

# MBD MODEL TEST PAPER — 1

## English Communicative — Class X

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 80

### SECTION—A (READING)

20 MARKS

**Q. 1.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (8)

- 1 There are several reasons for a headache. Physical, emotional and mental factors, anxiety and tension are a few. Sometimes, the headache can be a signal of an underlying disease. More than medicines, yoga therapy eminently suits any need. Yoga is a comprehensive mode of culturing the body and the mind. Using the 'Integrated Approach of Yoga', the yoga research centres have been able to cure some tough headaches. The integrated approach includes breathing, asanas, pranayama, meditation and devotional sessions.
- 2 Yoga asanas, especially the ones imitating the natural postures of animals, have a tremendous tranquillising effect, without having to depend on common drugs. Pranayama inhibits random agitations in Pranic (energy) flows in Pranamayakosa, stabilising the autonomic nervous system. Dhyana and Samadhi culture the mind to relax. This approach alters the reaction of an individual to headache. By interrupting the vicious circle of pain-agony-pain, it prevents headache from becoming a crippling problem.
- 3 Through asanas that calm you, the pranayama exercises that inhibit random energy flows and the meditation that cultivates and relaxes your mind, yoga offers a holistic form of pain relief. It stops you from becoming locked in the vicious circle of pain-anxiety-pain.
- 4 Chronic pain essentially is an imbalance in Prana (energy). This imbalance initially manifests only as a functional abnormality like insomnia, lack of enthusiasm, fatigue, increased irritability and lack of concentration. Over the years, the imbalance settles in an organ. Chronic pain may sometimes be just a long-standing muscle spasm, which later on may give rise to organic changes in the form of chronic inflammation.
  - (a) How can yoga be useful as a therapy ?
  - (b) What can be the various causes of headache ?
  - (c) Why has the programme 'Integrated Approach of Yoga' been so called ?
  - (d) Why are yoga asanas considered superior to common drugs ?
  - (e) How do the Dhyana and Samadhi asanas help us ?
  - (f) What two things does the disturbance in the energy level lead to ?
  - (g) What gives us a holistic form of pain relief ?
  - (h) How does yoga prevent pain from becoming a crippling problem ?

**Q. 2. Read the passage given below :** (12)

- 1 In the present circumstances, managing people and getting the best out of them can be achieved by means of motivation. Nothing we do as a manager can take the place of motivation. Of course, there are many other ways and means to manage people you work with, but motivation seems to be the key in today's environment.
- 2 Psychic wages and good human relations are equally important when it comes to solving problems.
- 3 Motivation will work wonders if you first and foremost try to understand your team-mates. Understanding them is the first step towards getting your team to listen to you, cooperate with you, alongwith helping themselves excel in their area of activity.
- 4 Motivation means to incite, impel and spur emotions to move the mind and will in such a manner that it drives a person to an action. It means getting him to listen to you, cooperate with you and achieve for you.
- 5 Obviously, this is not easy and motivation is what the average manager looks upon with distaste, does with reluctance and when successful, boasts about it forever.
- 6 As mentioned above, motivation can be used as psychic wages.
- 7 While, by and large, most of the managers do realise the importance of motivation and the importance of being aware of the overall motivational climate within the organisation, few instil the same or care to practise it in their day-to-day life. What comes in their way of practising this is entirely a different subject and does not come under the purview of this. However, what is most important and relevant here is to be aware of the demotivating factors.
- 8 Take all the steps and precautions to eliminate them or at least minimise their presence. Perhaps, we may not be able to do all things that motivate people with whom we work all the time. What we can do is to ensure that they do not get demotivated.
- 9 The lesser the prevalence of demotivating factors, the higher will be the motivational level. The higher the motivational level, the higher will be the productivity.
- 10 The end result can be summed up in the following lines : "Those who feel good about themselves, produce good results; those who produce good results, feel very good about themselves."

**Answer the following questions briefly :**

- (a) How, according to the author, can a manager achieve good results ?
- (b) What is the first step towards motivation ? How is it done ?
- (c) How does the author define motivation ? What does it result into ?
- (d) What is most important and relevant for a manager ? What is the end result of careful motivation ?
- (e) Which word in the passage means 'to show the best results' ?
- (f) The word 'obviously' means —
- (g) The word 'reluctance' is a —
- (h) The opposite of, 'incite', is —

**SECTION—B (WRITING & GRAMMAR)****30 Marks**

- Q. 3.** As the President of the Welfare Association of your locality, write a letter to the Editor of a leading newspaper, complaining about the sudden increase of antisocial activities in your area. (8)

*Or*

You are Ranjit / Rajni. You feel concerned about the impact of television advertising on children. Write an article on this for the school magazine in 100-120 words.

