

Sl.No. :

नामांक			Roll No.			

No. of Questions – 28

VU-02-English (C)

No. of Printed Pages – 07

## VARISHTHA UPADHYAYA EXAMINATION, 2019

### ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)

Time : 3¼ Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE EXAMINEES :

- 1) Candidates must write first their Roll Nos. on the question paper.
- 2) All the questions are compulsory.
- 3) Write the answer to each question in the given answer-book only.
- 4) For questions having more than one part the answers to those parts are to be written together in continuity.
- 5) This paper is divided into three Sections A, B and C. All Sections are compulsory.
- 6) Separate instructions are given for each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
- 7) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

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TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER

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**SECTION - A****(READING)**

**1-9** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Rabindranath Thakur was born in Calcutta on May 7, 1861. His father Devendranath Thakur, was a well-known social and religious leader and was called Maharshi Devendranath. Though a religious leader, Devendranath was very broad-minded and he encouraged his son to think independently.

In school, Rabindranath found the teaching too elementary. It did not take his teacher long to recognise his high intelligence. He was given 'Macbeth' to translate and to everyone's surprise Rabindranath made a very good translation into Bengali. However, his limitless curiosity to know more and newer things could not be satisfied in school. It was, therefore, decided to withdraw him from there. For four years, from the age of thirteen to seventeen, he studied a wide variety of subjects at home. About the same time he was drawn to Nature and Arts. For hours he would go swimming in the Ganga and watch the changing moods of that mighty river. He also started composing verses and learning music.

From 1881 onwards his talent as a writer expressed itself in the form of countless compositions in poetry, drama, prose, music, fiction, philosophy and painting. He wrote nearly 50 plays, 100 books of verse and 40 volumes of fiction and philosophical writings.

Rabindranath was also a great educationist. In 1901, he founded a school at Shantiniketan near Bolpur in Bengal. Situated in the midst of natural surroundings, it soon started attracting students from all over the country and even from outside India. In 1922 it was changed into an international university called Vishva-Bharati, the name it continues to have to this day.

The work which brought him universal recognition was a collection of poems named 'Gitanjali'. Originally written in Bengali, it was translated into English by Rabindranath himself. This won him in 1913 the Nobel Prize in Literature and made him internationally famous.

Rabindranath was a great nationalist and patriot. He felt so bitter about the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy in 1919 that as a protest, he gave up Knighthood which the British had awarded him earlier. But his nationalism was not based on any narrow loyalties. It was a part of his wider vision of internationalism and world brotherhood.

He died on August 07, 1941, four years before the founding of the U.N.O. and six years before the coming of Indian independence. Though he is no more, his message of universal peace and love among mankind will continue to inspire many generations to come.

- 1) Why did Rabindranath give up the title of Knighthood? [1]
- 2) When and where was he born? [1]
- 3) Which book of him won him the Nobel prize in Literature? [1]
- 4) Who was famous as 'Maharshi'? [1]
- 5) How does Rabindranath still inspire the generations to come? [1]
- 6) Why was Rabindranath not educated at school? [1]

Find out words from the passage which mean -

- 7) Freedom. [1]
- 8) Easy, not complicated. [1]
- 9) A piece of poetry. [1]

**10-11** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow :

How often one hears children wishing they were grown up and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and pains and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do.

Life is always presenting new things to the child-things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-learned. A child finds pleasure in playing in the rain or in snow. His first visit to the seaside is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his pains : he is not so free to do as he wishes as he thinks older people are : he is continually being told not to do things, or being punished for what he has done wrong. His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he becomes free - from the discipline of school and parents; but at the time he is forced to accept responsibilities. He can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of seeing himself make steady progress in his job and of building up for himself his own position in society.

Old age has always been thought of as the worst age to be, but it is not necessary for the old to be unhappy. With old age should come wisdom and ability to help others with advice wisely. The old can have the joy of seeing their children making progress in life, they can watch their grand children growing up around them and perhaps best of all, they can, if their life has been a useful one, feel the happiness of having come through the battle of life safely and of having reached a time when they can lie back and rest, leaving others to continue the fight.

