

GENIUS HIGH SCHOOL :: BHONGIR

PRE-BOARD - I

Maximum Marks: 80

Time Allowed: 3 hours

SUB : ENGLISH

CLASS : X

General Instructions:

- i. This paper is divided into two sections: A and B. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.
Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
- iii. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

Section A

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Tell someone that you are going to a convention of accountants and you might get a few yawns, yet money and how it works is probably one of the most interesting things on earth. It is fascinating and almost magical, how money appeared on our planet. Unlike most developments we enjoy, which can be traced back to a source, civilisation or inventor, money appeared in places then unconnected all over the world in a remarkably similar way.

Consider the American Indians using Wampum, West Africans trading in decorative metallic objects called Manillas, and the Fijians economy based on whale's teeth, some of which are still legal tender; add to that shells, amber, ivory, decorative feathers, cattle including oxen & pigs, a large number of stones including jade and quartz, which have all been used for trade across the world, and we get a taste of the variety of accepted currency.

There is something charming and childlike imagining primitive societies, our ancestors, using all these colourful forms of money. As long as everyone concerned can agree on a value, this is a sensible thing for a community to do.

After all, the person who has what you need might not need what you have to trade. Money solves that problem neatly. Real value with each exchange, and everyone gaining from the convenience. The idea is really inspired, which might explain why so many

diverse minds came up with it. Once the money is accepted as a form of exchange, those who produce, loan out, and manipulate the quantity of money are obviously in a very strong position. They are the "Money Changers".

"History records that the money changers have used every form of abuse, intrigue, deceit, and violent means possible to maintain their control over governments by controlling money and its issuance," said President James Madison.

Money, money, money, it's always just been there, right? Wrong. Obviously, it's issued by the government to make it easy for us to exchange things. Wrong again!

Truth is, most people don't realise that the issuing of money is essentially a private business and that the privilege of issuing money has been a major bone of contention throughout history.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the twelve that follow.

- i. What is fascinating and almost magical?
 - a. Convention of Accountants
 - b. Evolution of Money
 - c. Yawning
 - d. All of the above
- ii. What is unique about the development of money?
 - a. It can be traced back to a source
 - b. It has an inventor
 - c. It appeared in unconnected places in a similar way
 - d. It was developed in ancient civilisation
- iii. Which currencies did the West African use?
 - a. Manillas
 - b. Wampum
 - c. Whale's Teeth
 - d. Decorative Feathers
- iv. What is still a legal tender in the Fijian Economy?
 - a. Cattle
 - b. Jade and Quartz
 - c. Shells and Ivory

- d. Whale's Teeth
- v. What is something charming and childlike to imagine?
 - a. Use of colourful forms of money
 - b. People living in Primitive Societies
 - c. Our ancestors agreeing on common values
 - d. All of the above
- vi. Who are the "Money Changers"?
 - a. People who loan out money
 - b. People who manipulate the quantity of money
 - c. People who produce money
 - d. All of the above
- vii. What did President James Madison say about the money changers?
 - a. They use violent methods to maintain control over the issuance of money.
 - b. They change money from time to time.
 - c. They work under the government's control.
 - d. They are polite and peaceful people.
- viii. Who controls the issuance of money?
 - a. Government
 - b. Money Changers
 - c. President James Madison
 - d. Kings and their ministers
- ix. What is meant by the word, 'concentration'? (para 1)
 - a. conference
 - b. fair
 - c. wave
 - d. competition
- x. What is meant by the word, 'fascinating'? (para 2)
 - a. beautiful
 - b. valuable
 - c. attractive
 - d. republic
- xi. What is meant by 'convenience'?
 - a. comfort

- b. escape
 - c. clown
 - d. transport
- xii. What is meant by the word, 'Intrigue'?
- a. plot
 - b. interest
 - c. interval
 - d. fear

2. Poverty estimation in India

The percentage of the population living below the poverty line in India decreased to 22% in 2011-12 from 37% in 2004-05, according to data released by the Planning Commission in July 2013. This blog presents data on recent poverty estimates and goes on to provide a brief history of poverty estimation in the country. National and state-wise poverty estimate: The Planning Commission estimates levels of poverty in the country on the basis of consumer expenditure surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

