



**INDIAN SCHOOL SOHAR**  
**Periodic Test II: 2019 - 2020**

Std.: X

Marks: 80

Date: 24/09/2019

ENGLISH

Time: 3 Hrs.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:***This paper consists of three sections:*

- Section A : **Reading** (20 Marks)
- Section B : **Writing & Grammar** (30 Marks)
- Section C : **Literature & Supplementary Text** (30 Marks)
- All sections are compulsory.
- You may attempt any section at a time.
- All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the right order.

**SECTION A: READING****(20 Marks)****1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:****8**

1. A forgotten hilly district in northern Orissa, known more for its rough roads and grinding poverty, has produced at least 22 world-class hockey players for India and dozens who play at the national level. On the Athens Olympic team were three men from Sundergarh-Captain Dilip Tirkey, fellow defender William Xalco and midfielder, Ignace Tirkey. Ignace's younger brother plays in the National Junior Team.

2. The hockey hour is upon the villagers and a local tournament is about to begin. The prize is a fattened goat or khasi- after which the tournament is named and it is through hundreds of events like this that Sundergarh's most unusual heritage stays alive. An hour before the match, the field is overrun by dozens of little boys-all wanting to be Dilips between five and eight years, their faces shining and their sweaty little bodies a blur as they run barefoot on the rocky ground. Some have barely entered the village school but they know their hockey. In this tribal belt a child's first toy is a hockey stick. Not just the number of bullocks he owns judges an eligible groom, but also by the goals he scores. Weddings are solemnized with an over field face-off between families.

3. In 2003, the 1500 tribal villages of Sundergarh hosted over 200 hockey tournaments. "We play hockey at the drop of a hat," laughs former Olympian, Michael Kindo. "And sometimes, even when the hat doesn't drop". Nobody can pinpoint exactly when and how hockey came to Sundergarh but scholars believe that it was the Christian missionaries who introduced it as they swarmed into the tribal region in the 1860s. Whenever schools were set up, they included hockey as an extra-curricular activity. This sport was introduced, as everything required for it was available in the forests. Even today, youngsters in the interiors of the district make their own hockey sticks by bending a bamboo shoot, binding one end to create a curve and slow heating it over fire. Youngsters in Lulkidihi village, which has produced the largest number of stars, make a ball by wrapping cloth around a wood apple.

4. Kindo believes that there is a very good reason Sundergarh has taken to the sport because members of the 36 tribes that make up the district have the built the temperament and even, he says, the DNA. These descendants of ancient hunter-gatherers are said to have immense stamina, keen eyesight and patience. "We tribals are short, but we have strong legs and can stay bent over a stick for hours," says Kindo. In a sport that focuses on a small, fast-moving ball, the sharper the eyesight the better.

5. However, only about 5 percent of the state's budget is set apart for sports. Facilities at the government run Panposh Academy are dismal. Kindo hopes to have more stadia, local and civic

tournaments. Hockey is to Sundergarh what cricket is to rest of India- a passion, an aspirational sport that helps the tribals get jobs and earn a living.

**Attempt any eight of the following questions on the basis of the passage you have read:**

**8**

- (a) What is Sundergarh known more for than hockey?
- (b) How is a hockey stick viewed by a child in that particular village?
- (c) How does hockey play an important role in choosing an eligible groom?
- (d) When and how did hockey come to Sundergarh according to scholars?
- (e) How do the youngsters make hockey sticks and balls?
- (f) What are the special qualities that the tribals have, that contribute to being good at hockey?
- (g) 'Stadium' is the singular form of \_\_\_\_\_. (Para 5)
- (h) In what way does hockey help the tribals?
- (i) Explain - 'at the drop of a hat'?