- 10) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using headings and sub-headings. [4]
- 11) Write a summary of the passage and suggest a suitable title. [2]

**SECTION - B**  
**(WRITING)**

- 12) Draft a poster to make the masses aware against the misuse of water and to inspire them to save water. (Word limit - 50 words) [4]

OR

You have been transferred to Jaipur from Mumbai. You want to sell your house in Mumbai along with furniture. Prepare an advertisement for it for a classified column in not more than 50 words. [4]

5

- 13) A heavy flood takes seven lives in your neighbouring village. Write a report on it with the help of given outline in about 100 words.

(Continuous rain - dam - broke - people - homeless - houses - collapsed - electricity - failed - cattle - drowned - relief work - ambulance - rescue team) [7]

OR

Your school celebrated a two days 'Van-Mahotsav' programme last week. Write a report on it in about 100 words. [7]

- 14) You are Rashmi or Rajkumar living in Ajmer. Write a letter to the Municipal Commissioner of your city complaining him or her against the insanitary conditions of your locality. [7]

OR

You are Amita or Amit living in Dungarpur. Write a letter to Om Book Depot, Bada Bazar, Indore placing an order to supply books for school library. [7]

- 15) You have been asked to deliver a speech on Clean India Mission in your school prayer assembly. Write a speech in about 100 words on the topic. [7]

OR

Write an article in about 100 words on the topic, "Pollution - causes and remedies". [7]

**SECTION - C**  
**(TEXTUAL QUESTIONS)**

- 16-17 Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

"It is not growing like a tree  
In bulk, doth make man better be  
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,  
To fall at last, dry, bald and sere."

- 16) What is the quality of an oak? [2]

- 17) How does an oak fall at last? [2]

OR

"And I can not find the place  
Where his paw is in the share;  
Little one! Oh, little one!  
I am searching everywhere."

- 16) What does the line, "Little one! Oh, little one!" suggest you? [2]
- 17) "And I can not find the place." Which place is the poet unable to find? [2]
- 18) Answer any three of the following questions in 30-40 words :
- a) What is the theme of the poem, "A Boy's Song?" [2]  
(*A Boy's Song*)
- b) What does hope mean to the poet? (*The Hope*) [2]
- c) How does a man act in the second stage of life? [2]  
(*The Seven Ages of Man*)
- d) How can human life be perfect, according to the poet? [2]  
(*The Noble Nature*)
- 19-22 Answer the following questions in 30-40 words each:
- 19) Where does Saheb work and how much money is he paid there? [2]  
(*Lost Spring*)
- 20) Why did William Douglas decide to join the YMCA pool? [2]  
(*Deep Water*)
- 21) Who were the assailants, according to the wounded man? [2]  
(*A Walk Through The Fire*)
- 22) How much profit did the narrator achieve by selling the drawing? [2]  
(*Third Thought*)

23) Answer the following question in about 125 words:

Mention the benefits of Yoga as discussed in the lesson. (*How Yoga Heels*) [7]

OR

Draw a character-sketch of Mr. Lamb. (*On the Face of It*) [7]

24) Answer the following question in about 125 words:

Draw a character-sketch of Michael Obi. (*Dead Men's Path*) [7]

OR

What were the similarities and differences between Sophie and Jansie? Explain.

(*Growing Up Pains*) [7]

25-28 Answer the following questions in about 30-40 words each:

25) What was the right answer according to the girl? (*The Guitar Player*) [2]

26) What was the name of Fatimah's father and what was he?

(*Love Across The Salt Desert*) [2]

27) Why did Franz start for school very late that morning?

(*The Last Lesson*) [2]

28) Who was little Derek? What did he say about Sophie?

(*Going Places*) [2]



**DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE**