

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)

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

8

Euthanasia is generally defined as the act of killing an incurably ill person out of concern and compassion for that person's suffering. Euthanasia is usually separated into two categories : passive euthanasia and active euthanasia. In many jurisdictions, active euthanasia can be considered murder or manslaughter, whereas passive euthanasia is accepted by professional medical societies, and by the law under certain circumstances. Hastening the death of a person by altering some form of support and letting nature take its course is known as passive euthanasia. Examples include such things as turning off respirators, halting medications, discontinuing food and water so as to allowing a person to dehydrate or starve to death, or failure to resuscitate.

Passive euthanasia also includes giving a patient large doses of morphine to control pain, in spite of the likelihood that the painkiller will suppress respiration and cause death earlier than otherwise would have happened. Such doses of painkillers have a dual effect of relieving pain and hastening death. Administering such medication is regarded as ethical in most political jurisdictions and by most medical societies.

These procedures are performed on terminally ill persons so that natural death will occur sooner. They are also commonly performed on persons in a persistent vegetative state; for example, individuals with massive brain damage or in a coma from which they are not likely to regain consciousness.

Far more controversial, active euthanasia involves causing the death of a person through a direct action, in response to a request from that person. In so far as this suggestion may be based on the quality of life experienced by patients, this is an inadequate approach. At one extreme we may be dealing with a birth that cannot be called human at all : such a being likely to live at the most for only a few hours. Many feel that during this time it ought to be given ordinary nursing care. But it would be difficult to condemn anyone who takes the opposite view. At anything less than this extreme, the bringing to an end the life of say, a physically challenged child, by the deliberate refusal of the fullest medical care seems morally indefensible.

(a) What does the word, 'euthanasia' mean ?

(b) Give one reason for trying all possible measures to save a person ?

- (c) What do the people who argue for euthanasia, advocate ?
- (d) What does the writer find morally indefensible ?
- (e) Name the two broad categories euthanasia is separated into.
- (f) Why is a dose of morphine considered to be passive euthanasia ?
- (g) Why is active euthanasia controversial ?
- (h) Give two examples of passive euthanasia.

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

12

Addiction to smartphones

(1) Boredom gets a bad name these days. For a child to say, "I'm bored" is often seen as a symptom of poor planning, as opposed to being viewed as natural occurrence. Instead of embracing boredom as a normal part of life, it is often met with immediate ways to eliminate it.

(2) Having a device in your hand means you're never bored, so it is usually offered up as a quick solution to the problem. A smartphone or tablet is a gateway to an endless array of entertainment. In Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* published in 1932, the author portrayed a future where citizens welcome a constant state of pleasure through technology. Huxley later remarked that humans seem to have an infinite desire towards distractions. Children need to have their brain both wander and wonder. Instead of passively consuming creative content, we should promote an active imagination that creates new content.

(3) Children, like adults, need adequate mental space in order for new thoughts to arise. When you consider your own youth, you probably look fondly on the moments where your boredom spawned a wild adventure. It was those times that we were alone with our own thoughts that cultivated our creativity. Nearly every parent imagines their child being a genius. But do we ever stop and think what truly leads to that level of intellectual prowess ? It would be nice to be able to turn a child into an Einstein by having them stare at a screen, but one should also step back and consider the man behind the picture of genius. Was known for being a daydreamer. Looking at the window during classes, he was viewed as aloof. Teachers didn't peg him as a genius. But in those moments of daydreaming, his brain was wandering and wondering. His most famous work, the theory of relativity, derived from a daydream where he imagined running beside a sunbeam to the edge of the universe.

(4) When we visualize a creative person in our mind, we don't visualize someone who is overplugged with constant tech use. We imagine Isaac Newton sitting under an apple tree, conceiving of gravity. Today we have replaced Newton's apple with an Apple iPhone and may be replacing moments of daydreaming with curated content. It's time to take away the stigma of boredom and embrace those slower, analog aspects of life for what they are : a springboard for imagination.

