

Quarterly Test – 1

Date : _____	English (Set-2)	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. [8]

1. Want to feel better, have more energy and perhaps even live longer? Look no further than exercise. The health benefits of regular exercise and physical activity are hard to ignore. In addition, the benefits of exercise are yours for the taking, regardless of your age, sex or physical ability.
2. Regular physical activity can improve your muscle strength and boost your endurance. Exercise and physical activity deliver oxygen and nutrients to your tissues and help your cardiovascular system work more efficiently. And when your heart and lungs work more efficiently, you have more energy to go about your daily chores.
3. Physical health affects the mind and vice-versa. Let us be clear that a sound mind in a sound body are prerequisites for high efficiency and good quality work in the office, factory or field, which lead to a sense of achievement and fulfilment.
4. Our health is, of course, important not only to us, but also to our families and even to our employers. No wonder then those companies everywhere have a stake in the health and fitness of their employees and are willing to spend considerable money towards this purpose. Japanese companies particularly excel in this and the more successful among them start the day with a body bending and stretching session and even singing the company song designed to promote loyalty and motivation among the workforce!
5. It is estimated that some 20,000 American firms have established in-house health clubs. Typical of there is the soft drink manufacturer, Pepsi Cola that has spent about 2 million in setting up a health club at its head office in New York State. Such expenditure has proved to be a wise investment in achieving better efficiency and high productivity. It has indirectly also helped reduce the premium on the health insurance of staff. Hundreds of consultancies have sprung up for the management of health clubs and fitness centres.
6. Exercise and physical activity are a great way to feel better, gain health benefits and have fun. As a general goal, aim for at least 30 minutes of physical activity every day. If you want to lose weight or meet specific fitness goals, you may need to exercise more.

1.1 Attempt the following questions on the basis of the passage you have read: [1×8=8]

- (a) How is exercising the most inexpensive way to keep healthy?
- (b) How does regular physical activity help us?
- (c) What shows that the health of the employees is important in a company?
- (d) Why is expenditure on health considered a wise investment?
- (e) Which innovative ways have been adopted by the Japanese Companies to promote fitness?

- (f) What do you understand by the phrase 'a sound mind in a sound body'?
- (g) Find the word opposite in meaning to 'pay attention'. (Para 1)
- (h) Find the word opposite in meaning to 'savings'. (Para 5)

2. Read the passage given below 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.

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

Section B - Writing

3. You are Deepika/ Devansh of Infant Jesus School', Tamil Nadu. You have recently joined this school, but are sad that the students do not play in their games period or recess, rather they sleep in the classrooms. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper in 100-120 words highlighting the importance of games in school. [8]

OR

You are Tapan /Tanya of 155-A, Green Enclave, Lucknow. You see an advertisement in the newspaper about the Astronomy Club of National Science Center, Lucknow which you are intrigued to join. Write a letter to the Director of the National Science Center, enquiring about the details of the club, it's activities and other necessary information in 100-120 words.

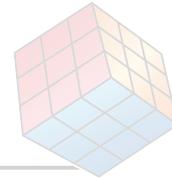
4. **Complete the story on the basis of the clues given below in about 200-250 words:** [10]

A village an old grandma very poor grandchildren came went out to bring some food were trapped in a giant's house giant ate them up children used a trick came out of the stomach helped their grandma

5. **Fill in any four of the following blanks by choosing the most appropriate option from those given below.** [1×4=4]

The school (a) _____ decided to withdraw the facility of (b) _____ additional answer sheets during tests to cut (c) _____ on the expenses. This is also being (d) _____ to save the environment. However, this (e) _____ be bad news for the students.

- (a) (i) upon (ii) to
(iii) has (iv) on
(b) (i) give (ii) gives
(iii) gave (iv) giving
(c) (i) on (ii) upon
(iii) down (iv) up
(d) (i) do (ii) done
(iii) have been done (iv) did
(e) (i) may (ii) might
(iii) should (iv) have



6. **The following paragraph has not been edited. There is an error in each line against which a blank is given. Write any four incorrect words and the corrections in your answer sheet. The first one has been done for you.** [1×4=4]

	<i>Incorrect</i>	<i>Correct</i>
Many animals is able to	e.g. is	are
Communicate at each other very well but	(a) _____	_____
none of their can talk as we do.	(b) _____	_____
Birds cry out but make sound that	(c) _____	_____
other birds understand. Smells, movements		
and sounds have used for communication	(d) _____	_____
by animals, through which them express	(e) _____	_____
joy or anger or fear.		

