

Quarterly Test – 1

Date : _____	English (Set-1)	Class
Duration: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 80		X

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. This paper consists of three sections.
3. Answer all the questions in each section before going on to the next section.
4. All the answers must be correctly numbered as in the question paper and written in the answer sheet provided to you.
5. Strictly adhere to the word limit given with each question. Marks will be deducted for exceeding the word limit.
6. Read the questions carefully and follow the instructions.

Section A - Reading

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. [12]

Philosophy of Education is a label applied to the study of the purpose, process, nature and ideals of education. It can be considered a branch of both philosophy and education. Education can be defined as the teaching and learning of specific skills, and the imparting of knowledge, judgement and wisdom, and is something broader than the societal institution of education we often speak of.

Many educationists consider it a weak and woolly field, too far removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful. However, philosophers dating back to Plato and the Ancient Greeks have given the area much thought and emphasis, and there is little doubt that their work has helped shape the practice of education over the millennia.

Plato is the earliest important educational thinker, and education is an essential element in "The Republic" (his most important work on philosophy and political theory, written around 360 B.C.). In it, he advocates some rather extreme methods: removing children from their mothers' care and raising them as wards of the state, and differentiating children suitable to the various castes, the highest receiving the most education, so that they could act as guardians of the city and care for the less able. He believed that education should be holistic, including facts, skills, physical discipline, music and art. Plato believed that talent and intelligence is not distributed genetically and thus is to be found in children born to all classes, although his proposed system of selective public education for an educated minority of the population does not really follow a democratic model.

Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens. He proposed that teachers lead their students systematically, and that repetition be used as a key tool to develop good habits, unlike Socrates' emphasis on questioning his listeners to bring out their own ideas. He emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.

During the Medieval period, St. Thomas Aquinas first formulated the idea of Perennialism in his work "De Magistro". Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. It was originally religious in nature, and it was only much later that a theory of secular perennialism developed.

During the Renaissance, the French skeptic Michel de Montaigne (1533 - 1592) was one of the first to critically look at education. Unusually for his time, Montaigne was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the

educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers, for example.

- 1.1 What is the difference between the approaches of Socrates and Aristotle? [2]
- 1.2 Why do educationists consider philosophy a 'weak and woolly' field? [2]
- 1.3 What do you understand by the term 'Perennialism'? Who formulated it and when? [2]
- 1.4 What were Montaigne's views about education system? [2]
- 1.5 Find the synonyms of the following from the passage: [4]
- (a) Definitely (para 4) (c) disorganized (para 2)
- (b) Comprehensive (para 3) (d) free thinker (para 6)

2. **Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:** [8]

Effective speaking depends on effective listening. It takes energy to concentrate on hearing and concentrate on understanding what has been heard.

Incompetent listeners fail in a number of ways. Their attention drifts from what the speaker is saying. And finally, they react. They let personal feelings about the speaker or the subject override the significance of the message that is being sent.

What can a listener do to be more effective? The first key to effective listening is the art of concentration. If a listener positively wishes to concentrate on receiving a message, his chances of success are high. It may need determination. Some speakers are difficult to follow, either because of voice problems or because of the form in which they send a message. There is then the particular need for determination of a listener to concentrate on what is being said.

Concentration is helped by alertness. Mental alertness is helped by physical alertness. It is not simply physical fitness but also positioning of the body, the limbs and the head. Some people also find it helpful to their concentration if they hold the head slightly to one side. One useful way for achieving this is intensive note-taking, by trying to capture the critical headings and sub-headings the speaker is referring to.

Note taking has been recommended as an aid to the listener. It also helps the speaker. It gives him confidence when he sees that listeners are sufficiently interested to take notes; the patterns of eye contact when the note-taker looks up can be very positive, and the speaker's timing is aided – he can see when a note-taker is writing hard and can then make effective use of pauses.

