Q.1. Choose the correct answer and rewrite the complete sentence. (03)
1. The author felt that if he talked to the stranger he was committed to
   (a) hard work and anxiety.
   (b) business and fatigue
   (c) the price of a bed and breakfast.
2. Adam Mayblum was alive and he committed it to paper so that
   (a) he could become immortal.
   (b) he could never forget
   (c) people would know facts.
3. Sandhya wanted Nardev to take Deepak back to his mother.
   (a) so that he would not wander off anywhere.
   (b) so that her responsibility was over.
   (c) since she thought that Deepak was dangerous.

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. (05)
Sher Singh chilled with fright with kunwar to carry, he could neither climb nor run. Prayer after prayer fledd up like birds from his frightened spirit.

The tusker snorted, trumpeted, shook his head. Suddenly he hurried on angrily up the river of bed, and all the herd with him. They disappeared.

Sher Singh breathed one more prayer, of thanks this time, and made ready to move with Kunwar on his back once again. He scrambled down into the river-bed. He stepped into the river. Sher Singh had been to this river often. But it was colder than usual, and deeper than it had been. Sher Singh had to go slowly because of slime on the stones. Thank goodness there was a bridge at the second river, he thought. It was a flimsy thing made up of bamboo poles, stones, thick grass and gravel.

Questions :-
1. Why was Sher Singh chilled with fright ?
2. What was the effect of Sher Singh's prayer ?
3. Describe Sher Singh's efforts to cross the river.
4. What hope inspired Sher Singh ?
5. Give synonyms of :- (a) flimsy, (b) tusker

Q.3. Answer the following question in six to seven sentences each :- (12)
1. How can you convey your views in the quiet and dignified way ?
2. Which things is the lesson ‘Paper Boat’ create a sense of nostalgia for one’s childhood.
3. Describe Dussera procession in terms of Drona.
4. ‘Leaving his relatives was a comfort for Ruskin Bond’ - Explain.

(P.T.O.)
Section - B

Q.4. Read the following stanza and answer the questions given below.
At midnight in the alley.
A tomcat comes to wail,
And he chants the hate of a million years
As he swings his snaky tail.

Questions: 1. What does the tomcat express in his chanting?
2. How does the Tomcat react at night?

Q.5. Read the following stanza and answer the questions given below.
Such epithets, like pepper,
Give zest to what you write;
And if you strew them sparcely,
They whet the appetite,
But if you lay them on too thick,
You spoil the matter quite?

Questions: 1. What do you mean by epithets what do they do?
2. How should epithets be used?
3. Point out any one figure of speech from the stanza.

Q.6. Answer the following question in 4 to 5 sentences each:
1. How does the 'Potters Song' portray poet's deep appreciation of life and his faith in universal brotherhood?
2. How does the poem 'October' symbolically reflect human beings desire to restrain all change?
3. Why does poetess wish to be a river and a canvas?

Q.7. Answer the following questions in 7 to 8 sentences each:
1. 'Only a man who is no more has endless freedom, boundless time and patience' - explain with reference to Gagan Chaudhary's studio.
2. Describe how a chance meeting with Sadasivam changed the entire life of Subbulakshmi.
3. Romance at short notice was Vera's speciality - Explain.

Section - C

Q.8. Use the appropriate form of the words given in the brackets and rewrite the sentences.
1. The _____ treatment of prisoners is advocated by all. (human)
2. It is better to be thrifty then to be ____ (opposite of thrifty)
3. Severe penance enabled him to lead a _____ life. (piety)
4. He is an ____ scientist. (Eminent / imminent)

(P.T.O.)
5. There must be _____ in your short story. (brief)
6. Leisure serves as a means to _____ (opposite of Monotonous)
7. Can you measure the _____ of the field? (broad)
8. Things that are cheap in summer are _____ in winter. (dear)
9. He is admired by everyone for his ______. (deligent)
10. I am _____ this to paper. (commit)

Q.9. Rewrite the given sentences selecting the appropriate meanings of the idioms. (03)
1. I hope she will come around to our views. (to deserve, to agree, to meet)
2. He turned a deaf ear to parental advise. (not heard, avoided, disregarded)
3. He was dismissed as he was found to be light fingered. (given to stealing, dishonest, lazy)

Q.10. Rewrite the following into indirect speech. (04)
"Does he ever think of me now?" Swaminathan asked hysterically.
"Oh, yes", said Mani.
He paused and added: "Don't worry, if he has not talked to you, he will write to you."
"What do you mean?"
"He told me so," Mani said,
"But he doesn't know my address."
"He asked me, and I have given it," said Mani.
"No, No. It is a lie - come on, tell me, what is my address?"
"It is - it is - never mind what... I have given it to Rajan."

