
CBSE Sample Paper-05
SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT –I
English Communicative
Class – X

Time allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions:

(i) The Question paper is divided into three sections:

Section A - Reading **20 marks**

Section B - Writing and Grammar **25 marks**

Section C - Literature **25 marks**

(ii) All questions are compulsory.

(iii) You may attempt any section at a time.

(iv) All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

Section A
Reading (20 marks)

1. Read the following passage carefully. **(8)**
Many animals are able to communicate with each other very well-but none of them can talk as we do. That is, no animals use words.

Birds cry out and make sounds that other birds understand. Smells, movements, and sounds are used for communication by animals, through which they express joy, anger or fear.

Human speech is a very complicated process, which no animal can perform. One reason is that in a very special way we use a whole series of organs to produce the sounds we want to make when we utter words. The way our vocal cords are made to vibrate, the way the throat, mouth and nasal cavities are adjusted, the way the lips, teeth, lower jaw, tongue, and palate are moved-just to make vowel and consonant sounds, is something animals can't do. They cannot produce a whole series of words to make a sentence. And there is another, perhaps more important reason why animals can't talk. Words are only labels for objects, actions, feelings expressions and ideas. For example, the word 'bird' is a label for a living, flying object. Other words describe its colour, shape, flying and singing. Still other words would be used to tell what the speaker thinks or feels about the bird or its actions.

For human beings, therefore, the use of words means the use of labels or symbols, and then organising them in a certain way to communicate something. This requires a degree of intelligence and logical thinking that no animals have. So, they can't talk the way people do.

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

- (i) What is used by birds to communicate?
(ii) Why is human speech a complicated process?
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- (iii) What is required while using words for communication?
 - (iv) Why cannot animals talk like humans?
 - (v) How do birds communicate?
 - (vi) For human beings what does the use of words mean?
 - (vii) Find a word from the passage that mean 'exchange of information'.
 - (viii) Which organs help humans to communicate?

2. Read the passage carefully.

(12)

Not too long ago, a group of teachers made a study of the students and learning problems. A curious fact came out of this study. The teachers discovered that the students who did poorly in subjects such as Maths or Art could still do very well in other subjects. But the students who did poorly in reading, almost did poorly in all their other courses.

For a while the teachers who made the study were puzzled by this, but they soon had an answer to this puzzle. The teachers looked at the subjects that the students were failing in and discovered that even subjects like Maths and Science were based on reading.

Of course, there were also other skills involved such as learning to add and subtract in Maths class most of the explanations of how to do things had to be read by the students. Much of the home-work assignments required students to read long sets of directions and tests and, problems in class often involved story problems, problems that were explained in words and had to be read and understood before they could be solved. Your success or failure in these classes will depend on your ability to read the required material. Finally, if you go to college, almost all your study time will be spent in reading. You need more and more information and most of these information come from the printed material you have to read. Even if you could get tapes or movies containing all the information, you need to know that they would not be of much help until and unless you know how to read.

Magazines and books may all be on microfilm in the next few years, but they will still have to be read. The same is true of most of what you have to learn in school. Your school is probably not going to throw all printed material out of the window very soon.

Success in school courses still depends on an ability to read and those students, who cannot read or at least read well enough to master material, are in trouble. You are moving into a world where everyday more and more technical reading is required. Instructions for using applications are becoming more complex. There are written instructions to follow, for food preparations, traffic signs, travel directions and safety information, all requiring the ability to read. People in modern society read hundreds and even thousands of words every day.

Also your ability to get and keep a job is directly related to your ability to read. Even the simplest jobs require some reading ability, and many people advance to more important and better paying jobs by getting additional knowledge and skills through reading. The more specialised the job, the greater the need to read confidently, quickly and efficiently.

Doctors read professional journals so that they can use the latest medical knowledge in treating patients while pharmacists have to read the prescriptions the doctors write. Lawyers spend their days reading briefs. The number of semiskilled and professional occupations that require high reading ability is increasing rapidly. Today a person who cannot read is almost unemployable.

A. Answer the following questions briefly:

(2×4)

- (i) What did the study of a group of teachers reveal?
- (ii) On which factor does your ability to get and keep a job depend?
- (iii) The subjects like Maths and Science were based on which thing?
- (iv) What is a man considered without the skill of reading?