National poverty estimates (% below poverty line) (1993 - 2012)

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1993 – 94	50.1	31.8	45.3
2004 – 05	41.8	25.7	37.2
2009 – 10	33.8	20.9	29.8
2011 – 12	25.7	13.7	21.9

Source: Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12

The current methodology for poverty estimation is based on the recommendations of an Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty (Tendulkar Committee) established in 2005. The Committee calculated poverty levels for the year 2004- 05. Poverty levels for subsequent years were calculated on the basis of the same methodology, after adjusting for the difference in prices due to inflation. The table shows national poverty levels for the last twenty years, using the methodology suggested by the Tendulkar Committee. According to these estimates, poverty declined at an average rate

of 0.74 percentage points per year between 1993-94 and 2004-05, and at 2.18 percentage points per year between 2004-05 and 2011-12.

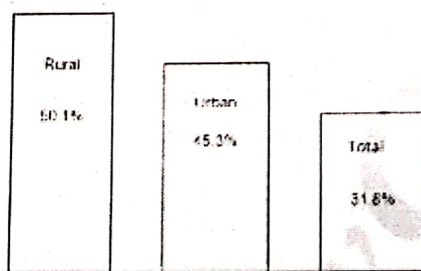
Pre-independence poverty estimates: One of the earliest estimations of poverty was done by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book, 'Poverty and the Un-British Rule in India'. He formulated a poverty line ranging from ₹ 16 to ₹ 35 per capita per year, based on 1867-68 prices. The poverty line proposed by him was based on the cost of a subsistence diet consisting of 'rice or flour, dhal, mutton, vegetables, ghee, vegetable oil and salt'. Next, in 1938, the National Planning Committee (NPC) estimated a poverty line ranging from ₹ 15 to ₹ 20 per capita per month. Like the earlier method, the NPC also formulated its poverty line based on 'a minimum standard of living perspective in which nutritional requirements are implicit'. In 1944, the authors of the 'Bombay Plan' (Thakurdas et al 1944) suggested a poverty line of ₹ 75 per capita per year.

Post-independence poverty estimates: In 1962, the Planning Commission constituted a working group to estimate poverty nationally, and it formulated separate poverty lines for rural and urban areas - of ₹ 20 and ₹ 25 per capita per year respectively. VM Dandekar and N Rath made the first systematic assessment of poverty in India in 1971, based on the National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-61. They argued that the poverty line must be derived from the expenditure that was adequate to provide 2250 calories per day in both rural and urban areas. This generated debate on minimum calorie consumption norms while estimating poverty and variations in these norms based on age and sex.

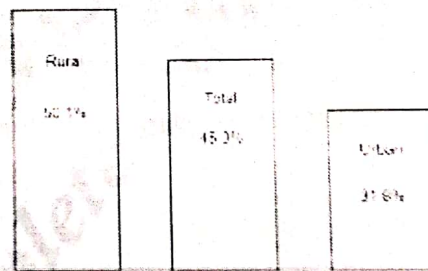
On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer ANY TEN questions from the eleven given below:

- i. The Planning Commission estimates levels of poverty in the country on the basis of:
 - a. surveys conducted by the NSSO
 - b. consumer expenditure survey conducted by NSSO
 - c. expenditure surveys conducted by NSSO
 - d. after adjusting for the difference in prices due to inflation
- ii. According to the passage, the percentage of the population living below the poverty line in India has decreased up to _____ from 2004-05 to 2011 -12:
 - a. 12%
 - b. 15%
 - c. 13%
 - d. 25%

