

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – II (2016-17)
ENGLISH COMMUNICATIVE
Class - X

Maximum Marks: 70

Time: 3 hours

Instructions :

The question paper is divided into Three sections.

Section A	:	Reading	20 marks
Section B	:	Writing & Grammar	25 marks
Section C	:	Literature & Long Reading Text	25 marks

SECTION A (READING :20 marks)

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

8

According to the Punjabi calendar Basant is held on the (fifth day of lunar month of Magha marking the start of spring.) In North India, and in the Punjab province of Pakistan, Basant is considered to be a seasonal festival and is celebrated as a spring festival of kites by people of all faiths. The festival marks the commencement of the spring season. The festival is summed up in the phrase, 'Ayi Basant, Pala Udant (here comes spring, the cold will disappear).

The Indian year is divided into six seasons or the 'ritus'. The first season is Vasanta (ritu) or the spring season, the second is 'Grishma' ritu (summer), the third is the 'Varsha' Ritu (monsoon), the fourth is the 'Shared' ritu (autumn), the fifth is the 'Hemant' ritu (winter) and the sixth or the last is the 'Shishir' ritu (cool season).

In the Punjab region, Basant is celebrated with much gusto and it has a distinctive feature. There is a long established tradition of flying kites and holding fairs. Lahore and Amritsar are the traditional areas where kite flying festivals are held. A popular Basant Mela is held in Lahore. However, the festival has also been traditionally celebrated in areas such as Sialkot, Gujranwala and Gurdaspur. The ruler of Kapurthala princely state, Maharaja Jagatjit Singh, started the Basant Panchami fair which is now in its 97th year (2014). People attend the fair at Shalimar Bagh wearing yellow clothes and turbans. In Hoshiarpur, a fair is held at the Baoli of Baba Bhandari where thousands of men, women and children participate and pay obeisance at the Samadhi of Martyr Dharamvir Hakikat Rai. Basant in the Punjab is associated with Hakikat Rai who laid down his life for the right of people to follow the religion of their choice. It is traditional for people to wear yellow. It is also customary to eat rice coloured with saffron. People decorate their houses with yellow flowers too. These traditions can also be observed in Uttarkashi where Basant is a farmers festival. People pluck yellow flowers and decorate the main doors of their houses with them welcoming the spring and the new sowing season.

- When is Basant celebrated according to the Punjabi calendar ?
- What is the popular belief of the North Indians related to this festival ?
- How many seasons are there in India ? Name them in sequence.
- How is Basant celebrated in many parts of India ?
- In which areas of Pakistan is this festival celebrated traditionally ?
- How is it celebrated in Hoshiarpur ?
- What does the colour yellow symbolize in this festival ?
- Can we call it a farmers' festival ? Why ?

Read the passage given below :

ARE WE HAPPIER THAN OUR FOREFATHERS?

1. The conquest of happiness has meant, different facts to different generations. Our forefathers took pride in scholarship and in a spirit of sacrifice and solicitude for the welfare of others. Gone are those days. Today we live only for ourselves. We are jealous of the advancement of our neighbours. We end up tense and unhappy.
2. The term, 'happy' has a variety of meanings. It stands for the lucky, fortunate, content, glad or cheerful. Happiness lies within the mind of the individual. No amount of external wealth may be helpful in making him happy.
3. Our forefathers had lifestyles, very much different from those we have today. Their life was based mainly on the concept of "Simple living and high thinking." People were satisfied with whatever they obtained after working hard. Excessive material wealth did not mean much for them. They derived mental satisfaction and enrichment which they aimed at.
4. The structural framework of our forefathers' families was different from that of ours. They lived in a cohesive joint family structure where they were happier than we. They cared for each other. The siblings grew up with their cousins. The bond of love which they shared cannot be easily found in the nuclear family of the day. The family provided an emotional cushioning effect against tension and stress.
5. However, in the nuclear family, we are detached from the feelings towards our kith and kin. At times even the cousins do not recognise one another, when they happen to be self-centered. Disputes in the family may lead to divisions. This may finally destroy the family psyche
6. The joint family system provided a proper environment for the child to grow up. The value of respect, tolerance, responsibility, integrity, etc. were internalised in the child. In the long run, they became better human beings, compared to those in the present generation. Our forefathers felt happiest if their children became 'honest' human beings.
7. But today we are happy only if we attain our coveted material ends. We are ready to resort to any means to attain that end. Our philosophy of life has turned out totally machiavellian.
8. Our forefathers had a vision to make India the best. To attain their ambitions, they were ready to make all sorts of personal sacrifices. Their happiness lay in that of the millions of Indian brothers and sisters.