B. Find words in the passage which convey similar meaning of the following words by choosing the correct option:

(1×4)

- (i) not simple _____.
 - (a) puzzled
 - (b) complex
 - (c) failing
 - (d) none of the above
- (ii) (done) with skill _____.
 - (a) confidently
 - (b) efficiently
 - (c) probably
 - (d) quickly
- (iii) strange _____.
 - (a) peculiar
 - (b) puzzled
 - (c) micro
 - (d) confused
- (iv) confused _____.
 - (a) probably
 - (b) complex
 - (c) puzzled
 - (d) none of the above

Section B

Writing (25 marks)

- 3. On 'Mother's Day' you gifted your mother with "LenovoA600 Idea Centre". Your cousin wants you to write an E-Mail and describe how your mother reacted when you gave her the gift. Also describe the functions of the Computer. **(5)**
 - 4. Write a short story based on the following hints in about 80-100 words. Give a suitable title to your story. **(10)**
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Once upon a time – boy lived with mother – boy hated mother – had only one eye – always embarrassed – wished mother would disappear – few years later – boy left his mother – came to the city and got settled – forgot his one-eyed mother – received a letter – school alumni reunion – after reunion, visited his old house – saw his mother on cold ground with a letter – boy during childhood met with an accident – lost his eye – mother donated her eye – boy cried

5. Choose the most appropriate option from the ones given below to complete the following passage. **(3)**

Massage (i) _____ be a natural tranquilliser. It (ii) _____ been used (iii) _____ virtually every culture throughout history to relieve aches (iv) _____ pains, unknot tense muscles, and help (v) _____ body and the mind to relax. There are several types of the massage, (vi) _____ the most popular are Oriental massage.

- (i) (a) should (b) would (c) may (d) can
 (ii) (a) have (b) has (c) had (d) was
 (iii) (a) in (b) on (c) been at (d) for
 (iv) (a) or (b) and (c) but (d) for
 (v) (a) a (b) an (c) the (d) any
 (vi) (a) but (b) and (c) or (d) for

6. There is an error in each line. Mark the error and write the correct word. First one is done for you as an example. **(4)**

	wrong	right
There was a king. He used to ask three <u>question</u>	e.g. question	questions
of all the people who came to him. The	(a) _____	_____
first question is: Who is the best of all humans?	(b) _____	_____
The second was: What is a best time? And	(c) _____	_____
the third: What is the best in all actions?	(d) _____	_____
The king was very anxious to know a answer	(e) _____	_____
to these questions. One day he went to a forest	(f) _____	_____
and was moving about the hills or plains.	(g) _____	_____
He saw a ashram and wanted to take some rest there. (h)	_____	_____

7. Rearrange the following words and phrases to form meaningful sentences. **(3)**

- (a) laughter / fact / is / in / a / panacea
 (b) lowers / pressure / by / circulation / it / blood / increasing / blood
 (c) was / he / a / from / fair / coming / back

Section C

Literature and Long Reading Text (25 marks)

8. Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow: **(3)**

“He shrugged his shoulders to convey his disapproval of their shabby appearance.”

- (i) Who is ‘he’ referred to here? What was the occasion?
 (ii) Whose shabby appearance did he disapprove of?
 (iii) What do you mean by the word ‘shabby’?

9. Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each. **(8)**

(i) Who accompanied Mrs. Packletide for the shooting? Was she helpful?

(ii) Why does the nightingale regard her first encounter with the frog to be a fairy tale?

(iii) What judgment does the poet talk about in the ending couplet of this poem?

(iv) How does the poet want to immortalise his friend?

10. "Tough days never last but tough people do. Explain this statement with reference to the two boys". **(4)**

Or

The poem 'The Frog and the Nightingale' is a spoof on the present society where success is determined by influence and not by talent. Comment.

11. A. How does Anne feel about the laws that restrict the Jew's freedom? **(10)**

Or

Write a brief Character sketch of Anne Frank.

Or

11. B. How did Helen learn to read? Describe Helen's long process of learning? **(10)**

Or

Why cannot a deaf and blind person converse properly? How did Miss Sullivan help Helen to converse properly?

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Section A
Reading (20 marks)

- Ans1:** (i) Smells, movements and sounds.
(ii) In a very special way a whole series of organs are used to produce the sounds to utter words.
(iii) Intelligence and logical thinking.
(iv) Human speech is complicated process, which no animal can perform.
(v) Birds cry out and make sounds that other birds understand.
(vi) It means use of labels and symbols.
(vii) Communication
(viii) Vocal cards.

Ans2:

- (A)** (i) The students who did poorly in reading almost always did poorly in all other subjects.
(ii) On one's ability to read.
(iii) Were based on reading.
(iv) unemployed.
- (B)** (i) complex
(ii) efficiently
(iii) peculiar
(iv) puzzled

Section B
Writing (25 marks)

Ans3: From: abc@gmail.com
To: xyz@yahoo.com
Date: 2nd Feb, 20XX
Subject: Greetings.