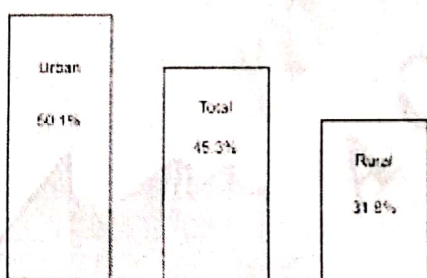
- iii. "Like the earlier method, the NPC also formulated its poverty line..." The earlier method here means:
- Method formulated by Tendulkar Committee
 - Method of conducting a survey of consumer's expenditure
 - Method formulated by Dadabhai Naoroji
 - The method mentioned in the book **Bombay Plan**
- iv. "This generated debate on minimum calorie consumption norms while estimating poverty and variations in these norms based on age and sex." This here refers to:
- A poverty line ranging from ₹ 16 to ₹ 35 per capita per year
 - A poverty line ranging from ₹ 15 to ₹ 20 per capita per month.
 - Poverty lines for rural and urban areas – of ₹ 20 and ₹ 25 per capita per year respectively.
 - Poverty line derived from expenditure that was adequate to provide 2250 calories per day in both rural and urban areas.
- v. Based on the passage, choose the option that correctly demonstrates the poverty estimates for 2009-10:



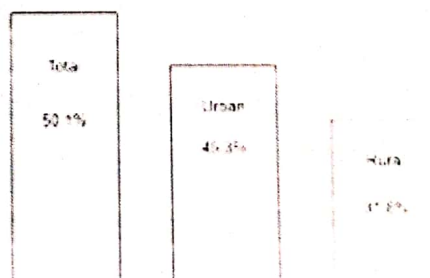
A



B



C



D

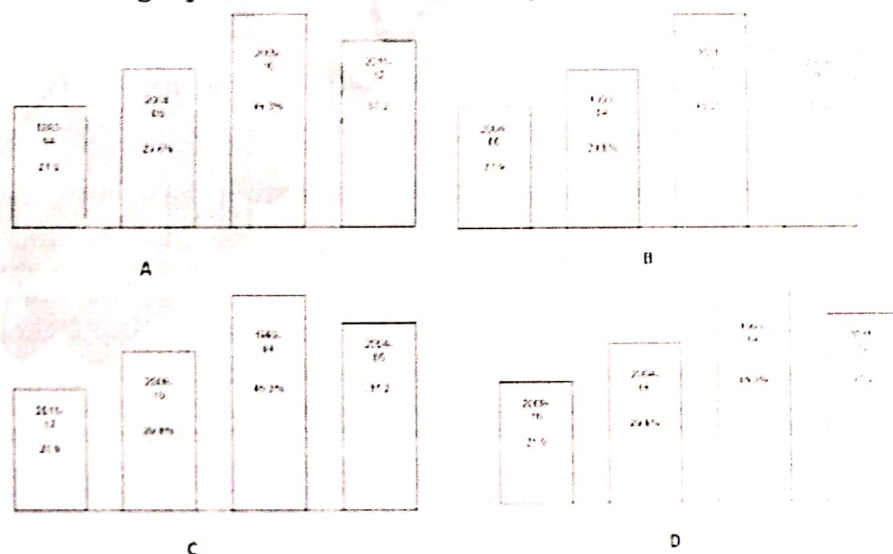
- Image C
 - Image A
 - Image B
 - Image D
- vi. Based on the passage, choose the options that list the statements that are TRUE according to the information:

- A. In 1962, the Planning Commission constituted a working group to estimate poverty nationally.
- B. The NPC did not formulate its poverty line based on 'a minimum standard of living perspective in which nutritional requirements are implicit'.
- C. In 1938, the National Planning Committee (NPC) estimated a poverty line ranging from ₹ 15 to ₹ 20 per capita per month.
- D. VM Dandekar and N Rath made the second systematic assessment of poverty in India in 1971
- A and C
 - B and D
 - B and C
 - A and B

vii. Based on the information given in the passage, choose the correct option:

- The percentage of the population living below the poverty line in India increased to 37% in 2011-12 from 22% in 2004-05.
- The current methodology for poverty estimation is based on the recommendations of Tendulkar Committee.
- Poverty declined at an average rate of 2.18 percentage points per year between 1993-94 and 2004-05.
- In 1944, the authors of the **Bombay Plan** (Thakurdas et al 1944) suggested a poverty line of ₹ 100 per capita per year.

viii. Based on the information given in the passage, choose the option that represents an accurate graphic of National Poverty Estimates from 1993 - 2012:



- a. Image A
- b. Image B
- c. Image C
- d. Image D

ix. Which of the following statement is NOT substantiated by any information from the passage?

