

TERM II

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2 (2021-22)

**General Instructions:**

- (i) *This paper is divided into three parts:*
- |                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Reading</i>             | <i>10 marks</i> |
| <i>Writing and Grammar</i> | <i>10 marks</i> |
| <i>Literature</i>          | <i>20 marks</i> |
- (ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.*
- (iv) *Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (Code: 184)**

**Class: X**

**Time Allowed: 2 hours**

**Max. Marks: 40**

**SECTION A - READING- (10 Marks)**

**Q1. Read the passage given below:**

**5 marks**

1. Overpowering prey is a challenge for limbless creatures. Some species inject venom like Russell's viper. Some others opt for an alternative non-chemical method – rat snakes, for instance, grab and push their prey against the ground, while pythons use their brawn to squeeze their quarry to death. But snakes can't be neatly divided into venomous and non-venomous
2. Even species listed as non-venomous aren't completely devoid of venom. The common sand boa, for instance, produces secretions particularly toxic to birds. So, the species doesn't hedge its bets – it constricts its prey and injects venom for good measure.

3. Do vipers need venom potent enough to kill hundreds of rats with just one drop? After all, they eat only one or two at a time.
4. While predators try their dandiest to kill most efficiently, their prey use any trick to avoid becoming a meal, such as developing immunity to venom. For instance, Californian ground squirrels are resistant to Northern Pacific rattlesnake venom.
5. Competition with prey is not the only thing driving snakes to evolve more and more toxic venom. Snakes also struggle to avoid becoming prey themselves.
6. Some snake predators have partial immunity to venom. Famously, mongooses are highly resistant to cobra venom, and with their speed and agility, kill snakes with impunity. It would be the death of cobras as a species if they didn't evolve more toxic venom to immobilise mongooses.
7. Venom has another important role. It's an extreme meat tenderiser; specific enzymes disintegrate the innards of prey. Normally, a reptile depends on the sun's warm rays to aid digestion. Venomous snakes have an advantage: enzymes in venom digest the meal from the inside before it rots in their guts.
8. But I wonder if we, cannot use venom in our favour. In remote parts of India, local hospitality often involves leather-tough meat. I chew and chew until my jaws ache. If I spit it out or refuse, our hosts would be offended. Eventually, I swallow like a python stuffing a deer down its throat and hope I don't choke. If only I had venom.

**On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any FIVE from the SIX given below:**

- (i) Russel viper and Rat snake have different methods to attack its prey. Explain.
- (ii) How does sand boa kill its prey?
- (iii) There is a constant tussle between the predators of the prey. Why?
- (iv) Snakes have to guard themselves against their predators as well. How do they do this?
- (v) State the local hospitality disliked by the narrator.
- (vi) "Venom can be used in our favour", comment.

**Q2. Read the passage given below:**

**5 marks**

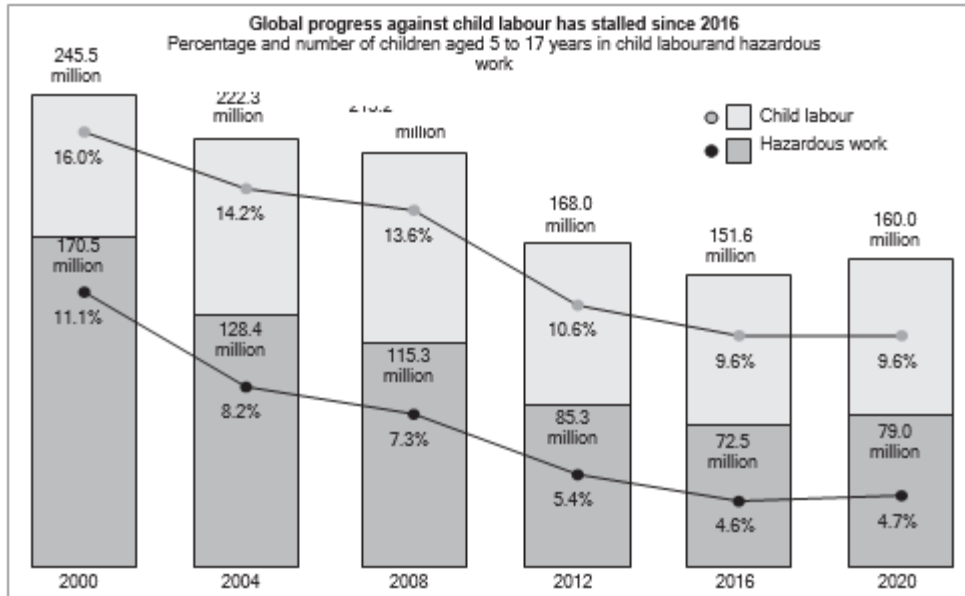
1.The term ‘child labour’ is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or
- interferes with a child’s ability to attend and participate in school fully by obliging them to leave school prematurely or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