- Q. 4.** Write a short story in 200-250 words based on the input given below : (10)

It was a quiet, cold and dark night, like it usually is in winters when all retire to bed early. Suddenly, a shriek jerked the people in the building out of their beds. It was distinctly the voice of .....

*Or*

There was an old childless couple. They felt very sad and lonely. The wife would often dream of having a lovely little .....

- Q. 5.** Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with the help of given options : (4)

It must have (a) ..... around midnight when I drove home. As I approached the gates of the bungalow, I switched (b) ..... the headlights of the car, so that the beam wouldn't swing in through the window (c) ..... the side bedroom (d) ..... wake Harry Pope.

- |     |         |           |           |           |
|-----|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (a) | (i) be  | (ii) been | (iii) in  | (iv) out  |
| (b) | (i) on  | (ii) of   | (iii) at  | (iv) off  |
| (c) | (i) in  | (ii) of   | (iii) and | (iv) been |
| (d) | (i) and | (ii) or   | (iii) but | (iv) as   |

- Q. 6.** The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error in each line, and write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example. Underline the word you have supplied : (4)

Radioactivity had accidentally discovered by Henri *e.g. had → was*  
 Becquerel in 1896. After having leave a photographic plate (a) .....  
 in a drawer with uranium, he notice that the plate had (b) .....  
 darkened. This can't have been caused by light, as the (c) .....

plate had been wrapped in black paper. However, Becquerel (d) .....  
 concluded whether the uranium was emitting invisible (e) .....  
 rays that was able to pass through matter. Later, Pierre (f) .....  
 Curie found that some other substances also emitting (g) .....  
 this type of radiation. She was Marie Curie who coined (h) .....  
 the term, 'radioactivity'. —

**Q. 7.** Rearrange the following words and phrases into meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example : (4)

**Example :** can result / or fire / electrical faults / in shock

*Electrical faults can result in shock or fire.*

- (a) can kill / electric shock / an
- (b) in / every year / people / this way / die
- (c) can kill / even / of current / a small / amount
- (d) one / naked / electric / must / touch / not / wires

**SECTION—C (LITERATURE & LONG READING TEXT)**

**30 Marks**

**Q. 8.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : (4)

The two boys were seated at the bedside of a girl of about twenty who, propped up on pillows, wearing a pretty lace jacket, was listening to their chatter, her eyes soft and tender. One could see at a glance her resemblance to her brothers. A vase of wild flowers stood on her table, beside a dish of fruit and several books.

- (a) Who was the girl referred to in these lines ?
- (b) Why was the girl propped up on pillows ?
- (c) What is the adverb form of the word, 'wild' ?
- (d) Give the name of the chapter from which this passage has been taken.

*Or*

*Neither stones nor prayers nor sticks*

*Insults or complaints or bricks*

*Stilled the frog's determination*

*To display his heart's elation.*

- (a) What do these lines show about the frog's behaviour ?
- (b) What was the reaction of the other creatures of the bog towards the frog ?

(c) Use the word, 'elation', in a sentence of your own.

(d) Give the name of the poet.

**Q. 9. Answer the following in 30-40 words each :** (4×2=8)

(a) Who was Luigi ? What did he warn the narrator about ?

(b) What does Mrs. Slater say when Henry asks for his slippers ?

(c) What seemed mysterious to Hallock about his ghost stories ?

(d) How did the sailors react to the killing of the Albatross by the Ancient Mariner ?

**Q. 10. Answer the following in 100-120 words :** (8)

Where did the narrator meet the two boys for the first time ? What did he learn about them ?

*Or*

What is the woman searching for in the depths of the lake ? Why does she become upset and start crying ?

**Q. 11. Answer the following in 200-250 words :** (10)

What was the Gestapo ? What did Anne write about it in the Oct. 9, 1942 entry ? What news did she get from Miep Gies and from the radio ?

*Or*

Anne's wish — "I want to go on living even after my death." — has come true. Elaborate.

*Or*

How did Helen come to know that she was not like other people ? What was its effect on her ?

*Or*

Who were 'many men of genius', Helen knew ? What does she write about them in the last chapter of her autobiography ?

