

GREENLAWNS SCHOOL, WORLI
Terminal Examination-2017
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Std: X
Date: /10/17

Marks: 80
Time: 2 hrs

You will not be allowed to write during the first **ten** minutes.
This time is to be spent on reading the question paper.
The time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt all four questions.

Question 1

Write an interesting composition of about 350-400 words on any one of the following topics.
(Do not spend more than **35** minutes on this question.) [25]

- a) The use of animals for performances should be banned. The Zoo and Horse Carriage rides as well as horse racing must be made illegal. Give your views for or against the statement.
- b) Write an interesting story using the following statement as the opening line, ' The railway employee came running, panting in disbelief shouting, ' The pantry.... The pantry car has caught fire...' as the train sped along amidst the jungle, in the winding roads of the Uttaranchal mountains...
- c) You had gone on a beach vacation to a tropical area, Goa or Vishakapatnam or any other such place and discovered its scenic beauty. Relate your experience of the place, the food, the culture and prepare a travel brochure promoting the place as a tourist destination.
- d) Bring out the truth in the statement, "There's no time like the present."
- e) Study the picture given below. Write a story or a description or an account of what it suggests to you. Your composition may be about the subject of the picture or may take suggestions from it: however, there must be a clear connection between the picture and your composition.



Question 2

Select one of the following :

[10]

- a) Write a letter of application to the manager of Jet airways applying for the post of an assistant crew member for the ground staff at the Chatrapati Shivaji International airport. You must mention your knowledge of the computer/ luggage scanning machines and the fluency over regional as well as foreign languages, the ability to work during the night shifts as well. You could assist with the immigration formalities too.
Or
- b) Write a letter of apology to your grandfather, as you had disobeyed him and realized that you were rude and uncouth.

Q3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Amritsar: The Lake of Nectar.

Why does one visit Amritsar? To see division, or union? The division manifests as the Indo-Pak Wagah border, where sibling nationalistic rivalry is in glorious display. The division manifests as the 1919 massacre at Jallianwala Baug by the British that is now also a tourist spot. The division manifests as operation Blue Star in 1984, when the Indian army stormed into the Golden Temple complex. The division manifests as the discomfort against the authoritarian style of the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC), administrator of the Golden Temple complex since the Gurudwara Reform Act of 1925 that sidelined the hermits of the Udasi order, once keepers of Sikh lore. The division manifests as miri-piri, the separation of the temporal (miri), embodied by the Akal Takht, seat of the leadership of the Khalsa, which is the community of Sikhs, and the transcendental (piri), embodied in Harmandir Sahib, which is the formal name of the Golden Temple, located in the middle of a man-made lake considered to be the pond (sarovar) that bestows immortality (amrit).

Then comes the union: when you take a dip in the pond, and enter the shrine, or Gurudwara (doorway to the teacher); when you bow before the Guru Granth Sahib (holy teacher-scripture); when you hear the wise words and songs of the gurus and the sants and the pirs from Bhakti and Sufi traditions that constitute the book; when you eat in the communal canteen (langar); when you chant and pray (Simran) as you do service (Seva), and cook, serve and clean and watch others doing so, irrespective of religion, caste, class, nationality, race, gender, or sexuality, with full humility and **piety**. Here, humans are connected with God, the divine possibility: the dissolution of all borders, hence hierarchy, domination and power struggles, as fear disappears and there is no need to be territorial. This idea is embodied in the Mul-mantar of the Sikh tradition that describes the universal oneness, the supreme unchangeable truism, the creator, the sustainer, who is beyond fear, hatred, death, birth, who is self-contained, and manifests as the grace of the guru. Guru Nanak, the first guru of the Sikhs, who lived 500 years ago, composed this.

Sikhism rose geographically, historically and psychologically at the interface of two major religions: Hinduism and Islam. And one can see the two influences so clearly. The name Harmandir, for example, is derived from 'Hari ka Mandir', with Hari being specific title of the Hindu god, Vishnu, but stripped of all sectarian **connotations** when used in Sikhism. The

kitchens are strictly vegetarian. But unlike Hinduism, Sikhism is highly organised through a clearly defined holy book, where songs present God as formless (nirakar) and attribute-less (nirgun) and which evoke a world of justice without oppression. Known as Adi Granth, it was declared the Guru Granth Sahib, the final guru, by the tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, who formalised the religion 300 years ago.

Guru Granth Sahib is placed on a pedestal (takht) and covered with a cloth (rumal) and a chowrie (chaur), or yak-tail flywhisk, is waved over it. In ancient India, the chowrie was reserved for kings only. In temples, it was reserved for Ram only, for Ram is the royal avatar of Vishnu. The Sikh kings, including Maharaja Ranjit Singh who plated Harminder Sahib with gold 200 years ago, denied themselves this honour, to remind the Sikh people that ultimate power rested with the book itself, for whom the chaur was forever reserved.