2.There are many inter-linked factors contributing to the prevalence of child labour. Child labour is both a cause and consequence of poverty. Household poverty forces children into the labour market to earn money. Some perform child labour to supplement family income while many also are in it for survival. They miss out an opportunity to gain education, further perpetuating household poverty across generations, slowing the economic growth and social development. Child labour impedes children from gaining the skills and education they need to have opportunities of decent work as an adult. Inequality, lack of educational opportunities, slow demographic transition, traditions and cultural expectations all contribute to the persistence of child labour in India. Age, sex, ethnicity, caste and deprivation affect the type and intensity of work that children perform.

3.Child labour remains a persistent problem in the world today. The latest global estimates indicate that 160 million children – 63 million girls and 97 million boys – were in child labour globally at the beginning of 2020, accounting for almost 1 in 10 of all children worldwide. Seventy-nine million children – nearly half of all those in child labour – were in hazardous work that directly endangers their health, safety and moral development.

4.Global progress against child labour has stagnated since 2016. The percentage of children in child labour remained unchanged over the four-year period while the absolute number of children in child labour increased by over 8 million. Similarly, the percentage of children in hazardous work was almost unchanged but rose in absolute terms in 6.5 million children.



On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer any FIVE from the SIX given below:

- (i) What is the purpose of the passage?
- (ii) What does child labour do to young minds?
- (iii) Write down the severe effects of child labour.
- (iv) Look at the data provided and mention the percentage of child labour in hazardous work.
- (v) What is the major cause of child labour?
- (vi) Compare the data provided in 2016 and 2020. Comment upon it in one or two sentences.

### SECTION B - WRITING & GRAMMAR (10 Marks)

**3. Attempt ANY ONE from i and ii**

**(1x5=5)**

i. The chart below displays details regarding online activity for four age groups in various categories. In 120 words, **write an analytical paragraph** for the table provided. 5marks

|                   | Age group | Age group | Age group | Age group |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Activity %</b> | Teens     | 20s       | 40s       | 60s       |

|                  |    |    |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| <b>Get News</b>  | 76 | 77 | 71 | 56 |
| Downloads        | 85 | 55 | 25 | 23 |
| Buying a product | 44 | 66 | 75 | 58 |
| Online Search    | 16 | 33 | 28 | 23 |
| Online Gaming    | 88 | 60 | 38 | 23 |
| Product research | 2  | 75 | 88 | 67 |

**OR**

ii. You are Vaibhav/Vaibhavi, In-charge of the Readers Club at Alpha Public School, Ajmer. The club requires a number of books. **Write a letter** in 120 words to the Manager (marketing) National Book Trust, A-53, KK-Nagar, New Delhi placing order for 6 titles for the readathon event to be conducted earlier in the coming month. 5marks

4. In the following passage one word has not been edited in each line. Write the incorrect word along with the correct word in the space provided. 3x1= 3marks

Incorrect word- correction

In Himalayas, the desert is turning green

e.g.        **the**        -        **a**

Climate change in a Indian region of

a) \_\_\_\_\_

Ladakh has shrunk glaciers or has made rainfall  
and temperature unpredictable.

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Read the conversation given below carefully and complete the following passage by filling in the blank spaces appropriately. 2x1=2

**Mr. Goel:** Have you booked the rooms in the Hotel for our holiday?

**Mrs. Goel:** Yes, I have. I asked them to book a double room on the tenth floor.

Mr. Goel inquired from his wife (a) \_\_\_\_\_. She replied that she had  
and added (b) \_\_\_\_\_.

## SECTION C-LITERATURE (20 marks)

6. Answer ANY SIX questions in 30-40 words each.

(2x6=12)

- i. What do you know about the people of Coorg?
- ii. Why did the young lawyer wish to return to New Mullion?
- iii. What changes came in the life style of Matilda after she had lost the necklace?
- iv. Give examples to show that Valli was a good planner?
- v. Bholi's heart was overflowing with a 'new hope' and a new life'. What does the phrase 'a new hope and a new life' mean to Bholi?
- vi. Why does Amanda imagine being an orphan?
- vii. What are the tokens that the animals give to the poet?

7. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each:

(4X2=8)

- i. Through 'The sermon at Benares' the Buddha preached that death is inevitable and we need to overcome the suffering and pain that follows. Based on your reading of the lesson, write how one should cope with the death of a loved one.
- ii. Neighbours must have a cordial relationship which Lomov and Natalya do not have. Describe the first fight between them.
- iii. How did Ebright use determination and perseverance to achieve his aim of becoming a scientist?