last World Theatre day message.

(2) Jean wrote the last World Theatre day message.

(3) Caroline wrote the last World Theatre day message.

(4) John wrote the last World Theatre day message.

Q 4. The antonym of 'disproves' as given in paragraph 3 is-

(1) advocates

(2) advances

(3) potential

(4) protection

Q 5. The antonym of 'discouragement' as given in paragraph 6 is-

- (1) inspiration
- (2) advances
- (3) potential
- (4) protection

Q 6. When is World Theatre Day celebrated?

- (1) The World Theatre Day is celebrated globally every year on March 27.
- (2) The World Theatre Day is celebrated globally every year on March 26.
- (3) The World Theatre Day is celebrated globally every year on March 25.
- (4) The World Theatre Day is celebrated globally every year on March 22.

Q 7. When was World Theatre Day initiated?

- (1) World Theatre Day was initiated in 1962.
- (2) World Theatre Day was initiated in 1961.
- (3) World Theatre Day was initiated in 1948.
- (4) World Theatre Day was initiated in 1966.

Q 8. Who initiated World Theatre Day?

- (1) World Theatre Day was initiated by the International Theatre Institute (ITI)
- (2) World Theatre Day was initiated by the FTI.
- (3) World Theatre Day was initiated by the International Television Institute (ITI)
- (4) World Theatre Day was initiated by the TFII.

Q 9. Carlos Celdran wrote latest World Theatre day message for which year?

- (1) Carlos Celdran wrote latest World Theatre day message for 2018.
 - (2) Carlos Celdran wrote latest World Theatre day message for 2019.
-

(3) Carlos Celdran wrote latest World Theatre day message for 2017.

(4) Carlos Celdran wrote latest World Theatre day message for 2022.

Q 10. What is meant by gaining momentum?

(1) Gaining momentum means increasing popularity.

(2) Gaining momentum means increasing use.

(3) Gaining momentum means increasing sale.

(4) Gaining momentum means increasing debt.

Case study based questions
10th English

Section A - Reading (Type II - Discursive)

Passage - 1

10 Marks

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. His heavy bat was a major talking point whenever Sachin Tendulkar battled injuries in his over-two decade-long career but the iconic cricketer said he was never convinced about giving it up for a lighter one as his timing got affected every time he tried the change. In his autobiography 'Playing It My Way', Tendulkar wrote that he was asked several times to try a lighter bat but it never worked for him.
 2. "I used a pretty heavy bat and I was sometimes encouraged to move to a lighter one. Again, I did try but I never felt comfortable, as my whole bat swing depended on that weight. When I was hitting a drive, I needed the weight to generate the power. It was all to do with the timing," he explains.
 3. The all time leading scorer in the game also offered an interesting take on how to hold the bat. "To me the bat should be an extension of your arm, and if you've reached the stage where it's become an extension of your arm, why do you need to change ? What mattered to me most when I was batting was feeling comfortable. As long as I felt comfortable, it didn't matter where I was playing or who I was playing against. If you make technical adjustments, such as moving to a lighter bat, to cope with different conditions, there's a risk of making yourself feel uncomfortable and of thinking too much about your technique," he says.
 4. Tendulkar has advised budding batsmen against too much experimentation, saying, "the bat should be an extension of your arm" and there is no need for a change in technique if "you have reached that stage".
 5. "People have often commented on my own grip, which is very low down on the handle. It all goes back to when I started playing cricket when I was eleven, with my brother Ajit, who is ten years older. As I didn't have a bat of my own, I had to use Ajit's full-size bat and the only way I could cope with the weight at that age was to hold the bat right at the bottom of the handle," Tendulkar writes.
-

Q 1. What could be the problems facing a cricketer in making technical adjustments?

- (1) In making technical adjustments, a cricketer might feel uncomfortable or might give too much stress over technique.
- (2) In making technical adjustments, a footballer might feel uncomfortable or might give too much stress over technique.
- (3) In making technical adjustments, a cricketer might feel uncomfortable or might give too much stress over practice.
- (4) In making technical adjustments, a cricketer might feel uncomfortable or might give too much stress over good things.

Q 2. Why did the advice given by coaches not work for him ?

- (1) The advice given by coaches that he should change the grip didn't work for him because it didn't feel right and natural to him.
- (2) "The advice given by coaches that he should change the length didn't work for him because it didn't feel right and natural to him."
- (3) "The advice given by coaches that he should change the grip didn't work for him because it didn't feel right and good."
- (4) "The advice given by coaches that he should change the grip didn't work for him because it didn't feel bad."

Q 3. What does Tendulkar say about too much experimentation?

- (1) Tendulkar advised to budding people that too much experimentation should not be done and techniques should not be changed if one is uncomfortable.
-

(2) Tendulkar advised to budding batsmen that too much experimentation should not be done and techniques should not be changed if one is uncomfortable.

(3) Tendulkar advised to budding batsmen that too much experimentation should not be done and techniques should not be changed if one is okay.

(4) Tendulkar advised to budding batsmen that too much experimentation should not be done and techniques should not be changed if one is fine.

Q 4. The antonym of 'withheld' as given in paragraph 4 is-

- (1) advised
- (2) handle
- (3) pressing
- (4) technique

Q 5. The antonym of 'trivial' as given in paragraph 1 is-

- (1) major
- (2) handle
- (3) pressing
- (4) big

Q 6. Why did he start using a heavy bat ?

(1) He started using a heavy bat because his pitch got affected every time he tried to change.

(2) He started using a heavy bat because his timing got affected every time he tried to change.

