

Answer to this paper must be written on the paper provided separately. You will not be allowed to write during the first **15 minutes**. This time is to be spent in reading the question paper. The first time given at the head of this paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

Attempt all five questions.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in bracket [ ].  
You are advised to spend not more than **30 minutes** in answering **Question 1** and **20 minutes** in answering **Question 2**

**Question 1**

[20]

(Do not spend more than 30 minutes on this question.)

Write a composition (300-350 words) on any one of the following:

- Write a short story to justify the theme: 'We fail only when we fail to try'.
- You were an eyewitness to a heated argument which turned into a big fight. Narrate what you felt and did at that time.
- School days are the happiest days of our lives'. Express your views either for or against this statement.
- Describe an area in your city or hometown which is famous for its street food. Give details of the familiar sights and sounds you would experience on this street.
- Study the picture given below. Write a story or a description or an account of what it suggests to you. Your composition may be about the subject of the picture or you may take suggestions from it; however, there must be clear connection between the picture and your composition.



**Question 2**

[10]

(Do not spend more than **20 minutes** on this question.)

Select **any one** of the following:

- (i) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper highlighting the necessity of creating awareness among the poor and needy about the various schemes initiated by the Government to help them.
- (ii) You stay at a hostel. Your entire family had come to see you off at the railway station. You were feeling sad for ended up being rude to your brother and now you regret it. Write a letter from your hostel to him apologising for your behaviour.

[10]

### Question-3

- i) You are the President of the Students' Wing of your locality's Resident Welfare Association (RWA). You and your team are organising a Tree Plantation Drive by asking the residents to plant trees, on special occasions (such as birthdays and anniversaries of their family members) on the five-kilometer stretch of road outside your colony. Write a notice to be put outside the office of the RWA, giving details of the Tree Plantation Drive.
- (ii) Write an email to a noted environmentalist requesting him/her to be a Guest of Honour at the inauguration of the Tree Plantation Drive.

### Question-4

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The word motel is derived from two words- motor and hotel. It had its origin in the early days of motoring: a traveller tired and **weary** after a day's journey sought some shelter for the night in a farmer's stable and was willing to pay a small fee for the accommodation. Today the roads of America are lined with motels, and millions use them every night. Often they run on both sides of a road leading into a town. But they are also found in isolated areas far away from any settlement.

There are many kinds of motels. Some of them are imitations of "English villages" with thatched roofs. Some are attractive log cabins of American origin. Some are set up in the style of Spanish estates, some look like Eskimo igloos. Motels can be simple shacks with bare floors and **rudimentary** furnishings, or luxurious places offering accommodation of the standard of a Five Star Hotel. In the Far West, where they have reached their highest development, many are located around palm-clad swimming pools and have their own restaurants. Some have facilities for doing the traveller's laundry while he sleeps, and servicing his car during the night. Most have attractive gardens with tables and chairs under trees, where the motorist spends a pleasant hour before going to bed.

In most States, roadside tourist camps are strictly supervised by the local authorities who ensure that high standards of cleanliness and comfort are maintained. The cabins themselves may be small: one-room affairs or four-room houses large enough to put up a whole family. Some have kitchens with refrigerators and cooking pots and pans. In the West, almost all are air-conditioned, so that they are fresh and cool when the temperature outside is rather high; and in the winter they are centrally heated. A great many offer television sets in every cabin.

Like other travellers, you can select a motel which is clean and quiet, and is provided with a shower-bath, good beds and comfortable furniture. The cost may vary between \$30 for a single cabin and three times as much for a more elaborate one. The great advantage in a motel is

freedom of movement. One pays the money on registering, drives to the door of one's own cabin, unpacks just so much luggage as is needed for the night, and leaves early in the morning, if one wants to start the journey early. There are no hotel bellboys to tip, no waiting for the bill, no problem of where to leave the car.

(i) For each word given below choose the correct meaning (as used in the passage) from the options provided: [2]

1. weary (line 2)

- a) sleepy      b) bored      c) fired      d) stale

2. rudimentary (line 10)

- a) primitive      b) basic      c) immature      d) rude

ii) Which word in the passage means the opposite of the word accessible? [1]

- a) shelter      b) leading      c) isolated      d) attractive

iii) Answer the following questions briefly in your own words.

