

Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi
Practice Paper
Class – X
English(Code:184)

Time: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 40

General Instructions:

- 1. The Question Paper contains THREE SECTIONS - READING, WRITING and GRAMMAR, LITERATURE.**
- 2. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part.**

	SECTION – A READING – 10 Marks	
Q. No.1	Read the passage given below.	Marks
1.	Mankind’s experience of various evolutionary changes from primitive times to the present day has been extensive and varied. However, man’s problems were never before as complicated as they seem to be today. Man’s economic activity centres primarily around factor of production; its role, therefore , has been given a lot of importance. It should be useful to have an overall view of the economic history of man – from the nomadic times to the modern factory system – and study its relevance to the various labour problems of today.	
2.	Initially, man passed through ‘the hunting and fishing stage’. During this period, his basic needs were adequately met by Nature. Wild animals, birds and fruits satisfied his hunger, and his thirst was quenched by the waters of springs and rivers. Caves gave him shelter and barks of trees were used as clothing. During this stage of man’s progress of the absence of any economic, political and social system.	
3.	Then came ‘the pastoral stage’, which was marked by a certain amount of economic activity. The nomadic and migratory nature of man persisted, and , together with his goats and cattle, he moved on to fresh pastures and meadows. Some conflicts would sometimes take place among herd owners, for, during this period , the institution of nominal private property ownership was not known.	
4.	This stage paves the way for ‘the agricultural stage’ during which the class system began to develop. There was a small artisan class mostly self-employed; and there were also landed properties or Zamindars as well as slaves. Thus, arose the feudal system. During the fourth stage of these developments, ‘the handicrafts stage’, a number of social and economic changes took place which marked the beginning of the labour problem in the world. The self – sufficient economy of the village underwent a drastic change. The community of traders and merchants emerged.	1*5
	Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below.	
	1. How has humanity’s evolution from primitive stage to the present been ?	1
	ii. What were the needs of man during the hunting and fishing stage ?	1

iii. How was the pastoral stage marked by a certain amount of economic activity?

1

iv. During which stage did the class system begin to develop ?

1

v. What were the consequences of the Feudal system?

1

vi. Rewrite the following sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with a word that means the same from para 4..... After an hour long inquiry of the suspected men the truth became known that he was innocent.

1

Read the following excerpt from a case study titled “Save Animals”

Usually, you would need to visit a national park or sanctuary to sight beautiful wild animals such as the wild boar, blue bull (Nilgai), spotted deer, chinkara, blackbuck, Indian hare, or monkeys. Today, just go round to any agricultural field and you may find plenty of wild herbivores roaming the grounds freely and feeding on the crops and natural palatable plants therein.

When forests were abundant, ecologically sound and self-sufficient, the movement of wildlife inside the Protected Areas/forests in search of food would extend no further than the buffer zone meant for environmental protection. Over time, however, the alarming rise in human population has put maximum pressure on forest wealth, leading gradually to large swathes of the forest, including the buffer zone and corridors, being converted into agriculture fields and industries, and cleared for the construction of urban zones, big dams, railway tracks, roads and highways, mining corridors, electricity transmission lines and other development works that massively reduce forest area and shrink good-quality wildlife habitats.

Resultantly, as wild herbivores made to move or migrate, through natural corridors, from one forest to another in search of food, they found themselves in agricultural fields, which are full of easily accessible feeding material. This has been the gradual effect of encroachment into the homes of wildlife by humans, compounding the human-wild animal conflict to rise. Exposed, such animals also come as easy prey for poachers or become road kill. As per Delhi-based NGO Wildlife Protection Society of India (WPSI), over 1,000 tigers have been killed in the country by poachers over the last two decades. Over 650 instances of road kill have been recorded in the last five years

So, on the one hand, wildlife outside the protected areas is in great peril. On the other, farmers and locals in and around the forest-fringe areas are at a loss due to crop damage and the danger posed to human and livestock lives. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEF & CC) estimates that between 2014 and 2017, one death took place every day due to human-animal conflict. It is observed that the wild herbivores damage between 15-50% of the standing crops in the field and may affect 50-75% of the total agricultural area. Hence, a balanced solution in the form of a ‘Special Management Plan’ (SMP) is a need of hour, not only to protect wildlife outside protected areas and forests but also to safeguard human lives and livelihoods.