**2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

**12**

**1.** During our growing up years we as children were taught—both at home and school—to worship the photos and idols of the Gods of our respective religions. When we grew a little older, we were to read holy books like The Bhagwad Gita, The Bible and The Quran; we were told that there are a lot of life lessons to be learnt from these holy books. We were then introduced to stories from our mythologies which taught us about ethics –what is good and what is bad. I also learnt to be respectful towards my parents who made my life comfortable with their hard work and love and care, and my teachers who guided me to become a good student and a responsible citizen.

**2.** Much later in life, I realized that though we learn much from our respective holy books, there is a lot to learn from our surroundings. This realization dawned upon me when I learnt to enquire and explore. Everything around us—the sun, the moon, the stars, rain, rivers, stones, rocks, birds, plants and animals—teach us many lessons.

**3.** No wonder that besides the scriptures in many cultures nature is also worshipped. The message that we get is to save our environment and maintain ecological balance. People are taught to live in harmony with nature and recognize that there is God in all aspects of nature.

**4.** Nature is a great teacher. A river never stops flowing. If it finds an obstacle in its way in the form of a heavy rock, the river water fights to remove it from its path or finds an alternative path to move ahead. This teaches us to be progressive in life, and keep the fighting spirit alive.

**5.** Snakes are worshipped as they eat insects in the field that can hurt our crops, thus protecting the grains for us. In fact, whatever we worship is our helper and makes our lives easy for us. There are many such examples in nature, but we are not ready to learn a lesson. Overcome with greed, we are destroying nature.

**6.** As a result we face natural disasters like drought, flood and landslides. We don't know that nature is angry with us. However, it is never too late to learn. If we learn to respect nature the quality of our life will improve.

**2.1. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any four of the following questions in about 30 – 40 words each:**

**8**

- (a) What are we taught in our childhood and growing up years?
- (b) Why should we respect our parents and teachers?



**7. Read the conversation given below and complete any four of the blanks given in the paragraph. 4**

**Son** : Why are they asking for money, mummy?

**Mother** : It is because they are poor, darling.

**Son** : Can we give them the fruits we have bought?

**Mother** : We will give them money. It will be useful.

The son asked his mother (a)\_\_\_\_\_. The mother replied with love (b)\_\_\_\_\_. Then the son asked (c)\_\_\_\_\_. The mother told him (d)\_\_\_\_\_ and further added (e)\_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION C: LITERATURE & SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT**

**(30 MARKS)**

**8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: 4**

***"It was this desire for the freedom of my people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect that animated my life that transformed a frightened young man into a bold one that drove a law-abiding attorney to become a criminal."***

- (a) What animated the narrator's/author's life?
- (b) Who is the law-abiding attorney here?
- (c) How did 'he' become a criminal?
- (d) When and what transformation took place in the author?

**OR**

**"He is learning, well behind his desperate eyes,  
The epistemology of loss, how to stand up  
Knowing what every man must one day know  
And most know many days, how to stand up."**

- (a) How are the boy's eyes?
- (b) Why are the boy's eyes as expressed in the stanza?
- (c) What is the boy learning?
- (d) What does 'epistemology' mean?

**9. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each: 10**

- (a) Describe your views about Mr Keesing as a teacher.
- (b) How did Peggy and Maddie try to amend for their behavior towards Wanda?
- (c) How life on a tower would be different from life anywhere else for Amanda?
- (d) What made the story of the balcony so convincing? (The Midnight Visitor)
- (e) How did the gang of the household dogs accept Tricki as their member?

**10. Answer either one of the following questions in 100 – 150 words: 8**

Describe Lencho's qualities in light of his faith in God. Was Lencho's reaction towards the post office employees right?

**OR**

The poem 'Fire and Ice', carries with it very deep thematic ideas. Elaborate on these darkest traits of humanity.

**11. Answer either one of the following questions in 100 – 150 words: 8**

What are Hari Singh's views about the reaction of different people on being robbed? How does he think Anil will react to the theft? Does Anil realize that he has been robbed?

**OR**

Horace Danby represents such people who adopt the wrong ways to fulfill their wishes. What values would you like such people to imbibe to reform themselves?

**\*\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*\***