- a) How did the motel originate? How can you conclude that the motels are popular today? [2]  
b) How do some motels differ from others? [1]  
c) In the West, which special facilities do some motels provide? [2]  
d) Which feature is common to most of the motels in the West? How is a high standard of cleanliness and comfort assured in motels? [2]  
e) How is it possible to have the freedom of movement in a motel? [2]
- iv) In not more than 50 words, summarize the comforts that are provided in motel. [8]

### Question-5

(i) Fill in each of the numbered blanks with the correct form of the word given in brackets. Do not copy the passage but write in correct serial order the word or phrase appropriate to the blank space. [4]

(0) complicated

A healthy diet, enough exercise and sufficient sleep; it does not sound ...0... (complicate). But still many people consider it as a difficult task. This is because of a ....1.... (combine) of factors....2.... (influence) our lifestyle. It is ....3.... (large) a societal problem. We do less exercise because more and more people spend all day ....4.... (sit) before a computer.

And as long as most of what is sold or on special offer at the supermarket falls outside the guidelines for a healthy diet, it is difficult for people to make ....5.... (health) food choices. Food choices are nearly always based on ....6.... (establish) habits ...7... (prompt) by the environment. A healthier diet is not simply a question of ...8... (choose) something else. It requires people to swim against the tide.

ii) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: [4]

a) A sword is hanging \_\_\_\_\_ his head.

- b) She was born \_\_\_\_\_ rich parents.
- c) We make curd \_\_\_\_\_ milk.
- d) Some people quarrel \_\_\_\_\_ silly matter.
- e) He is \_\_\_\_\_ the school committee.
- f) What are you looking \_\_\_\_\_?
- g) There was a steep rise \_\_\_\_\_ price.
- h) Neelam is extremely popular \_\_\_\_\_ the students.

**iii) Join the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using and, but or so.**

Choose the correct option.

[4]

1. Who has snatched the boy's laptop? The police will soon find out.

- (a) The police will soon find who has snatched the boy's laptop.
- (b) The police will soon find out the boy's laptop.
- (c) The police will soon find out who snatched the boy's laptop.
- (d) The police would soon find out the snatcher of the boy's laptop.

2. The boy is still very weak. He must not play football yet.

- (a) The boy is still not strong enough to play football.
- (b) The boy is too weak as too play football.
- (c) The boy is weak on to play football.
- (d) The boy is yet weak to play football.

3. Pull the chain. The train will stop.

- (a) Pull the chain when the train will stop.
- (b) The train will stop to pull the chain.
- (c) The train will stop if you pull the chain.
- (d) The train stops after pulling the chain.

4. He can go there. He has to tell his warden about it.

- (a) He needs to tell his warden before going there.
- (b) He have to tell his warden as he goes there.
- (c) He has to tell his warden before he goes there.
- (d) He had to tell his warden before he goes there.

**iv) Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions given after each make other changes that may be necessary, but do not change the meaning of each sentence.**

Choose the correct options.

[8]

1. Everyone wants to become rich. (Begin with: Who ...)

- (a) Who wants not to be rich?
- (b) Who does not wants riches?
- (c) Who does not want richness?
- (d) Who does not want to become rich?

2. The little boy hid himself so that he might not be seen. (Use: otherwise)

- (a) The little boy hid himself otherwise he would have been seen.
- (b) Had he not hid himself otherwise the little boy must have been seen.

- (c) The little boy was himself hidden otherwise he was being seen.  
(d) The little boy hid otherwise he might not be seen.

3. Run fast, else you will miss the bus. (Begin with: If ...)  
(a) If you cannot run fast, you will miss the bus.  
(b) If you do not run fast, you will miss the bus.  
(c) If you do not run fast, else you will miss the bus.  
(d) If you want not to miss the bus, run fast.

4. Work hard and you will succeed. (Begin with: Unless ...)  
(a) Unless do not work hard, you will succeed.  
(b) Unless should you work hard, you will not succeed.  
(c) Unless you work hard, you will not succeed.  
(d) Unless when you work hard, you will not succeed.

5. He said to me, "Are you going to the restaurant tonight?" (Begin with: He inquired)  
(a) He enquired if I was going to the restaurant tonight.  
(b) He enquired from me of going to the restaurant tonight.  
(c) He enquired whether I was going to the restaurant tonight.  
(d) He enquired whether I was going to the restaurant that night.

6. shall go to the play if you come. (End: .... unless you come.)  
(a) I will go to the play unless you come.  
(b) I shall go to the play unless you do not come.  
(c) I will not go to the play unless you can come.  
(d) I shall not go to the play unless you come.

7. No other king was as wise as Ashoka. (Use: wiser)  
(a) Ashoka was wiser than any other king.  
(b) No other king is wiser to Ashoka.  
(c) No other king was wiser as Ashoka.  
(d) No other king as wiser as Ashoka was.

8. The pianist performed admirably on the stage. (Begin with: The pianist's ...)  
(a) The pianist's performance on the stage was admirable.  
(b) The pianist's admirably performed at the stage.  
(c) The pianist's admirable performance was on the stage.  
(d) The pianist's stage was admirable for the performance.

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