Right from the start, the gurus of the Sikh faith wanted to end all divisions that fragmented society. There was the religious divide, the caste divide, the class divide, the gender divide. Most of these divides manifested themselves in the act of eating. Hindus did not eat with Muslims, Brahmins would not touch food of Dalits, men would eat food first and then the women of the household.

The langar symbolically dissolves these boundaries and hierarchies: everyone cooks and serves and eats together. Thus the Hindu ritual of 'bhog' is transformed into a Sikh custom that establishes equality. Of course, activists do point to the caste divisions that are increasingly creeping into modern Sikh Gurudwaras, both in India and abroad, with deep divisions between Jat Sikhs and Dalit Sikhs.

Sikhism has consistently valued the householder's life over the hermits. Marriage and family were seen as foundations of society. The holy book has no songs by female saints, but it repeatedly speaks of gender equality, a **radical** thought five centuries ago. If the man who accepted Sikhism was called lion (singh), the woman was called lioness (kaur), thus giving her an identity of her own, that is not dependent on her father or her husband. Women have played a key role in the Sikh religion. There is, for example, the tale of Mai Bhago who in the 18th century inspired and changed the mind of 40 army deserters and led them on a suicide mission against the Mughal army that was pursuing Guru Gobind Singh. The 40 soldiers later became famous as the 40 liberated (chalis mukte).

- (a) Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. One word answers as well as short phrases are accepted. [3]

- i) piety.
- ii) connotations
- iii) radical

- i) Explain the significance of Miri-Piri,? (3)
- ii) How do the two major religions of the world influence Sikhism? (2)
- lii) Which honour did Maharaja Ranjit Singh deny to himself? And why? (2½)
- iv) How does the 'Langar' become a significant part of the Sikh tradition? (2)

- v) Which was the radical thought promoted by Sikhism during that era? Give evidence to support your answer. (2½)
- vi) In not more than 60 words of your own, describe the ways in which Sikhism has promoted equality. (8)
- vii) Suggest a suitable title to the summary and justify it. (2)

Question 4

- a. In the following passage, fill in each numbered blank with the correct form of the word given in brackets. (Do not copy the passage, but write in correct serial order the word or phrase appropriate to the blank space. The first one has been done for you) [4]

0=answering

Once you get the question paper, evaluate the entire paper. Do not rush into.....0..... (answer).

Select questions you are very sure of marks; the ones you want to answer.1..... (answer) questions that you find easy because that gives you confidence and also time to take the rest of the exam2..... (peace). When you have a choice, make sure that you select problems because they can be.....3..... (solve) in a shorter span of time and you can be sure of full marks. But if you are not sure of problems then select paragraph answers.....4..... (time) your paper and.....5..... (sure) that you complete at least ten minutes before the due time. After answering every question, take a minute to revise the answer. This would be useful in case you don't find time to review your answer sheet6..... (late). Revision is7..... (extreme) critical because it can help you identify mistakes and.8.... (correct) them.

- b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: (4)
 - i) This work is _____ his capacity.
 - ii) Human sacrifices were practised _____ the Nagas.
 - iii) _____ a Ford he has a fiat car.
 - iv) The question of unemployment bristles _____ difficulties.
 - v) The accommodation is adequate _____ our needs.
 - vi) Some celebrities are very sensitive _____ criticism.
 - vii) They could not elicit any information _____ the prisoner.
 - viii) The lawyer has acted _____ conformity with the rules.

- c) *Join each of the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using and, but or so:* [4]

- i) The passenger stepped off the bus. He tripped and fell.
- ii) She was looking unkempt. Her skirt was crumpled and creased.

- iii) Aarish laid the table. Samina helped her mother in the kitchen.
- iv) Who put it there? It never occurred to me to ask.

d) Do as directed:

[8]

- i) We love our family. We honour our family. [Combine the two using: Not only.....]
- ii) He is not mistaken. His brother is not mistaken. [Combine using: Neither....nor]
- iii) As soon as I get the news, I will leave for Mumbai. [Begin: No sooner.....]
- iv) He is too innocent not to fall for her tricks.[Remove 'too']
- v) The teacher said to the pupils," Do not stand here". [Change to reported speech using 'forbade']
- vi) We like our warden, though she is very strict. [Begin: Despite...]
- vii) Nobody has ever seen him blame others. (change the voice)
- viii) She will not play the match unless she is compelled. (rewrite using compulsion)
