

Half Yearly Exam 2018-19

Sub. - General English

M.M.- 100

Class 10th

Time - 3 Hrs.

Q.1 Read the following passage and answer the question. 05

(Milk is the best food.) It has in it water sugar fat, vitamins and proteins. People get milk from different animals. In England, New Zealand and many other cold land. There are cows. In Hot dry countries like Arabia and the middle of Asia there are camels. In India there are buffaloes as well as cows. In many places there are goats. (The Eskimos have herds of reindeers.) They live in the very cold countries of North America. People keep all these animal and get lots of milk. From milk they can make butter and cheese. It is essential that the milk use should be pure and germfree. Impure milk does more harm than good to the human body.

Question :-

- Find out a word from the passage opposite of 'pure'.
- We find camel in (Gold land/hot dry countries).
- Which place can we find buffaloes. (England/India)
- Why is milk called the best food?
- What do the Eskimos have?

Q.2. Read the following passage and answer the question. 05

Once upon a time large areas of India were covered with forest full of numerous kinds of tree as the population grew trees began to be cut down for man's use. That is how wonderful forests described in our ancient poems came to be destroyed and great part of our forest wealth was lost. Now we are trying to replace this loss and our government wants tree to be planted all over the country. A new festival has been introduced for this purpose. (It is called "Vanamahotsva" of forest festival since trees are the country's wealth.) We must consider it as our sacred duty to protect them. We should plant new trees wherever we can look after them well.

Questions :-

- We must the forest. (destroy/protect)
- The 'Verb' form of government is...
1. Governace 2. Governor 3. Govern
- What does our government want ?
- What is "Vanamahotsva" ?
- What is our sacred duty towards trees ?

Q.3. Read the following passage and answer the question. 05

The Himalayas are beautiful mountains in the north of India. They stretch from two thousand miles from Kashmir to Assam. Some of the world's highest peaks are in the Himalayas. The Highest peak is the Mount Everest. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow throughout the year. Therefore we call them the Himalayas or the abodes of snow. There are many beautiful lakes and forest in the Himalayas. Many passes connect India with Tibet, Turkistan and Afghanistan. Many rivers the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Brahmaputra and the Vyas flow from these mountains. The climate and the scenery of these mountains are so charming that people have built

many hill stations there } Many visitors go to the hill stations for pleasure and relaxation.

Question :-

- a) The Himalayas are beautiful mountains in the of India. (north/south)
- b) Abode means..... (School/Home)
- c) Why are these mountains called the Himalayas ?
- d) Why have people built hill stations in the Himalayas ?
- e) What makes the Himalayas so charming ?

Section B

Q.4. You are Surbhi Nigam, Student of class-X in Govt. Excellence School, Indore. As your father has been transferred to Bhopal, you are shifting there. Write an application to the Principal of your school for your School Leaving Certificate. **06 OR**

You are Anushree living at 10/9, Civil Lines Jabalpur Write a letter to your friend, Ankit Jain congratulating him on his success in the examination.

Q-5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:- <https://www.mpboardonline.com>

We have been talking about the evils of child labour for the last 10 years in this country. But the number of working children seems to be increasing. (Instead of building up public opinion against child labour and for compulsory primary education), we are still talking about child labour as being necessary for the survival of the family. (The debate has not changed in the last 10 years). The result is that children continue to work in the most hazardous conditions and compulsory education is still a dream. (The presence of child labour in hazardous industries is against all human rights). If children are not dying in explosions, they are dying a slow but sure death in the glass, brassware, lock, slate, balloon, brick-kiln and other industries.

Questions :

- (i) Make Notes on the above passage and provide a title. **04**
- (ii) Prepare the summary of the above passage. **03**

Q-6. Write an essay on any one of the following topics-

- (i) A Visit to a Historical Place
- (ii) My Hobby
- (iii) Wonders of Science
- (iv) Any Indian Festival
- (v) A Journey by Train

07 OR

Produce a write up on 'the pleasure of reading' with the help of given hints

1. Mans best friend
2. They provide, -education, knowledge, pleasure and relaxation.
3. can be read any time, any where in bed, in bus on plane
4. Programs on radio or T.V. can be heard or seen at particular time but not books.