- (a) What is important for effective listening? [1]
- (b) What is one of the hurdles that come in the way of effective listening? [1]
- (c) Why is it difficult to understand what some speakers say? [1]
- (d) What should we do in order to concentrate? [1]
- (e) What can enhance our concentration? [1]
- (f) How can a speaker help the note taker? [1]
- (g) Find a word in the passage, which is similar in meaning to 'nullify' (para 2) [1]
- (h) Find the synonym of 'profound' - (para 4) [1]

Section B - Writing

3. Though there is a movement like 'Sarvashiksha Abhiyan' and enrolling of underprivileged children in schools, there are still many children, like the rag pickers, who do not go to schools, rather have never seen any school. It is indeed disturbing. You decide to write a letter to the editor of the Hindustan Times, expressing your views and the steps needed to be taken. You are Arav Chaudhary of 54-B, Model Town, New Delhi. (Word limit-120-150 words) [8]

OR

Ishita Bakshi is interested in doing a short-term course in computer programming. She decides to write a letter inquiring about the duration of the course, fees and other details. Write the letter to C-Park Computers, 4/1, 3rd Main Road, Bangalore. (Word limit-120-150 words) [8]

4. Write a story based on the beginning given below in about 250 words: [10]

“The children went to the lake for picnic. They were all astonished to see a dead body floating on the surface of water...”

5. Choose the most appropriate option from the brackets to complete the following passage: [4]

Entry of air (a) _____ (in, into, to) the house is ventilation. Air (b) _____ (may, should, would) enter the house in (c) _____ (any, most, many) ways. Natural ventilation is when we open the doors or windows or (d) _____ (with, by, into) infiltration through the cracks in the walls, floors or ceilings.

6. Edit the following paragraph, finding an error in each line. Do any 4. [4×1=4]

Everyone have a mental picture (a) _____
of a volcano. On appearance it (b) _____
looks like a cone shape mountain. (c) _____
But in top of the cone is rather (d) _____
flat but hollow. (e) _____

7. Rearrange the following words to make meaningful sentences: DO ANY 4. [4]

- (a) the watermelon/ thirst/ one/ best/ in/ quenchers/ summers/ the/ is/ of
(b) around/ is/ 96 countries/ world/ the/ in/ cultivated/ it
(c) years/ in Africa/ was/ about/ grown/ ago/ it/ first/ 5000
(d) say/ at the/ that/ grown/ was / it/ researchers/ same time/ some/ in India
(e) the travellers/ across/ it/ when/ was/they/ used by/ travelled/ a desert

Section C - Literature

8. Read the following extract & answer the following: [4]

The way a crow

Shook down on me

The dust of snow

From a hemlock tree

- (a) Who is the poet of this poem? [1]
(b) What did the crow do to the tree? [1]
(c) What was there in the tree? [1]
(d) Write the rhyming words in the stanza. [1]

OR

“The day had come about through the unimaginable sacrifices of thousands of my people, people whose sufferings and courage can never be counted or repaid.”

- (a) Name the chapter & the writer. [1]
(b) “that day”. Which day had come? [1]
(c) What sacrifices is the author talking about? [1]
(d) Who are ‘my people’ in the above lines? [1]

9. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words.

[5×2=10]

- (a) What does Mandela mean when he says that the oppressor too is not free?
- (b) How can fire and ice both be responsible for the end of the world?
- (c) What did the young seagull do to get attention of his family members? Did he succeed?
- (d) What is the irony in the story, 'A letter to God'?
- (e) Why, according to Hari Singh, it is easy to rob a greedy man than a careless person like Anil?

10. "The fear of suffering is greater than the suffering itself". Explain with reference to the story, 'His First Flight' in 120 words. [8]

OR

The poem 'A Tiger in the Zoo' is essentially a poem, which shows longing for freedom. Not just for the human beings or tigers but for every being on this earth. Comment. (Word limit-120 words) [8]

11. The foolish indulgence and pampering of the rich mistress, Mrs Pumphrey was the real cause of Tricki's miserable condition. Give a reasoned answer. (Word limit- 120 words) [8]

OR

Love, human sympathy and education can transform even a thief. How could Anil bring such a change in Hari Singh? (Word limit- 120 words) [8]