## MBD MODEL TEST PAPER — 2

### English Communicative — Class X

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 80

#### SECTION—A (READING)

20 Marks

**Q. 1.** Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (8)

- 1 The Mohwa is one of the most important of Indian forest trees, not only for its timber, but also because of its delicious and nutritive flowers. To the people of central India, it provides the most important article of food as the flowers can be stored almost indefinitely.
- 2 The Mohwa tree has a thick, grey bark. Most of the leaves fall from February to April and during that time, the scented flowers appear hanging in close bunches of a dozen or so. It is at night that the tree blooms and at dawn each short-lived flower falls to the ground. A couple of months after the flowering period, the fruit opens. They are fleshy green berries, quite large and contain from one to four shiny, brown seeds.
- 3 The gathering of the edible Mohwa flowers is an important business to the country people. Below the tree, the ground is cleared and swept and dawn blooms are collected and allowed to dry out on the flattened earth. The flowers taste something like pressed figs. Sugar, puddings and other sweetmeats are made from them. All parts of the fruits, both ripe and unripe, are used. A thick oil is extracted from the kernels, which being yellowish, gives it the name of Butter Tree. The oil is used for cooking and making soap and candles.
- 4 Animals, particularly deer and bears, love the flowers and don't mind risking the vigilant night guards. Peafowls can be seen around the trees at sunset and dawn.
- 5 Cut flowers and branches exude a thick milky sap good for curing rheumatism. The wood is hard and heavy, works easily and makes good furniture. The bark is used to cure leprosy and to heal wounds. The flowers relieve cough, biliousness and heart trouble and the fruits cure consumption and blood diseases.
  - (a) Can you say the Mohwa is of no use as timber ?
  - (b) What do the people of central India value the Mohwa for ?
  - (c) When does flowering take place in the Mohwa trees ?
  - (d) What kind of fruits do these trees bear ?
  - (e) How long do the Mohwa flowers live ?
  - (f) How are the Mohwa flowers and fruit kernels used ?
  - (g) What medical purpose can the bark of this tree be used for ?
  - (h) Why has the Mohwa been called the Butter Tree ?

**Q. 2. Read the passage given below :**

(12)

- 1 Why is it that there are very few women players in our orchestras ? If one could reply flatly — sex discrimination : they don't want women in orchestras — that would be a definite answer. But one can't say that. As a matter of fact there are, if not many, a few women playing today in symphony orchestras. Nevertheless, it is true that male orchestral players are in an overwhelming majority. Why is that ? I'm afraid, there is no one answer. There are physical reasons why women don't perform well on certain instruments. The average woman is not likely to possess sufficient lung power and sheer muscular strength to play the tuba just as an average woman's hands are not likely to be large enough to finger double bass satisfactorily. But what about the other instruments ?
- 2 I think social and family pressures have been very strong in keeping women out of orchestras. Think of the prejudice that existed half a century ago against the so-called 'nice' girls going on stage. The stage was won out for the simple reason that it had to have women to play feminine roles in plays and operas, and was willing to offer a young woman more money than she could make in any other profession. Moreover, on stage, she was appearing as an individual, as a centre of attraction. This was gratifying to both her and her family. To this day, while the average parents are reconciled to seeing their daughter become an opera singer or concert artiste, they don't like the idea of seeing her submerging her personality to become the member of a chorus of the orchestra.
- 3 Another reason why we have so few women orchestral musicians is that so few of them play wind instruments well enough. They don't play well enough because they haven't had the proper training; and the reason for that lies in the history of orchestral music. You will find that famous European families of bassoon players or clarinetists taught their sons to play the family instrument. Their sons; but never their daughters. If they had any other pupils, those were also boys, not girls. And to this day, while women vote, hold public offices and practise many other professions, without shocking our sensibilities, in this particular field, the orchestra, our attitude towards women still remains the same.

**Answer the following questions briefly :**

- (a) What are the physical and social reasons for there being very few women orchestra players ?
- (b) How did women manage to win out on stage ?
- (c) How do you think we can encourage women to become orchestra players ?
- (d) What does the history of European families of bassoon players or clarinetists show ?
- (e) The word 'overwhelming' in the passage means —
- (f) The word 'musician' has —
- (g) 'They don't play well enough.'  
The word 'enough' here is —
- (h) The words 'pupil' and 'student' are —

**SECTION—B (WRITING & GRAMMAR)****30 Marks**

- Q. 3.** Write a letter to the Editor of the newspaper, 'The Chronicle', on how children are forced to work under inhuman conditions. (8)

*Or*

Write an article for the school magazine, emphasizing the need for art and music to be taught in school. Mention how the study of art and music helps in the better emotional development of students in shaping their personalities.