- a. The NPC based its poverty estimate calculation on Dadabhai Nairoji's methods.
- b. VM Dandekar and N Rath made the first systematic assessment of poverty in India in 1971, based on the National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-61.
- c. In 1962, the Planning Commission formulated separate poverty lines for rural and urban areas – of ₹ 20 and ₹ 25 per capita per year, respectively.
- d. In 1938, the National Planning Committee (NPC) estimated a poverty line ranging from ₹ 15 to ₹ 20 per capita per month.

x. VM Dandekar and N Rath made the first systematic assessment of poverty in India in 1971, based on:

- a. National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-71
- b. National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-61
- c. National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1950-61
- d. National Sample Survey (NSS) data from 1960-70

xi. Arrange the order poverty estimation in a descending order based on the information given in the table:

- A. 2009-10
- B. 2004-05
- C. 1993-94
- D. 2011-12

- a. A, D, C, B
- b. B, C, A, D
- c. C, A, B, D
- d. C, B, A, D

3. Read the passages given below and choose the appropriate option from the questions below:

To enhance the image of this long-awaited friend in my imagination, I don't want to jot down the facts in this diary the way most people would do, but I want the diary to be my

friend, and I'm going to call this friend 'Kitty'.

- i. Who is 'I' here?
 - a. Anne Frank
 - b. Otto Frank
 - c. Margot Frank
 - d. Mrs. Frank
- ii. Who is her long-awaited friend?
 - a. Margot Frank
 - b. Kitty, the diary
 - c. Mr. Van Daan
 - d. Mr. Keesing
- iii. What do most people do?
 - a. They jot down facts in a diary
 - b. They do not keep a diary
 - c. They lose their diary
 - d. They forget to update their diary
- iv. Which word in the passage means the same as the record?
 - a. Enhance
 - b. Await
 - c. Jot down
 - d. Image
- v. What name did Anne Frank give to her diary?
 - a. Kitty
 - b. Peggy
 - c. Maddie
 - d. Dolly

OR

Read the passages given below and choose the appropriate option from the questions below:

The baker usually collected his bills at the end of the month. Monthly accounts used to be recorded on some wall in pencil. Baking was indeed a profitable profession in the old days. The baker and his family never starved. He, his family and his servants always

looked happy and prosperous. Their plump physique was an open testimony to this. Even today any person with a jackfruit-like physical appearance is easily compared to a baker.

- i. When did the baker collect his bills?
 - a. At the end of the month
 - b. In the first week of every month
 - c. In the middle of the month
 - d. On the first day of the month
 - ii. Where did the baker record his accounts?
 - a. In a pocket diary
 - b. On the wall
 - c. In the ledger book
 - d. On a piece of cloth
 - iii. Find out a word from the passage similar in meaning to **lucrative**.
 - a. Prosperous
 - b. Testimony
 - c. Profitable
 - d. Recorded
 - iv. What does a **jackfruit-like appearance** mean?
 - a. Plump physique
 - b. Lean physique
 - c. Macular physique
 - d. Stout physique
 - v. Why did the baker and his family never starve?
 - a. Because baking was a profitable profession
 - b. For they had inherited huge wealth
 - c. Because God blessed them
 - d. For they found a hidden treasure
4. Read the extract given below and choose the appropriate option from the questions below:

Has given my heart
A change of mood
And saved some part
Of a day I have rued

- i. Under which tree was the poet standing or sitting?
 - a. Hemlock
 - b. Banyan
 - c. Pine
 - d. Oak
- ii. What changed the poet's gloomy mood?
 - a. snowflakes
 - b. raindrops
 - c. wind
 - d. sunshine
- iii. What is the rhyming meter of the given stanza?
 - a. abcd
 - b. abab
 - c. abba
 - d. aabb
- iv. How did the poet feel when the snowflakes fell on him?
 - a. petrified
 - b. dejected
 - c. joyful
 - d. enraged
- v. What does the word 'rued' mean?
 - a. pride
 - b. fear
 - c. enthusiasm
 - d. regret

OR

Read the extract given below and choose the appropriate option from the questions below:

Belinda lived in a little white house,
With a little black kitten and a little grey mouse,
and a little yellow dog and a little red wagon,
And a realio, trulio, little pet dragon.