Dear Ramesh, I hope you are fine. As you desired I am writing this E-Mail about my mother's reaction, when I gifted her the newLenovoA600 on 'Mother's day'. You know LenovoA600 is the latest version of laptops. It is the slimmest of laptops with HD Display. One can watch TV, soap operas on it. It is like theater, with Dolby sound system. When I gave my mother this laptop, she was simply thrilled. She just hugged me and blessed me profusely. Tears of joy were there in her eyes. I consider this LenovoA600 as the best gift for my mother, as I knew she wanted it very badly. Being a great enthusiast for keeping herself abreast of what is happening around and hungry for knowledge, She would enjoy using it. She can not only satisfy her hunger for knowledge, but also entertain herself by seeing TV, etc. She can experience Theatre, as it is fully equipped with Dolby theatre Sound system.

Prakash

Ans4:

Mother

Once upon a time, a boy lived with his mother in a small town. The boy hated his mother because she had only one eye. The boy was always embarrassed because of her

mother. He did not want her to come to school or any other place where she could be seen with him. He always wished that her mother would just disappear from this world. One day, he finally asked his mother, "Mom, why don't you have the other eye? You have only made me a laughing stock all around." But the mother did not say anything. Few years later, the boy left his mother and came to the city to become a successful man. He started working, got married and had kids. He got busy and completely forgot about his one-eyed mother.

One day, he received a letter regarding the school alumni reunion in the town. After attending the reunion, he went to visit his old house. There he saw his mother on the cold ground with a letter addressed to the boy. In the letter, she described how the boy, during childhood, had met with an accident and lost his eye. And it was she who donated her eye to the boy. Then, all he could do was to cry in repentance for the person who loved him very much.

- Ans5:** (i) can
(ii) has
(iii) in
(iv) and
(v) the
(vi) but

- Ans6:**
- | | |
|----------|-------|
| wrong | right |
| (i) of | from |
| (ii) is | was |
| (iii) a | the |
| (iv) in | of |
| (v) a | the |
| (vi) a | the |
| (vii) or | and |
| (viii) a | an |

- Ans7:** (i) In fact, laughter is a panacea.
(ii) It lowers blood pressure by increasing blood circulation.
(iii) He was coming back from a fair.

Section C

Literature and Long Reading Text (25 marks)

- Ans8:** (i) 'He' is the narrator's driver Luigi. The occasion was the boys' stopping the narrator's car in an effort to sell wild strawberries.
(ii) He disapproves of the shabby appearance of the two boys who had stopped the narrator's car.
(iii) 'Shabby' means dirty.
- Ans9:** (i) Louisa Mebbin, a 'paid companion' of Mrs. Packletide, accompanied her. She was of no use to Mrs. Packletide. On the other hand, she distracted her mistress by her weird and nasty remarks. She was a stingy kind of a woman. Firstly, she talked about money being wasted on shooting an old tiger and then about her protective elder sister attitude for money.
(ii) The nightingale was so impressed by the critical comments of the frog on her song that when he offers to be her trainer, nightingale cannot believe her eyes. She feels that she is in some fairy land. She thinks that the great Italian composer Mozart has
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come before her in the form of the frog to be her musical trainer. Therefore, she considers: to be a fairy tale.

(iii) In the ending couplet the poet refers to the doomsday, the Apocalypse, i.e., the last day of humanity when he talks about the 'judgment'. He makes this reference to judgment because he wants to declare the immortality of his friend in his verse. He wants to ensure it to the readers that until there is humanity alive, people will read this verse and henceforth his friend will be immortalized.

(iv) The poet has sung praises of his friend in his poetry. Wars and forces of nature will not be able to destroy his poetry. The future generations will read his poetry and will remember his friend. Thus, he has immortalised his friend.

Ans10: The two gentlemen of Verona were two poor boys. They were truly gentlemen. They never gave up, never asked for help and didn't accept the pity of the two visitors. They were really tough boys who never gave up the spirit of living. They never lose the hope for life. At the very young age, they were self-respecting boys. They didn't tell the visitors about their sufferings and reason for their hard work. They have lost their father and their home in the war. They don't want to lose anything more. As soon as they find their beloved sister who was suffering from the tuberculosis of the spine, they admit her to the hospital and start earning with a single penny. They take an every little job that earns them some money to keep their sister alive. They eat less, spend almost nothing on clothes and are willing to work day and night without any complaint. The horrors of war have not dampened their spirits. They are really rare.