2.1 Answer the following questions. (2x4)

- (a) What is the big difference between our forefathers and us?
- (b) What is the true meaning of 'happiness' ?
- (c) What happens in a nuclear family ?
- (d) How does the joint family system make a child a good human being ?

2.2 Find the word from the passage which has the same meaning as each word or phrase shown below. Choose the correct option and write the answer in your answer sheet : (1x4)

- | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|------|-------------|
| (a) | Concern or Anxiety | (ii) | Cohesive |
| (i) | Reassurance | (iv) | Intermingle |
| (iii) | Solicitude | (j) | Forefathers |
| (b) | Ancestors | (iv) | Kins |
| (i) | Siblings | | |
| (iii) | Generations | | |

- (c) Well desired
 (i) Coveted (ii) Perturbed
 (iii) Adjusted (iv) Lingered
- (d) Aims
 (i) Sacrifices (ii) Contents
 (iii) Lingers (iv) Ambitions

SECTION B (WRITING & GRAMMAR: 25 Marks)

3 Sharing your views and recalling ideas from the MCB unit 'Environment', write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper in 100-120 words on the topic "Environment is our Best Friend, which is now getting Polluted. It is in our Hands to Protect our Friend." 5

4 Develop a story in 150-200 words on the basis of the following hints : 10
 Everyday while returning from school I observe an old man in his rags. It has almost been like that for years. But on that day when I observed the crowd around that old man lying unconscious on the road I felt something.....

5 Read the following passage. Fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate options from the ones given below. Write the answers in your answer sheet against the correct blank numbers. Do not copy the whole passage. 3

Summers (a) _____ very pleasant in the valley
 (b) _____ Kashmir, (c) _____ is known as the 'Paradise on Earth'.
 (a) (i) is (ii) are (iii) was (iv) were
 (b) (i) for (ii) of (iii) from (iv) at
 (c) (i) who (ii) which (iii) whose (iv) what

6 The following paragraph has not been edited. One word is missing from each line. Identify the missing word and write it along with the word before and the word after in your answer sheet.

		Word Before	Missing Word	Word After
All afternoon, the usual line of tourists	(a)	_____	_____	_____
from around world had descended	(b)	_____	_____	_____
into cramped, rock-cut tomb, some	(c)	_____	_____	_____
26 feet underground pay their	(d)	_____	_____	_____
homage to the king. They gazed the murals				
on the walls.				

7 Look at the words/phrases given below. Rearrange them to form meaningful sentences as given in the example 3

Example : has/learnt/to be/leadership
 Leadership has to be learnt.

(a) code/it/is/one's/part/genetic/not/of/a
 (b) a/has/ visionary/a/leader/to be
 (c) must/a leader/get/ the/ out/ in/team/
 the best /of/everyone

SECTION C (LITERATURE : 25 Marks)

8 Read one of the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow: 3

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow
 Higher and higher every day,
 Till over the mast at noon-

The wedding-guest here beat his breast,
For he heard the loud bassoon.

- (a) What went higher and higher every day ?
(b) Why did the wedding-guest beat his breast ?
(c) What does 'bassoon' mean ?

OR

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow

3

Our reasons are so full of regard
That were you, Antony, the son of Caesar,
you should be satisfied.

- (i) What, according to the speaker, were the reasons ?
(ii) What does 'satisfied' mean here ?
(iii) What did Antony ask for ?

Answer the following questions in about 30 - 40 words.

- 9a Sebastian was not part of the game. Pick out instances to prove your point. 2
9b Explain the irony in the poem, 'Ozymandias'. 2
9c Why was the poet afraid of the snake ? 2
9d How was Caesar's death forewarned? 2

Answer one of the following questions in about 80-100 words.

- 10 Weak - willed people fall prey to superstitions and find refuge in the supernatural world. 4
Comment in the context of 'A Shady Plot'.

OR

Contentment comes from within. Comment with reference to Patol Babu. 4

Answer one of the following questions in about 150-200 words.

- 11 How was Anne treated by her family in her quiet and serious moments ? 10

OR

Attempt a character sketch of Margot Frank. 10

OR

In what way did Helen read book after book ? 10

OR

Helen's firm determination and hard work enabled her to achieve what she wanted. 10
Elaborate.

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