On the basis of your reading and understanding of the above passage, answer ANY FIVE questions from the six given below the following:

1. What is buffer zone?

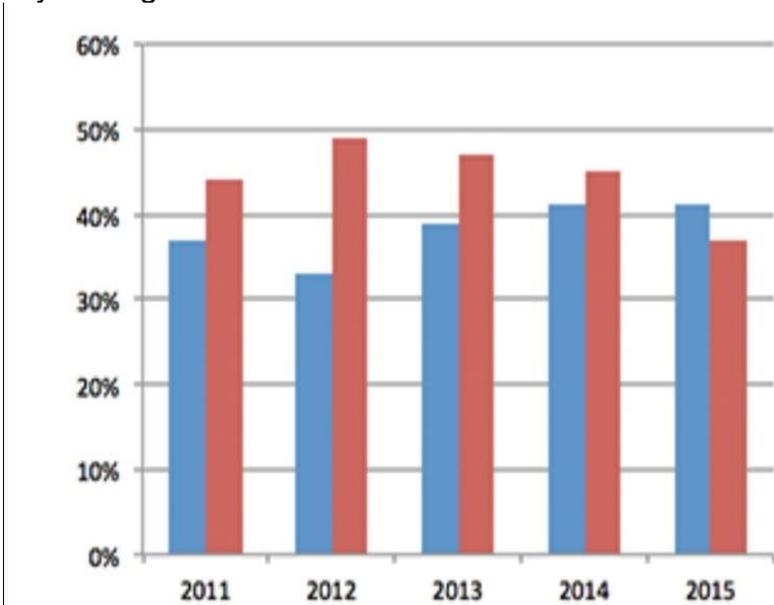
1*5

2. What is the most important reason behind the massively reduced forest

1

	<p>area?</p> <p>3. What compounds the human-animal conflict?</p> <p>4. State two reasons which have led to the decrease of animal population especially tigers ? Refer to the statistics provided in the passage.</p> <p>5. Where would one find wild herbivores like Nilgai now a days ?</p> <p>6. According to the data provided in the passage for the years between 2014 and 2017 , how can you say that the situation is worrying</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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SECTION – B – WRITING AND GRAMMAR (10 Marks)		
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<p>3.</p> <p>I</p>	<p>Attempt ANY ONE from I and ii</p> <p>Study the Bar graph which shows the reading habits of boys and girls in a city from the year 2011 to 2015. The first bar represents boys and the second bar girls. Write a paragraph in not more than 120 words, analyzing the “Reading habits of boys and girls”</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="183 884 957 1489"> <caption>Reading Habits of Boys and Girls (2011-2015)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Boys (%)</th> <th>Girls (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>37</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>33</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>39</td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>41</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>41</td> <td>37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES</p> <p>The Reading habits of school children have declined during the pandemic. Write an Analytical paragraph using the following points.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . preferences for books . frequency of reading . sources for reading material. <p>You may also give a counter argument</p> <p>ii You are Yashika, the Head of Sangam Public School, Sangam Vihar. In the wake of the pandemic you have to buy sanitizer, sanitizing dispensers, masks thermometers and face shields in bulk for your school. Place an order for these to</p>	Year	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	2011	37	44	2012	33	49	2013	39	47	2014	41	45	2015	41	37	<p>5</p> <p>5</p>
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2011	37	44																		
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iii.	What does the line 'never let down my bright hair' tell us about Amanda?	2
iv.	What impresses you most about Custard the Dragon ?	2
v.	According to Chubukov, what happened as a result of the dispute over the meadows? Who did he think the meadows belonged to?	2
vi.	What efforts did Matilda and her husband make to find the lost necklace ?	2
vii.	Which places did the narrator and the hack driver drive around to find Lutkins ?	2
7.	Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120 words each.	4*2
i.	Both Valli and Rajvir are passionate about travelling to different places. Why do they like travelling? How are their travel plans similar to each other ?	4
ii.	Bholi is "a harmless dumb cow " people feel so but her teacher does not agree and plays a big role in giving her life a turning point. Develop a conversation between the two, based on your understanding of the story Bholi . You may begin like this Teacher – Bholi please feel comfortable in my class. You are dressed in neat clothes and look so bright. Bholi – Maa'm I feel nervous all the time Teacher – You	4
iii	"Madam rides a bus" is a memorable and unforgettable journey of a little girl with comic details and element of humour. Discuss	4