

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I

English Communicative

Time allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions:

(i) The Question paper is divided into three sections:

Section A - Reading **20 marks**

Section B - Writing and Grammar **25 marks**

Section C - Literature **25 marks**

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) You may attempt any section at a time.

(iv) All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

Section A

Reading (20 marks)

1. Read the passage carefully.(8)

ALONE ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

1. In 1951, a young French doctor, Alain Bombard remarked that shipwrecked men who found themselves afloat at sea without food or fresh water could remain alive for a long time. They could live on the sea and its contents by eating raw fish and its juice. Planktons could prevent scurvy by providing vitamin C.

2. Dr. Bombard decided to prove that he was right. He planned to put to sea in an air-filled rubber dinghy with a three-foot-square sail. This was the kind of raft on which a man might really find himself alone on the ocean after a shipwreck. The journey started from Las Palmas on a little raft named 'L' Heretique' on October 18.

3. No sooner had he done so than he ran into trouble. First, a wave swept over the raft. The next day the wind rose his sail. For the first two to three days he had not luck in catching fish and had nothing to drink but sea-water. He became-depressed and feared failure in this test. As he became more hungry, he also became more determined to succeed.

4. He had with him some fishing equipment in a sealed tin. But he wanted to avoid using it. His idea was to exist like a shipwrecked sailor. He bent the point of his knife against an oar and then tied it to the end of the oar. He tried to catch a fish but could not. At last, he caught

a dorado and ate it.

5. After these first few days he was never without a supply of fish. Flying-fish were the main source of his supply. Once he caught a sea-bird and thought its flesh would be a pleasant change, but he found that it tasted almost like fish.

6. A terrifying visitor arrived one day. This was a huge and unfriendly fish. It followed the raft for twelve hours and sometimes bumped against it. If it had really attacked the rubber raft with its vicious sword, it could have cut it to pieces very quickly and that would have been the end of the experiment. Sharks also followed his raft.

7. The most frightened of all Bombard's experiences on the long Atlantic journey was not due to swordfish or sharks. One day he accidentally knocked his air-filled cushion overboard and saw it floating out a hundred yards behind the raft. He swam to it but when he started to swim back he was horrified to see that the raft was moving faster than him. He put all his strength but was unsuccessful. He saw himself drowning trying to rescue a cushion. So, only a miracle could save him and a double miracle needed if he had been attacked at that time by a shark. It happened, the anchor fell free and he pulled himself on board.

-G.F. Lamb (adapted)

Answer the following questions briefly: (1 × 8)

(i) How could the shipwrecked persons remain alive without food or fresh water?

(ii) Why could Scurvy be prevented by planktons.

(iii) Why did Dr. Bombard choose an air filled rubber dinghy?

(iv) Why did Dr. Bombard not use his 'fishing equipment' which he had with him?

(v) Who was the terrifying visitor?

(vi) How did Dr. Bombard think to be saved?

(vii) What was the main source of Dr. Bombard's supply?

(viii) Why did Dr. Bombard need double miracle?

Ans: (i) Eating raw fish and its juice

(ii) They provide vitamin C.

(iii) This was the kind of raft a shipwrecked person might find on the sea.

(iv) He wanted to exist like a shipwrecked sailor.

(v) Huge and unfriendly fish.

(vi) He thought to be saved by a miracle.

(vii) Flying-fish.

(viii) If he had been attacked by a shark.

2. Read the passage carefully.(12)

In talking with people don't begin by discussing the things on which you differ. Begin by emphasizing the things on which you agree. Keep emphasizing, if possible, that you are both striving for the same end and your only difference is one of methods and not of purposes.

Get the other person saying 'Yes, Yes', at the outset. Keep him, if possible, from saying 'No'. A 'No' response is a most difficult handicap to overcome. When a person has said 'No', all his pride of personality demands that he remains consistent with himself. He may later feel that the 'No' was ill-advised; Nevertheless, there is his precious pride to consider. Once having said a thing, he must stick to it. Hence it is of the very greatest importance that we start a person in the affirmative direction.

A skillful speaker gets at the outset a number of 'Yes' responses. He has thereby set the psychological processes of his listeners moving in the affirmative direction. It is like the movement of a billiard ball. Propel it in one direction and it takes some force to deflect it, far more force to send it back in the opposite direction.