- Q. 4.** Write a short story in 200-250 words based on the input given below : (10)

Ravi went to his village during his summer vacation. One day, he was working in the fields with his father. Suddenly, a man came running towards them .....

*Or*

One morning, Ramesh was going to his school. On his way, he suddenly saw a strange figure in the air. Ramesh became frightened .....

- Q. 5.** Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with the help of given options : (4)

A popular ingredient in hundreds of dishes, the humble tomato is one of the (a) ..... widely-used ingredients in dishes (b) ..... over the world. Recent advances in genetic science have made it possible to alter (c) ..... acidity in tomatoes (d) ..... making them tastier.

- |     |           |                  |                |             |
|-----|-----------|------------------|----------------|-------------|
| (a) | (i) least | (ii) most        | (iii) less     | (iv) more   |
| (b) | (i) all   | (ii) almost      | (iii) at least | (iv) entire |
| (c) | (i) a     | (ii) the         | (iii) an       | (iv) some   |
| (d) | (i) to    | (ii) in order to | (iii) by       | (iv) for    |

- Q. 6.** The following paragraph has not been edited. There is one error in each line. Identify the error in each line, and write the incorrect word and the correction in your answer sheet. The first one has been done as an example. Underline the word you have supplied : (4)

Lila's favourite subject in school was maths. She enjoy *e.g. enjoy → enjoyed*  
 solving problems, and was enthusiastic for new problems (a) .....  
 done in the class. But many of her friend found maths (b) .....  
 extremely difficult, and until they thought it was a (c) .....



- difficult subject, they saw no point in work at it. (d) .....
- Maths was the last popular subject in the class. (e) .....
- Then Lila decided to help three of her friend. She was (f) .....
- patient and good in explaining things. Her friends (g) .....
- realised that maths is easy if they paid due attention. (h) .....

**Q. 7.** Rearrange the following words and phrases into meaningful sentences. The first one has been done as an example : (4)

**Example :** the / of / plight / Tanzanians / would / like / know / the / you / about / to

*Would you like to know about the plight of the Tanzanians ?*

- (a) Africa / in / Tanzanians / literacy rate / the / have / highest
- (b) read / hardly / have / to / they / anything / but
- (c) the / and / are / costs / soaring / paper / the / the / interest rates / reasons / of
- (d) agriculture / the / Tanzanian / heavily / economy / based / on / is.

**SECTION—C (LITERATURE & LONG READING TEXT)**

**30 Marks**

**Q. 8.** Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : (4)

She came over and stood in front of me and glared — yes, positively glared down at me, although (to my knowledge) I had never laid eyes on the woman before, to say nothing of giving her cause to look at me like that.

- (a) Who does 'she' here refer to ?
- (b) Where was the narrator sitting at that time ?
- (c) Find from the passage a word that means the same as 'reason'.
- (d) From which chapter has this passage been taken ?

*Or*

*Nor dim nor red, like God's own head.*

*The glorious Sun uprist :*

*Then all averred, I had killed the bird*

*That brought the fog and mist.*

*'Twas right, said they, such birds to slay,*

*That bring the fog and mist.*

- (a) These lines indicate a change in the sailors' attitude. What is the change ?
- (b) What poetic device has the poet used in the first line ?
- (c) Find from the passage a word that is the antonym of 'revive'.
- (d) Give the name of the poem.

**Q. 9.** Answer the following in 30-40 words each : (4×2=8)

- (a) How can you say that Patol Babu had played his role successfully ?
- (b) Who says, "Et tu Brute !" ? When are these words spoken ? Why ?
- (c) Why did the nightingale agree to be trained by the frog ?
- (d) How did the postmaster come to have sympathy for coachman, Ali ?

**Q. 10.** Answer the following in 100-120 words : (8)

How can you say that the story, 'Virtually True', is not really true ?

*Or*

How does Shelly bring out the vanity of Ozymandias ?

**Q. 11.** Answer the following in 200-250 words : (10)

Give a brief sketch of Anne's life before the family goes to live in the 'Secret Annex'.

*Or*

What happened when somebody tried to break into the office below the 'Secret Annex' ?

*Or*

How did Helen learn to speak ? What does she say about her experience when she had learnt to speak ?

*Or*

Write a character-sketch of Miss Anne Mansfield Sullivan.