- (a) Why do children need adequate mental space ?
- (b) What is boredom often a symptom of ?
- (c) When can an individual cultivate creativity ?
- (d) How do we treat boredom in everyday life when we meet it ?
- (e) A synonym for 'adequate' as used in (para 3) is _____.
 - (i) pleasure
 - (ii) enough
 - (iii) satisfactory
 - (iv) infinite
- (f) A word used in (para 3) which means 'to look at' is _____.
 - (i) glance
 - (ii) aloof
 - (iii) stare
 - (iv) imagine

- (g) 'To visualize' is to _____.
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (i) see | (iii) think |
| (ii) share | (iv) imagine |
- (h) 'Boredom' as used in (para 1) also means :
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (i) tired | (iii) monotony |
| (ii) boring | (iv) unwanted |

SECTION B (WRITING & GRAMMAR: 25 Marks)

- 3 Taking help of the MCB unit 'Environment' and your ideas, write a letter to the editor of a national daily in 100-120 words, expressing views on the importance of afforestation to prevent pollution and global warming. 5



Write a story in about 150-200 words referring to the picture given above. Imagine 1, 2 and 3 the first three numbers as friends and write a story about their friendship.

- 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

Once Swami Vivekananda had (a) _____ to Banaras. He was returning from a visit to the _____ temple. The _____ lane _____ he _____ took (b) _____ narrow. There was a wall on one side, and on the (c) _____ side was a large tank.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) (i) go | (ii) going |
| (ii) gone | (iv) went |
| (b) (i) was | (ii) is |
| (iii) are | (iv) were |
| (c) (i) another | (ii) other |
| (iii) either | (iv) neither |

- 6 The following paragraph has not been edited. One word has been omitted in each line. Write the omitted word along with the word that comes before and the word which comes after against the blank number. 4

In present age when transparency	(a) _____	Before	Word	After
is buzzword in governance, the	(b) _____	_____	_____	_____
Indian government seems be taking	(c) _____	_____	_____	_____
stern steps to improve situation.	(d) _____	_____	_____	_____

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

Example : you / if / from / fever / suffer / continuous / I take / lightly / it / don't
If you suffer from continuous fever, don't take it lightly.

- (a) a / two / fever / of / consult / days / after / doctor
(b) fluids / of / take / plenty

(c) fall/be/can/blood pressure/there/in/a

SECTION C (LITERATURE : 25 Marks)

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

8 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow

3

And a good south wind sprung up behind;

The Albatross did follow,

And every day, for food or play,

Came to the mariner's hollo!

(a) Why was the wind 'good' ?

(b) What does 'hollo' mean ?

(c) Why did the sailor feed the albatross ?

OR

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow

3

'It was on a summer's evening, in his tent,

That day he overcame the Nervii :

(i) Who is speaking to whom ?

(ii) Who is 'he' and what was done that evening ?

(iii) What does 'Nervii' refer to ?

Answer the following questions in about 30 - 40 words.

9a How did Michael help Sebastian regain consciousness ?

2

9b Mention any two qualities of the sculptor. Who sculpted the statue of Ozymandias.

2

9c How did the snake get its colour ?

2

9d Antony calls the conspirators butchers, yet he is meek and gentle with them. Why ?

2

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

10 After your reconciliation with John, as Lavinia write in 80-100 words what you feel about the whole episode now.

4

OR

Patol Babu had done his job really well and finally achieved satisfaction and happiness. Write a letter to a friend telling him/her that a dream doesn't become reality through magic; it takes sweat, determination and hard work.

4

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

11 What was Anne's first wish after the horrible experience at night and why ?

10

OR

How is Anne a role-model for the youth of today ?

10

OR

Describe Helen's visit to the World's Fair.

10

OR

Helen possessed fine traits of personality. Attempt a character sketch of Helen Keller.

10

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