7. **Rearrange the following jumbled word clusters to form meaningful sentences:** [1×4=4]

- (a) resources/ is /in /India/ rich/ human
(b) skills/ needing/ of/ have/ we/ jobs/ create/ to/ degrees/ high

- (c) an/ of/ skilled/ India/ there/ supply/ is/ personnel/ adequate/ in
- (d) profits/ skilled labour/ helps /increase/ the/ to/ a/ business/ of

Section C - Literature

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

*But he's locked in a concrete cell,
His strength behind bars,
Stalking the length of his cage,
Ignoring visitors,*

- (a) What does the expression —stalking the length of his cage' imply?
- (b) Was he interested in the visitors?
- (c) Which expression tells you this?
- (d) What kind of enclosure the tiger was kept in?

OR

"I hurried back to the room feeling very nervous, for it is much easier to steal something than to return undetected".

- (a) Who is the speaker of this line?
- (b) Why was the speaker feeling nervous?
- (c) Why was it difficult for the speaker to return the money?
- (d) What is the view of the speaker regarding theft?

9. Answer the following questions in 30-40 words: **[2×5=10]**

- (a) What are the different reactions of the people when they are robbed? (A Thief's Story)
- (b) Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why does he sign the letter 'God'?
- (c) What did the young seagull do to get attention of his family members? Did he succeed?
- (d) What does Mandela mean when he says that the oppressor too is not free?
- (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)

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)

OR

Love, human sympathy and education can transform even a thief. How could Anil bring such a change in Hari Singh?



Hints/Solutions to Quarterly Test – 1

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1.
 - (a) Exercising is the most inexpensive way to keep good health as it helps improve physical endurance and immunity regardless of your age, sex or physical ability.
 - (b) Regular physical activity can improve your muscle strength and boost your endurance. Exercise and physical activity deliver oxygen and nutrients to your tissues and help your cardiovascular system work more efficiently.
 - (c) The companies everywhere have a stake in the health and fitness of their employees and are willing to spend considerable money towards this purpose which shows that health of the employees is important for the companies.
 - (d) The expenditure on health has proved to be a wise investment in achieving better efficiency and high productivity. It has indirectly also helped reduce the premium on the health insurance of staff.
 - (e) Japanese companies particularly excel in the innovation and the more successful among them start the day with a body bending and stretching session and even singing the company song designed to promote loyalty and motivation among the workforce!
 - (f) 'a sound mind in a sound body' means that a healthy mind only resides in a healthy body.
 - (g) Ignore
 - (h) Expenditure

2.
 - (a) 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.
 - (b) 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.
 - (c) 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.
 - (d) 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.

5.

(a) has	(b) giving
(c) down	(d) done
(e) may	

6. (a) at with
(b) their them
(c) sound sounds
(d) have are
(e) them they
7. (a) India is rich in human resources.
(b) We have to create jobs of high degrees needing skills.
(c) There is an adequate supply of skilled personnel in India.
(d) Skilled labour helps to increase the profits of a business.
8. (a) It means the tiger was walking from one end of the cage to another as if trying to measure the length of the cage.
(b) No, he was not.
(c) The expression—'ignoring visitors' tells us this.
(d) He was kept in a cell made of concrete walls and long, strong bars so that the tiger could not escape.

OR

- (a) Hari, a young boy is the speaker of this line who is a thief
(b) Because he was keeping back the stolen money and feared to get caught.
(c) He feared to get caught while keeping it back.
(d) It is much easier to steal something than to return undetected.
9. (a) According to Hari Singh, different people react differently upon being robbed. The greedy man displays fear, the rich man shows anger, and the poor man shows acceptance. However, a trusting man like Anil would be sad due to the loss of trust.
(b) The postmaster was a kind, generous, helpful and God fearing man. When he received the letter written to God asking for 100 pesos, he felt sympathetic towards Lencho. Hence, he decided to help Lencho. He gave a part of his salary and asked the other employees to help. He signed the letter 'God' in order to preserve the man's faith in God.
(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) 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.
(d) 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 Tricky's miserable condition. The entire staff and maids were there to look after the needs of Tricky. 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 Tricky's only fault was his greed for food. Overfeeding of sweets, cakes and chocolates made Tricky 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 Tricky 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. Tricky lost his appetite and started vomiting. Only when Mrs Pumphrey was ready to send Tricky 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 Tricky'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.