The psychological patterns here are quite clear. When a person says 'No' and really means it, he is doing far more than saying a word of two letters. His entire organism-glandular, nervous, muscular- gathers itself together into a condition of rejection.

There is, usually in minute but sometimes in observable degree, a physical withdrawal or readiness for withdrawal. The whole neuro-muscular system, in short, sets itself on guard against acceptance where on the contrary, a person says 'Yes' none of the withdrawing activities take place. The organism is in a forward moving, accepting, open attitude. Hence, the more, "Yeses" we can, at the very outset, induce, the more likely we are to succeed in capturing the attention for our ultimate proposal.

It is a very simple technique-this 'Yes' technique. And yet how much neglected! It often seems as if people get a sense of their own importance by antagonizing at the outset. The radical comes into a conference with his conservative brother, and immediately he must make them furious! What, as a matter of fact, is the good of it? Indeed, he is only psychologically stupid.

A. Answer the following questions briefly:(2 × 4)

- (i) Why does a person stick to his negative response for long?
- (ii) How does a clever speaker move his listeners in the affirmative direction?
- (iii) What is meant by physical withdrawal?

(iv) What is the psychological process of a listener compared to?

B. Find a word in the passage which conveys similar meaning as the following: (1 × 4)

- (i) refusal**
- (ii) opposing**
- (iii) beginning**
- (iv) relating to the mind**

Ans: (A) (i) Considering his precious pride

(ii) By getting at the outset a number of 'Yes' responses.

(iii) 'Physical withdrawal' means the person with 'No' response leaves the place immediately.

(iv) The movement of a billiard ball.

(B) (i) rejection
(ii) antagonizing
(iii) outset
(iv) psychological

Section B

Writing (25 marks)

3. Write an article in about 120 words discussing the chaotic state of traffic in metropolitan cities. (5)

Ans: Chaotic State of Traffic in Metropolitan Cities

Cities and metropolitan areas have traffic problems that differ from those in small towns and rural areas. Higher populations of residents, commuters and travellers can lead to common city traffic problems. These common problems exacerbate and occur with more regularity. As city populations increase, the development of new roads and the widening and expanding of existing roads and freeways does not always keep pace. As a result, congestion and traffic jams are a common problem with city traffic. Idling cars in traffic jams also contribute to air pollution levels in major cities.

Crowded roads and slowly moving traffic can lead to road rage, which in turn can lead to vehicle-related violent acts and accidents. Road rage is usually the result of frustration due to the actions of other drivers, road conditions and traffic delays.

Driving in metropolitan is a nightmare. For instance, if one happen to be in one of the 'C'

grade cities, like Jabalpur it is not surprising to find the left-side traffic overflowing and plying against the right side, and often the tricycles criss-crossing like a freeway, left, right and in all directions. This is one scenario. The equally worse versions of which can be found in other metropolitans. Road regulations, traffic safety, road safety, traffic rules in India—they all look a joke or at least not part of a layman road etiquettes.

Improving the flow of traffic through the simple act of enforcing traffic laws and procedures will not address all aspects of problems. But it's clearly good sense to first focus on decongesting the streets through discipline before spending billions of rupees on construction projects that, without discipline, may have little permanent effect. It is a fact that the lack of discipline causes congestion, and will continue to do so regardless of how many elevated roadways are built.

4. Write a story with the help of the clues given below. Give a suitable title.(10)

Vikram performs poorly in exams – his father is furious – Vikram feels terrible – next day he visits school – stands beside friends who had done well – feels out of place in their company – learns a lesson. Refer to the MCB Unit Children' for hints.

Ans: Vikram Learns A Lesson

It was D-Day for Vikram Verma. His teachers had already shown all the papers and he knew how much he had scored in each subject. According to his own standards, Vikram's marks were so low that he could not dare tell his father about them. As he entered his classroom along with his father to collect his progress report, Vikram knew what lay in store for him. He was about to incur the wrath of his father.

Vikram's father had seen the progress report and he was trying his best to maintain his cool. However, once the two left the school premises, Vikram's father started hollering at his son. Vikram had not performed well in his previous exams either. He was about to sit for his Class X exams and his father could not understand how his son could be so lax. Vikram's father was absolutely livid. He kept chiding Vikram all the way back home. Vikram was feeling terrible. His father's barbed words stung like arrows. On returning home, he just lay on his bed and tried to seek consolation from his mother.

