

This paper has been divided into three sections:

Section A	Reading	5 marks
Section B	Writing & Grammar	8 marks
Section C	Literature	7 marks

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Strictly adhere to the word limit.
3. Marks will be deducted for untidiness.

SECTION - A (READING)

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions: (4 marks)

SOCIAL VIEW OF HISTORY

Real history should deal ,not with a few individuals here and there, but with the people who make up a nation, who work and by their labour produce the necessaries and luxuries of life ,and who in a thousand different ways act and react on each other. History of such a man would really be a fascinating story. It would be the story of man's struggle through the ages against nature and the elements, against wild beasts and the jungle and, last and the most difficult of all, against some of his own kind who have tried to keep him down and to exploit him for their own benefit. It is the story of man's struggle for a living. And because, in order to live, certain things, like food and shelter and clothing in cold climates, are necessary, those who have controlled these necessities have lorded it over man. The rulers and the bosses have had authority because they owned or controlled some essentials of livelihood, and this control gave them the power to starve people into submission. And so we see the strange sight of large masses being exploited by the comparatively few, of some who earn without working at all, and of vast numbers who work but earn very little.

The savage, hunting alone, gradually forms a family, and the whole household work together and for each other. Many households co-operate together to form the village, and workers and merchants and artisans of different villages later join together to form guilds of craftsmen. Gradually, you see the social unit growing. To begin with, it was the individual, the savage. There was no society of any kind. The family was the next bigger unit, and then the village and the group of villages. Why did this social unit grow? It was the struggle for a living that forced growth and cooperation, for cooperation in defence against the common enemy and in attack was obviously far more effective than single-handed defence or attack. Even more so was cooperation in work helpful. By working together they could produce far more food and other necessaries than by working singly. This cooperation work meant that the economic unit was also evolving, from the individual savage, who hunted for himself, into large groups. Indeed, it was probably this growth of the economic unit, ever pushed on by man's struggle for a living, that resulted in the growth of society and of the social unit. Right through the long stretches of history we see this growth in the midst of almost interminable conflict and misery, and sometimes even a relapse. But do not imagine that this growth means necessarily that the world has progressed greatly or is a far happier place than it was. Perhaps it is better than it was, but it is very far from perfection, and there is misery enough everywhere.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Glimpses of World History

- 1.1 a) What according to the author is 'real history'?
- b) Why is man's struggle against man the most difficult one?
- c) What do you mean by 'man's struggle for a living'?
- d) Why did social and economic units grow?
- 1.2 Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'using someone selfishly or unfairly'? (1)
- (a) Exploit (b) React
- (c) Struggle (d) Savage

SECTION - B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR)

2. Write an article on 'Developing Communication Skills in English - The Need of the Hour'.
(125-150 words) (3 marks)

3. Read the conversation given below. Based on your reading, fill in the blanks appropriately:
(3 marks)

Mamta : When is the fancy dress competition in your school?
 Bhawna : It is after two weeks.
 Mamta : Are you taking part in it?
 Bhawna : Yes, I am taking part as an engine driver.
 Mamta : Why have you chosen that?
 Bhawna : So that I can reach late.

Mamta asked Bhawana when the fancy dress competition in her school was. To that Bhawna replied that (a)_____. Mamta enquired (b) _____ Bhawna said that (c) _____ Mamta asked why she had chosen that. She answered that then she could reach late.

4. In the following passage one word has been omitted in each line. Write the missing word along with the word that comes before and the word that comes after it. (2 marks)

I was returning home after long journey. (a) _____
 I drove little care. (b) _____
 Suddenly I heard noise (c) _____
 coming the engine and soon (d) _____
 the car came to a halt.

SECTION - C (LITERATURE)

5. Read the given extract and answer the following questions: (3 marks)

*With sloping masts and dipping prow,
 As who pursued with yell and blow
 Still treads the shadow of his foe,
 And forward bends his head,
 The ship drove fast, loud roared the blast,
 And southward aye we fled.*

- How are the 'ship' and the 'storm' described here?
- What is the meaning of the word 'tread'?
- Which direction they are moving in?

6. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each: (4 marks)

- What does the partially destroyed statue of Ozymandias symbolise?
- Why does the narrator hesitate to be a partner to Laura Hinkle during the Ouija Board party?
- "Patol Babu was a dedicated actor." Justify this statement.
- Explain 'the hands that mocked them, and the heart that fed'.