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Hints/Solutions to Quarterly Test – 1

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- 1.1** Aristotle considered human nature, habit and reason to be equally important forces to be cultivated in education, the ultimate aim of which should be to produce good and virtuous citizens whereas Socrates emphasized the balancing of the theoretical and practical aspects of subjects taught, among which he explicitly mentions reading, writing, mathematics, music, physical education, literature, history, and a wide range of sciences, as well as play, which he also considered important.
- 1.2** Many educationists consider philosophy a ‘weak and woolly’ field, as it is far too removed from the practical applications of the real world to be useful.
- 1.3** Perennialism holds that one should teach those things deemed to be of everlasting importance to all people everywhere, namely principles and reasoning, not just facts (which are apt to change over time), and that one should teach first about people, not machines or techniques. Thomas Aquinas formulated it in the medieval period.
- 1.4** Montaigne was critical about the education system and was willing to question the conventional wisdom of the period, calling into question the whole edifice of the educational system, and the implicit assumption that university-educated philosophers were necessarily wiser than uneducated farm workers were.
- 1.5** (a) explicitly (b) comprehensive
(c) woolly (d) skeptic
- 2.** (a) Concentrating on hearing and concentrate on understanding what has been heard.
(b) Their attention drifting apart from what the speaker is saying.
(c) Because of voice problems or because of the form in which they send a message.
(d) Physical and mental alertness can help a person to concentrate better correct positioning of the body, limbs and head.
(e) Intensive note-taking, by trying to capture the critical headings and sub-headings the speaker is referring to.
(f) It gives him confidence when he sees that listeners are sufficiently interested to take notes; the patterns of eye contact when the note-taker looks up can be very positive, and the speaker’s timing is aided – he can see when a note-taker is writing hard and can then make effective use of pauses.
(g) Override
(h) Intensive
- 5.** (a) in (b) may
(c) many (d) by
- 6.**
- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>Incorrect</i> | <i>Correct</i> | <i>Incorrect</i> | <i>Correct</i> |
| (a) | have | has | (b) | On in |
| (c) | shape | shaped | (d) | in on |
| (e) | but | and | | |

7. (a) One of the best thirst quenchers in summers is the watermelon.
(b) It is cultivated in around 96 countries in the world.
(c) It was first grown in Africa about 5000 years ago.
(d) Some researchers say that it was grown in India at the same time.
(e) It was used by the travellers when they travelled across the desert

8. Extracts' answers:

- (a) Robert Frost
(b) The crow shook down the branch of the tree.
(c) Dust of snow was in there.
(d) Crow- snow, tree-me.

OR

- (a) Nelson Mandela: A Long walk to Freedom by Nelson Mandela.
(b) The day of South Africa's freedom had come when all were equal by law.
(c) The author is talking about the sacrifices of thousands of people who had sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the nation and equality for the blacks.
(d) 'My people' refer to the Blacks who were treated so unfairly and unequally by the whites and those who sacrificed their lives to get freedom.
9. (a) He means that the oppressor too is caged in his own hatred towards the oppressed due to which he never gets peace of mind and constantly gets oppressed by his own hatred and prejudice.
(b) Fire and ice both can cause the end of the world as fire, which refers to the passion and over ambitious nature of the man, which can result in the harming of the fellow beings, or nature or society and ice, refers to hatred, which can lead people to harm each other and can even cause wars and destruction.
(c) The young seagull pretended to doze off on the brink of the ledge with one leg up, to get attention of his family members. He did not succeed in doing that as everybody was busy in himself or herself only as his siblings were dozing off, his father was preening his feathers and the mother too was ignoring him deliberately.
(d) In the story, a Letter to God, the irony is that Lencho got helped by the postmaster and his employees and no help came from God for him, whom he trusted so blindly and ironically, he calls the post office employees as the crooks and thieves who stole his money and requested God not to send the money through the post office.
(e) For Hari Singh, it was easy to rob a greedy man than a careless man like Anil because Anil was a nice and kind-hearted person. He taught Hari Singh to read and write. Hari Singh thought that if he robbed Anil, then his trust would be broken. He knew that if he learnt to read and write then there would be no limit of what he could achieve. Therefore, it was difficult for him to rob Anil.
10. It's true that the fear of suffering is greater than the suffering itself. In the chapter, His First Flight, the young seagull was afraid to fly when his siblings had already taken their first flight. He couldn't do it due to his fear of falling into the deep sea and drowning. Nothing could motivate him to fly. His parents and siblings even abandoned him to stay alone and taunted him for his failure. He was starving as a punishment from his parents. But finally he got an impetus from his mother when she brought food for him and stopped just at the brink, leaving the young seagull astonished at his mother's action. He realised that it was just his fear not the reality which was frightening, when he flew for the first time in order to grab the fish. He was really happy to feel the air brushing against his wings. His family too was flying along with him which boosted his confidence.