The next day Vikram was in school again. He was standing beside a group of friends who were a studious lot. They had obviously done well and were happily recalling the previous day's experience. They looked content and happy. Standing amidst them, Vikram felt terribly out of place. He was as talented as them but he had failed to do justice to his talent. Vikram had been fooling around over the past few months. His friends reminded him of the ultimate

purpose of coming to school. That very day, Vikram took a resolve that he would always strive for academic excellence and make use of every iota of the talent that God had bestowed on him.

5. Choose the best word from the options given below and complete the following passage. (3)

South India (i) ___ leading silk-producing area of the country, also (ii) ___ for its famous silk weaving enclaves like Kancheepuram, Dharamavaram, Arni, etc. The traditional handloom silks (iii) ___ score over the powerloom silks in the richness of (iv) ___ textures and design, in their individuality, character and classic beauty. Handloom weaving (v) ___ symbol of versatility and creativity (vi) ___ living craft.

(i) (a) was the (b) is the (c) used to be the (d) will be the

(ii) (a) knows (b) knowing (c) known (d) knew

(iii) (a) every time (b) always (c) usually (d) never

(iv) (a) their (b) its (c) them (d) there

(v) (a) remained (b) remain (c) remains (d) will remain

(vi) (a) of (b) for (c) at (d) in

Ans: (i) is the

(ii) known

(iii) always

(iv) their

(v) remains

(vi) of

6. The following passages have not been edited. There is an error in each of the lines against which a blank is given. Write the incorrect word and the correction in the space provided. (4)

Incorrect/correct

Penguins spent no more time on (a) _____

land then is necessary for (b) _____

sleeping and to rearing their (c) _____

young. Their food consists of (d) _____

a small creatures of the sea (e) _____

when they catch by driving (f) _____

often into great depths. They (g) _____
don't use their foot as paddles. (h) _____

Ans: (i) spent/spend

(ii) then/than

(iii) to/for

(iv) there/their

(v) a/the

(vi) when/which

(vii) into/to

(viii) foot/feet

7. Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences. (3)

(a) the / Ranji / my / will / Trophy / brother / be / playing / for / year / this

(b) cooks / around / mother / the / world / from / my / delicacies

(c) so / there / many / are / sites / cultural / heritage / of / India / in / importance

Ans: (a) My brother will be playing for the Ranji Trophy this year.

(b) My mother cooks delicacies from around the world.

(c) There are so many heritage sites of cultural importance in India.

Section C

Literature and Long Reading Text (25 marks)

8. Read the extracts and answer the questions that follows:(3)

And out again I curve and flow

To join the brimming river

For men may come and men may go

But I go on forever

(a) Whom does 'I' refer to?

(b) What do you mean by 'brimming river'?

(c) What do the last two lines indicate about 'I'?

Ans: (a) 'I' refers to the brook.

(b) 'Brimming river' means river full of water to the margin.

(c) The last two lines indicate the joyous mood of the brook. They also draw a contrast

between the transience of human life and the permanence of nature.

9. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each. (8)

- (a)** How was Chuck injured in the accident?
- (b)** What did Lord Ullin see on reaching the shore? How did he react to the situation?
- (c)** What message does the story “How I Taught My Grandmother to Read” convey?
- (d)** In the poem ‘The Road Not Taken’, why did the poet feel like travelling both the roads?

Ans: **(a)** When Chuck was driving home one autumn evening, a car pulled out in front of him without warning. He met with a terrible accident. Hooper was taken to the hospital with a subdural haemorrhage in the motion section of the brain which left his left side completely paralysed.

(b) When Lord Ullin reached the shore, he saw his daughter drowning in the sea amongst the roaring waves. He cried in grief and asked his daughter to come back across that stormy water. He promised her that he would forgive her lover, the highland chief.

(c) The story tells us that for learning, there is no age bar. One can learn at any age, provided one has strong willpower and determination. The story also conveys that a teacher, irrespective of age or gender, deserves to be respected. One should always feel grateful to a teacher who leads one from darkness to light.

(d) Both the roads lay in front of the poet almost in the same condition. He chose the second road and felt sorry about not choosing the first one. The poet wanted to experience both the situations. He was also not sure of the outcome of his choice. So, the poet wanted to travel by both the roads.