- i. Where did Belinda live?
 - a. In a little white house
 - b. In a mansion
 - c. in a penthouse
 - d. in a red brick house
- ii. How many pets did Belinda have?
 - a. Two
 - b. four
 - c. five
 - d. seven
- iii. What was the colour of the kitten?
 - a. Black
 - b. Brown
 - c. White
 - d. grey
- iv. Name the poet.
 - a. Ruskin Bond
 - b. Robert Frost
 - c. Leslie Norris
 - d. Ogden Nash
- v. Of which colour was the mouse?
 - a. Grey
 - b. Red
 - c. Brown
 - d. white

5. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks.

Every employee needs to consider himself/herself as part of a team for a business to function smoothly. If one (a) _____ to become a team player, one needs to give the highest priority (b) _____ one's team the highest priority. Learn to give credit instead of taking (c) _____. Team Spirit is highly important.

- a. (i) had wanted (ii) want (iii) wanted (iv) wants
- b. (i) for (ii) on (iii) of (iv) to
- c. (i) this (ii) it (iii) that (iv) these

6. Choose the correct options to fill in the blanks.

Ranbir: Where is my car? I remember parking it here.

Policeman: The car has been towed away as you parked it in the 'no parking zone'.

Ranbir: Sir, can I be excused this once?

Policemen: I hope you'll remember the lesson you learnt today. OK! This should be the last time. Don't repeat the mistake again.

Ranbir asked the policeman standing there (a) _____. The policeman replied that (b) _____. Ranbir requested the policeman (c) _____ that once. The policeman hoped him to remember the lesson he had learnt that day but finally, he advised him not to repeat the mistake again.

- a. i. where is his car?
ii. where his car was and added that he remembered parking it there.
iii. was his car parked there
iv. was his car parked
- b. i. car has been towed away as you parked it in the 'no parking zone'.
ii. his car was towed away
iii. his car had been towed away as he had parked in a 'no parking zone'
iv. his car was towed away as he had parked in a 'no parking zone'
- c. i. to excuse him
ii. to put him jail
iii. to give back his car
iv. to take his permission

7. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct options for ANY FOUR of the six sentences given below.

- i. With a little more effort, we _____ win this time.
 - a. would
 - b. can
 - c. might
 - d. may
- ii. She _____ work a little harder.
 - a. could
 - b. ought to
 - c. might

- d. may
- iii. I'm afraid that I _____ play tennis tomorrow. I've got a dentist's appointment.
- a. wouldn't
 - b. would not be able to
 - c. can't
 - d. couldn't
- iv. My mother _____ her optician tomorrow because her eyesight _____ worse since she got this computing job.
- a. is visiting/has become
 - b. visits/becomes
 - c. has visited/is becoming
 - d. has visited/is becoming
- v. One important field in which the laser _____ many applications _____ communication.
- a. does/are
 - b. has/is
 - c. was/are
 - d. have/is
- vi. On my friend's farm, they _____ an alarm clock because the cockerel _____ at five o'clock every morning without fail.
- a. don't need/crows
 - b. won't need/is crowing
 - c. haven't needed/was crowing
 - d. didn't need/will crow

Section B

8. You are Tanya, Head Girl of Sarvodaya Kanya Vidyalaya, Palam Colony, Delhi. Write a letter to Dimple caterers, J.J. Colony, Delhi to find out the rate for conducting the XII standard farewell party, enquiring about catering charges per head, service charges and advance to be paid.