OR

Freedom is an essential virtue valued by all. Not only humans but even the denizens of the forest value it. No one knows it better than a caged tiger in a zoo. Animals, particularly the animals of the wilds, feel free only in their natural habitats. Any attempt to 'domesticate'

ferocious and mighty animals like lions or tigers by locking them in concrete cells will be against natural justice. The tiger roams around in the jungle hunting its prey at will. He rarely kills his prey for sport. He kills them only when he is hungry. He knows how to ambush his prey. He lurks unnoticed in the long grass before pouncing upon his prey. He also knows where he can find his favourite plump deer. He may come out of the forest sometimes and terrorise -the villagers living at the outskirts of the jungle. He rarely kills them till he is provoked.

The same tiger feels depressed and low in spirits when he is put behind the bars. He stalks constantly the length of his cage in his 'quiet rage'. He ignores the visitors and feels helpless. Behind the bars, he keeps on staring at the brilliant stars in the open sky. This sadly reminds him of his loss of freedom and intensifies his grief.

- 11.** Overindulgence and pampering beyond a limit become unproductive. Be it a pet or a child, discipline is very necessary. The fabulously rich and resourceful mistress was the main cause of Tricki's miserable condition. The entire staff and maids were there to look after the needs of Tricki. His day-bed, night-bed, cushions, toys, rubber rings, breakfast bowl, lunch bowl and supper bowl were always kept ready. Dr Herriot rightly found out that Tricki's only fault was his greed for food. Overfeeding of sweets, cakes and chocolates made Tricki hugely fat and listless. Had Mrs Pumphrey followed Dr Herriot's instructions sincerely, things would not have worsened so far. The doctor advised her to put Tricki on a strict diet and give him plenty of exercises. It was necessary to cut down his intake of sweets. But foolish indulgence of the mistress ignored his saner advice. The result was disastrous. Tricki lost his appetite and started vomiting. Only when Mrs Pumphrey was ready to send Tricki to Surgery to Dr Herriot's for a fortnight, things started improving. The doctor gave him no food but plenty of water for a few days. It worked and Tricki's recovery was rather fast.

OR

Man is a product of circumstances and environment. Hari Singh was just a boy of fifteen but was an experienced and fairly a successful hand. Circumstances made him a thief. In spite of being no use to Anil, he was retained to work for him. They say old habits die hard. After all, a thief couldn't leave stealing and cheating. He made a rupee every day from the buying of the day's supplies. However, Anil was not a fool. He knew everything and also all about the theft. But he was kind, large-hearted and full of human sympathy. He taught the unfortunate boy to write his name. He also promised him to write sentences and add numbers. This left a deep impression on the boy-thief. He started realising that education could bring him respect and money.

Hari Singh breached Anil's trust but Anil was all forgiving and compassionate. In the heat and excitement of theft, Hari Singh forgot about education. Then came the true realisation and transformation. The boy-thief realised that the only man who could help him was the man he had robbed a few hours ago. Then he realised the value of education that could give him respect and more money than he could get by stealing. He realised where he should go. Large-hearted Anil not only forgave him but also gave him a fifty-rupee note, and promised to pay him regularly.