10. What was the ‘next objective’ set by Chuck Hooper? How and with whose help did he hit the target? (4)

Or

How can we say that life is a journey? Explain with reference to the poem ‘The Brook’.

Ans: Chuck Hooper was already working at a desk job in the headquarters only an hour a day. However, he was struggling hard for a comeback and had already set his new objective. He had decided to work full days from March 1. For it, Chuck was completely dependent on Duke. The dog pulled him faster and faster along the street, increasing his stability and endurance. Chuck hit the target and now worked for full days.

Or

Life is a journey in the sense that it is constant in movement and progressive in time and is a

cycle of growth and decay. Birth is the beginning of a journey and death its culmination. The journey of life is full of hurdles, road blocks, surprises and unexpected dangers which are to be overcome.

The initial phase of journey of life is full of excitement and joy. In the face of many ups and downs, the journey continues incessantly. Different phases of life reflect different moods, tones and temperaments. As time passes, one becomes mature and sober. The quest for culmination of life continues. It ends when we reach our destination that is death. One should undertake the journey of life cheerfully.

11: (A) Describe Gulliver's experience in the metropolis. (10)

Or

How did Gulliver land in the farmer's house in Brobdingnag? What kind of reception was he given there?

Or

11 (B) What happened to Harris in the maze at Hampton Court Palace? (10)

Or

Jerome was medically ill. Do you agree?

Ans: (A) After attaining his liberty, Gulliver sought the emperor's permission to visit the metropolis, Milendo. The permission was granted with the condition that he would take special care not to hurt any Lilliputian or damage their houses. Gulliver found it to be a huge but a very organised city. The whole city was surrounded by a two-and-a-half- foot-high wall which was about eleven inches broad so that a coach and horses could be driven on it. The whole city was divided into four equal squares. The city could accommodate five hundred thousand people who resided in multi-storeyed houses. The emperor's palace in the centre of the city was surrounded by a two-feet-high wall. To have a close look at the magnificence of the palace, he built two stools with whose help he could reach the innermost court, and applying his face to the windows of the middle storey found the apartments to be splendid. He was impressed with its magnificence. He spent nine months there.

Or

On landing in Brobdingnag, Gulliver's attempts to hide himself in the barley field proved to be futile. He was spotted by one of the servants of the farmer. The man put him into his coat pocket and carried him to his master. After asking his men several questions about the small creature and examining him well, the farmer asked him several questions but the language barrier didn't let them communicate with each other.

The farmer then took him home. His wife's initial fright and disgust soon gave way to tenderness and she fed Gulliver on her own dinning table with the rest of the family. The entire family was delighted to see him eating. However, one of her mischievous boys took him by his leg and suspended him high up in the air which frightened him. The father immediately snatched away Gulliver from the child's hand and boxed his ears. Gulliver became an object of interest to the entire family and he came to be looked after by all of them with great care and tenderness.

Or

(B) Harris went into the maze to show a friend the way. As he had studied the map of the maze, he thought it was easy to get out of it. Both of them went in. In the maze, they met some people who were there for three quarters of an hour and were unable to find the way out. Harris was confident of knowing the way and therefore asked them to follow him. Everyone started following him. Many more people joined him who had lost their way. There were twenty people now. Harris continued to turn to the right. However, soon people realised that instead of going out, they kept going around the same place again and again. All of them were very angry with Harris as every time they kept coming back to the centre. Later on, they were helped by the old keeper to find their way.

Or

The writer remembered going to the British Museum one day to read up the treatment for some slight ailment which he thought he was afflicted with, a touch of hay fever. As he brought down the book and read all that he had come to read, in an unthinking moment, he idly turned the leaves and began to indolently study diseases

The writer discovered a whole host of diseases, catalogued alphabetically ranging from typhoid fever, St. Vitas's Dance, cholera, bright disease, diphtheria and so on. There was also a malady called the housemaids knee, which he could not fathom. He reflected that he had presumed to know all kinds of possible maladies in pharmacology but the book revealed otherwise. He began to think of the case would be interesting from a medical point of view and he would be an acquisition to the class. However, it also led him to contemplate upon his own fragile mortality. He eventually patted himself all over the front, went a bit round each side and a little way up the back. He could not feel or hear anything, he stuck out his tongue to see how far it would go, shut one eye and examined the other, and told himself that he might have scarlet fever. He had walked into the reading room a happy man but now he crawled out of it as a diseased specimen of humanity.