OR

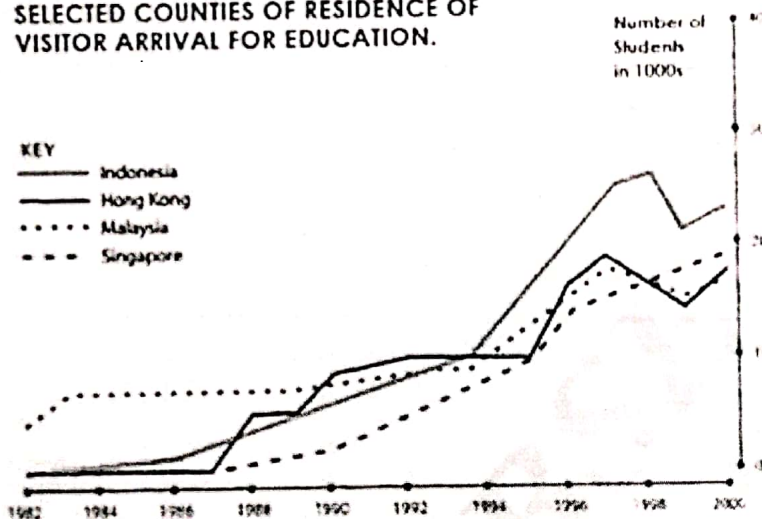
Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper complaining about the horrible condition of roads in your locality. You are Neeraj/Nisha, a resident of 174, Hospital Road, Agra. You

can use the clues given below:

Horrible condition of roads _____ broken _____ full of pits _____ great problem _____ dangerous walking at night _____ locality neglected.

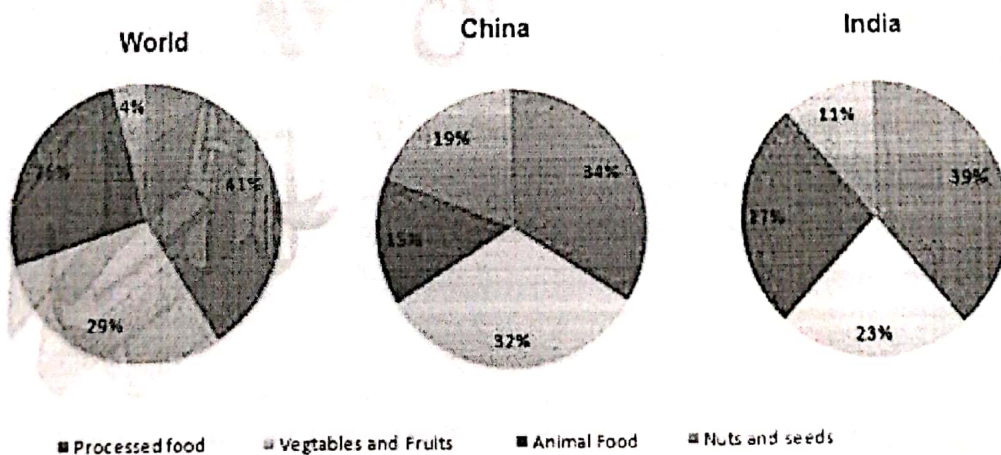
9. The graph below shows four countries of residence of overseas students in Australia. Write an analytical paragraph by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant (150-200 words).

SELECTED COUNTRIES OF RESIDENCE OF VISITOR ARRIVAL FOR EDUCATION.



OR

Below given are three pie charts showing the consumption habits of India, China and the World overall in 2008. Write an analytical paragraph describing the pie charts (100-120 words).



10. Answer ANY TWO questions in 20-30 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively.

A. Any two

- i. What is the theme of the poem - Amanda?
- ii. How did the peasants of Chubukov consider Oxen Meadows?
- iii. Who was Wanda Petronski? What type of girl was she?

B. Any two

- i. At the end of the lesson, Mrs. Pumphrey said, "This is a triumph of surgery." Why?
- ii. What was the reason of Jaffers's astonishment?
- iii. What were Ram Lal and his wife's concern about Bholi? Why did they not worry about their other children?

11. Answer ANY TWO questions in 40-50 words each, from (A) and (B) respectively.

A. Any two

- i. What would the tiger do in the forest?
- ii. How does Natalya react when she comes to know that Lomov has come to propose to her?
- iii. Was Lencho surprised to find a letter for him with money in it?

B. Any two

- i. How did Anil come to know that Hari Singh had run away with his money?
- ii. "But there was one thing I could do - collect things." What collection did Ebright make? When did he start making the collection?
- iii. How did the hack driver befool the lawyer?

12. Describe the importance of the diary in Anne Frank's life.

OR

Was Anne an intelligent girl? Support your answer with relevant instances.

13. Mrs. Pumphrey has a deep love and care for Tricki. Explain.

OR

What was the cause of Matilda's ruin? How could she have avoided it?