(3) He started using a heavy bat because his weight got affected every time he tried to change.

(4) He started using a heavy bat because his timing got affected every time he tried to use a heavy bat.

Q 7. Why is it important to read a bowler's mind ?

- (1) It is important to read a bowler's mind because a batsman can play best when his mind is at the same end.
- (2) It is important to read a bowler's mind because a batsman can play best when his mind is at the similar end.
- (3) It is important to read a bowler's mind because a batsman can play best when his mind is at the opposite end.
- (4) It is important to read a bowler's mind because a batsman can play best when his heart is at the opposite end.

Q 8. Complete the following sentence:

Tendulkar's bat was a major talking point because_____

- (1) of its light weight.
- (2) of its heavy weight.
- (3) of its moderate weight.
- (4) of its same weight.

Q 9. Complete the following sentence:

To Tendulkar the bat was an_____

- (1) extension of the arm.
- (2) part of the arm.
- (3) contraction of the arm.
- (4) hold of the arm.

Q 10. Complete the following sentence:

When he used a lighter bat _____

- (1) his timing got affected.
 - (2) his batting got affected.
 - (3) his weight got affected.
-

(4) his timing got improved.

Passage - 2

10 Marks

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. Have you ever failed at something so miserably that the thought of attempting to do it again was the last thing you wanted to do?

2. If your answer is yes, then you are “not a robot.” Unlike robots, we human beings have feelings, emotions, and dreams. We are all meant to grow and stretch despite our circumstances and our limitations. Flourishing and trying to make our dreams come true is great when life is going our way. But what happens when it’s not? What happens when you fail despite all of your hard work? Do you stay down and accept the defeat or do you get up again and again until you are satisfied? If you have a tendency to persevere and keep going then you have what experts call, grit.

3. Falling down or failing is one of the most agonizing, embarrassing, and scariest human experiences. But it is also one of the most educational, empowering, and essential parts of living a successful and fulfilling life. Did you know that perseverance (grit) is one of the seven qualities that have been described as the keys to personal success and betterment in society? The other six are: curiosity, gratitude, optimism, self-control, social intelligence, and zest. Thomas Edison is a model for grit for trying 1,000 plus times to invent the light bulb. If you are reading this with the lights on in your room, you know well he succeeded. When asked why he kept going despite his hundreds of failures, he merely stated that what he had been not failures. They were hundreds of ways not to create a light bulb. This statement not only revealed his grit but also his optimism for looking at the bright side.

4. Grit can be learned to help you become more successful. One of the techniques that help is mindfulness. Mindfulness is a practice that helps the individual stay in the moment by bringing awareness of his or her experience without judgment. This practice has been used to quiet the noise of their fears and doubts. Through this simple practice of mindfulness, individuals have the ability to stop the self-sabotaging downward spiral of hopelessness, despair, and frustration.

Q 1. What is perceived as grit?

- (1) Grit means courage and resolves i.e. strength of character. In this context, it is being used to describe human nature.
- (2) Grit means poor and resolves i.e. strength of character. In this context, it is being used to describe human nature.
- (3) Grit means life and resolves i.e. strength of character. In this context, it is being used to describe human nature.
- (4) Grit means big and resolves i.e. strength of character. In this context, it is being used to describe human nature.

Q 2. How does mindfulness help?

- (1) Mindfulness helps an individual in many respects. It helps human beings to stay fine in every situation.
- (2) Mindfulness helps an individual in many respects. It helps human beings to stay calm in every situation. It creates self-awareness by minimizing the doubts and fears in the minds of human beings.
- (3) Mindfulness creates self-awareness by minimizing the doubts and fears in the minds of human beings. It can be dangerous sometimes.
- (4) Mindfulness creates self-awareness by increasing potential and making a successful person.

Q 3. The synonym of 'failings' as given in paragraph 2 is-

- (1) stretch
- (2) circumstances
- (3) limitations
- (4) defeat

Q 4. The synonym of 'enthusiasm' as given in paragraph 3 is-

- (1) zest
 - (2) embarrassing
 - (3) optimism
 - (4) defeat
-

Q 5. The antonym of 'pessimism' as given in paragraph 3 is-

- (1) zest
- (2) embarrassing
- (3) optimism
- (4) defeat

Q 6. Complete the following sentence:

Failure is a part of _____ life.

- (1) normal
- (2) common
- (3) ordinary
- (4) human

Q 7. Complete the following sentence:

In paragraph 2, _____ means continue.

- (1) normal
- (2) persevere
- (3) ordinary
- (4) human

Q 8. Complete the following sentence:

_____ helps in preventing individuals from going down the lines of despair.

- (1) mindfulness
 - (2) optimism
 - (3) fear
 - (4) doubt
-

Q 9. Complete the following sentence:

In paragraph 3, the synonym of distressing is _____.

- (1) zest
- (2) agonizing
- (3) fear
- (4) defeat

Q 10. According to the passage, what are the attributes of a human?

(1) Human beings have feelings and emotions and at the same time, they can dream. Apart from the difficult circumstances and limitations, we human beings possess the tendency to grow.

(2) Human beings have feelings and emotions and at the same time, they can dream. Apart from the luxuries, we human beings possess the tendency to grow.

(3) Human beings have feelings and emotions and at the same time, they can dream. Apart from the difficult circumstances and limitations, we human beings possess the tendency to go down.

(4) Human beings have feelings and emotions and at the same time, they can dream. Apart from the difficult circumstances and limitations, we human beings possess the tendency to lose.