Section C

Q-7(A) Fill in the blanks using the correct form of verbs:-

1. Mohan _____ his work.

05
(do, does)

- II. I _____ a tiger yesterday. (see, saw)
 III. They _____ playing hockey. (are /was)
 IV. Sushma _____ eat your apple. (didnot/dónot)
 V. Ayush _____ late everyday (comes/come)

(B) Fill in the blanks choosing the correct words (any five) 05

- I. There was not _____ food in the house. (much, many)
 II. It was dark, so I _____ a torch with me. (take, took)
 III. This is the man _____ I met yesterday. (who, whom)
 IV. Work hard _____ you will fail. (so, or)
 V. You are sitting _____ Sita and Geeta (between, among)
 VI. Strike the iron _____ it is hot. (while, after)

Q-8 Do as directed (any five). 05

I. My parents live in Mumbai. (Change into Negative)

II. Reena switched the light off. She went to bed.

(combine the sentence using "and")

III. He is writing a letter. (Add question Tag)

IV. He is very poor. He cannot buy a new car.

(combine the sentences using too.....to)

V. Pankaj saw a kite. (change into simple present tense)

VI. He is very poor. He cannot buy books.

(Combine the sentence using so - that)

VII. That he is a doctor is certain. (Rewrite the sentence using "it")

Q-9. Translate any five sentences into English. 05

1- भारत हमारा देस है । 2- आज सोमवार है । 3- तुम मेरे दोस्त हो ।

4- माँ खाना बनाती है । 5- तुम्हारा नाम क्या है । 6- मोहन स्कूल नहीं गया ।

7- हमारे विद्यालय में दस शिक्षक हैं । **Section D**

Q. 10. Read the following extract and answers the questions given below.

Mamta has been studying in a small school in the nearby town till then, as her parents could not afford to sent her to any one of the public schools in the city. It was only because of the scholarship she had won from a trust that it had been possible for her to join the reputed convent school. Being away from home in a hostel she yearned for some friends, but till now most of the girls have refused to accept a small town girl as their friend. Most of the girls in the school come from rich families. They treated her as an unwelcomed guest who was too low in status by their standard.

Questions:

5

- I. Mamta had been studying in a _____
 (a) Big school (b) Small school (c) Famous old school
 II. From which lesson has this extract been taken?
 (a) The new player in the team (b) The tribute (c) One step ahead
 III. Why could not Mamta join any public school
 IV. Why did the girls avoid Mamta's company?
 V. How was Mamta able to join the school?

Q. 11. Read the following extract and answers the questions given below.

Most of you probably did not see Gandhiji at close quarters. He had amazing qualities. One of these qualities was that he managed to draw out

the good in another person. The other person may have plenty of evil in him. But he somehow spotted the good and laid emphasis on that good. The result was that the poor man had to try to be good. He could not help it. He would feel ashamed when he did something wrong.

Questions:

- I. The author of the lesson from which above extract has been taken is-
 (i) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (ii) Pt. Nerhu (iii) Sudha Murty
- II. The word 'Quarter' in the passage means-
 (i) Three – fourth (ii) One – fourth (iii) Close proximity
- III. What did Gandhi ji see in others?
- IV. Mention one of the quality of Gandhiji.
- Q-12. (i) What was the duty of the little boy? 03 OR
 What slogans were raised by the three revolutionarise?
 (ii) What was the challenge before Mamta? 03 OR
 Why did Dr. Kalam go the Dehradun?
- Q-13. Descibe the qualities of Maharana Pratap? 04 OR
- Q-14. Write the character sketch of Bhama Sah ji
 Read the extract and answer the questions. 03
 All the sense lamps that I did light
 sooted in to worries
 sitting at the door of my soul,
 Light the resurrecting lamp

Questions:

- I. What does "I" stand for –
 (i) light (ii) poet (iii) lamp
- II. The poet of this poem is-
 (i) William Words Worth (ii) Rabindra Nath Tagore
 (iii) Lord Tennyson
- III. 'Darkness' stands for-
 (i) Night (ii) Knowledge (iii) Ignorance
- Q-15. Answer anyone of the following questions. 03
 (i) Why does the speaker want the lord to touch him once?
 (ii) Where do the windows open?
- Q-16. Answer any two of the following questions. 2x2=4
 (i) Who is greater than a king?
 (ii) What does the wind always do?
 (iii) What lies in the heart of the children?
- Q-17. Answer any three of the following questions. 3x3=9
 (i) In what places does malaria occur most?
 (ii) Why did woman save somebody else's child instead of her own?
 (iii) What was the problem of the soldier?
 (iv) What is the main goal of educational system?
- Q-18. Answer any two of the following questions. 3x2=6
 (i) What is the first requirement of good etiquette?
 (ii) What was Nepolean's motto?
 (iii) What do we need for our highway