Or

In this world of cut-throat competition, the poet, Vikram Seth wants to hit hard on the minds of the readers that talent in the present times has to face a stiff competition from all sides. Where the talented ones burn themselves day and night to receive the accolades of success, it is the influential ones who always run away with the cake. This directly applies to the character of the nightingale whose talent is killed before it could openly bloom. The hypocrite and the manipulative achieve success in the present times. Whether they possess any talent or not is insignificant. The defeat of the nightingale and the victory of the frog bring home this very point.

Ans11:

A. The Franks left Germany to live in Holland because they could escape persecution. After the Germans invaded Holland in 1940, however, the same laws imposed in Germany were extended to the Netherlands. Anne thinks the laws are unjust, but she does not completely understand why the Jewish people have been singled out for this discrimination. She wishes that next time the Jews will be chosen for something good rather than something bad. Anne feels it is unfair that Jews cannot use streetcars, that they must wear yellow stars and that she must attend a particular school. Nonetheless, she is still optimistic about her family's safety and feels relatively secure about her future. Anne accepts the restrictions as a fact of life in Amsterdam and she is thankful to the Dutch people for their sympathy, especially the ferryman, who lets the Jews ride the ferry because they are not allowed to ride streetcars.

Once the SS calls up for Margot, Anne realises that she also is not safe from the Nazis. Her entire life and worldview is quickly transformed as she is forced into hiding. As Anne hears about many of her friends being taken to concentration camps, her fears grow and she questions why the Jews are being restricted. She also

questions why she remains relatively safe while her friends outside have to suffer so much. Anne says that she does not blame the Dutch people for her family's misfortune and her sense of perspective allows her to realise that the non-Jewish Dutch also suffer greatly during the war. When she hears that the Dutch are becoming more anti-Semitic, she is disheartened but remains optimistic about humanity.

Or

Anne Frank is a young Dutch woman of German-Jewish origin. She is the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank. As the diary is her property and prized possession, the readers remain in her head throughout the length of the book. In her diary, she is precocious, intelligent, charming and, even under the worst circumstance funny. Over the course of the diary, she grows from a spoiled somewhat naive, young girl of thirteen to a self-aware young woman of fifteen. Although she has little political consciousness at the beginning of the diary, she grows to question anti-Semitism and the petty persecution of those around her. She also discovers a wealth of good qualities in herself. After the annexes are discovered, she goes to the concentration camp at Belsen, Germany, where she dies before her sixteenth birthday.

Or

B. Learning to read was an important step in Helen's education. Miss Sullivan gave her slips of cardboard on which were printed words in raised letters. Helen soon learnt that each printed word stood for an object, an act or a quality. She took slips of paper which represented, for example, "doll", "is", "on", "bed" and placed each name on its object. She put her doll on the bed with the words, 'is, on, bed' arranged beside the doll, thus making a sentence of the words. One day she pinned the word "girl" on her pinafore and stood in the wardrobe. On the shelf she arranged the words "is in, wardrobe". This game delighted her. Miss Sullivan and Helen played it for hours at a time. From the printed slip Helen moved to the printed book. She took her "Reader for Beginners" and hunted for the words she knew. When she found them her joy knew no bound. Thus, she began to read.

Helen's education is a long process. At first Helen learnt to name every object she touched. At first she made little inquiry about a new thing learnt. As her knowledge of things grew, she would return again and again to the same subject to gather further information. Sometimes, a new word revived an image that some earlier experience had engraved on her mind. Once she brought some flowers for her teacher. Miss Sullivan spelled into her hand, "I love Helen." Helen asked "what is love?" For a long time she failed to understand what love really was. One day she was making many mistakes in stringing beads of different sizes in symmetrical groups. For an instant she tried to think how she should have arranged the beads. Miss Sullivan touched her forehead and spelled, "Think". In a flash she learnt that the word was the name of the that was going on in her head. Thus, she learnt about an abstract idea. Thus, her education, a long process, continued.

Or

Natural exchange of ideas is denied to the deaf child. The deaf and the blind find it very difficult to acquire the facilities of conversation. A deaf and a blind person cannot distinguish the tone of the voice or, without assistance, go up and down the full range of tones that give significance to words, nor can they watch the expression of the speaker's face, and a look is often the very soul of what one says. So, the deaf child does not learn in a month, or even in two or three years, the numberless idioms and expressions used in the simplest daily intercourse.

Helen's teacher realised the problems of Helen and was determined to supply the kinds of stimulus she lacked. This she did by repeating to Helen as far as possible. Miss Sullivan used to speak as well as spell the words to Helen.