Q.11. Rewrite the sentences as directed in the brackets: - (08)
1. His sole income is what he earns by his pen. (Change into Negative)
2. But for your advice, I would have been ruined. (Use 'if')
3. The road to hell is paved with good intentions. (Change the voice)
4. No one but a coward would fail to do his duty. (Make affirmative)
5. Why are they so deaf? (Make Assertive)
6. He fears that he may receive a notice therefore he avoids giving his residential address. (use 'lest')
7. Confess your guilt that you may not be punished. (Use : Unless)
8. He is very honest. He will never be tempted to do anything wrong. (Use : too)

Section - D

Q.12. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below. (05)
If thou wouldst win the dear reward,
which only virtue earns
waste not thy wealth upon the lord
who gift for gift returns.
Not with the rich thy treasures share;
Give aid to those who need;
And with the gold thy wants can spare,
The poor and hungry feed,
Be sure that those who would receive,
Deserve and crave thy care,
And ponder, ere thy hands relieve,
The how and when and where.

Questions:
1. What is the dear reward?
2. Why should you not spend your wealth on the lord?
3. What should you do with the surplus wealth that you have?
4. What care should you take before you donate your wealth?
5. State the rhyming scheme of the poem.

Q.13.Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (05)

Most of us have little trouble losing ourselves in action. But the hours after work, they are dangerous ones. Just when we are free to enjoy our own leisure and ought to be happiest, that's when the blue devils of the worry attack us. That's when we begin to wonder whether we are getting on in our life; whether we're in a rut, whether the boss 'meant anything' by that remark he made today or whether we are getting bald. When we are not busy, our minds tend to become a mere vacuum. Every student of physics knows 'nature abhors a vacuum'. Nature rushes to fill the vacant mind with emotions of worry, fear, hate, jealousy. Such emotions are so violent that they drive out of our minds all peaceful, happy thoughts and emotions.

Questions:
1. What is the rule of nature?
2. When are we unable to enjoy our leisure?
3. What do we wonder about in our leisure time?
4. Which emotions are violent? Why?
5. What happens when we are not busy?

Q.14.Read the following passage carefully and make a precis reducing it to one third of its original size and give a suitable title. (05)

The unpunctual man is a general disturber of other's peace and serenity. Everybody with whom he has to do, is thrown from time to time into a state of fever; he is systematically late regular only in his irregularity. He conducts his dawdling as if upon a system, always arrives at his appointment after time, gets to the railway station after the train has started; and posts his letter when the day has closed. Business is thus thrown into confusion and everybody concerned is put out of temper. It will generally be found that men who are thus habitually behind success; and the world generally casts them aside to swell the railers of the grumblers and the rulers against fortune.

(P.T.O.)
Q.15. Read the following passage and make notes for the same. (05)

There is a big difference between the natural slavery of man to nature and the unnatural slavery of man to man. Nature is kind to her slaves. If she forces you to eat and drink, she makes eating and drinking so pleasant that when we can afford it, we eat and drink too much. We must sleep or go mad; but then sleep is so pleasant that we have great difficulty in getting up in the morning. Thus, instead of resenting our natural wants as slavery, we take greatest pleasure in their satisfaction. We write sentimental songs in praise of them.

The slavery of man to man is the very opposite of this. It is hateful to the body and to the spirit. Our poets do not praise it, they proclaim that no man is good enough to be another man's master. A great prophet, Marx, spent his life in providing that slavery of man to man can be stopped only by law or else there is no other way out. You can see for yourself that it produces a state of continual civil war called the class war - between the slaves and their masters, organized as trade, unions on one side and employers, on other.

Section - E

Q.16. You are Ravi / Raveena of Guru Nanak Public School, Surat. You have attended a seminar on how to decrease the burden of studies on school going children. Write a report in 100-125 words for your school magazine. (05)

Q.17. You are Amit / Anita. Write a letter to the Registrar of a British University, applying for admission to some college after your basic graduation. Apply with full details. (07)

Q.18. Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following topics. (08)

1. **Power Corrupts**: -
   Craze for Power-resort to fair unfair means - leads to competition - spoils the atmosphere - corruption at all levels - in all fields - satisfies ego.

2. **Computer Technology - A harbinger of new Life**.
   Platform to share information - access to latest fashion - new products - change in lifestyle - opens enormous scope for talented people - widens outlook.