

SMT. MMK COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

BANDRA (W)

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

I Terminal exam

TOTAL MARKS: 50

DATE: 27.11.2019

TIME: 2 hrs 30 mins

Q1.A) Read the first activity, read the extract and then do all the activities. (12)

A1) State two differences between the Kasbai rice and the hybrid variety of rice from the following extract. (2)

Sr.	Kasbai	Hybrid
1		
2		

So when I in Dhanivari, Baban and I started looking for Devu Handa and found a greying old man wearing a cap, sitting outside his house on a charpoy. An ex-sarpanch of the village, he had acres of land, a huge house and a large family. After exchanging the usual pleasantries we came to the topic of Kasbai. The mere mention of Kasbai and Devu Handa drifted into the past. His eyes turned dreamy and with a tremble in his voice he told us how the entire village at one time grew only Kasbai. He said, "There was a time when people passing our village during lunchtime would be forced to stop and ask for a meal. Such was the alluring aroma of Kasbai." The entire area would have this heady aroma hanging in the air as all the houses cooked the same rice. Today, he said, no one grew Kasbai and everyone had shifted to growing the new hybrid varieties. He claimed he had to force himself to eat this rice that was so insipid!

With the advent of irrigation, farmers were tempted to grow a second crop and Kasbai, being a long duration rice, was replaced by the shorter duration hybrids so that the harvest could be done earlier. This ensured that the farmers could take up a second crop.

I asked why he had shifted if he was so unhappy with the hybrids. No one forced him to, did they? He smiled and replied that their fields did not have fences and once the harvest was over the cattle were released into the fields. 'If my field alone has Kasbai it will be a treat for the cattle', he explained.

'Sometimes, we have to fall in line with the community', he lamented. Hybrids need more water, fertilizers and pesticides. He said that yields were good initially but of late, had reduced a lot. Besides he said that each year they had to increase the quantity of urea and pesticides they used. It was as if the newer hybrids had an insatiable appetite for chemicals. He told us that even when there were flash floods in the sixties, Kasbai had stood its ground. He fondly remembered how the rice was still standing when they all returned to the village after the floods had receded. 'Such was the strength of the rice. But look what we have done', he rued.

A2) After meeting Devu Handa the writer learnt more about Kasbai rice. State two fond memories of Devu Handa about Kasbai rice. (2)

A3) Devu Handa shifted from cultivating the traditional variety of rice to the hybrid variety of rice. Give reason. (2)

A4) 'Organic farming is the need of the hour'. Comment on the statement. (2)

A5) a) "If my field alone has Kasbai it will be a treat for the cattle", he explained. (Rewrite into indirect speech) (1)

b) They increased the use of urea and pesticides every year. (Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'Every year.....') (1)

A6) From the word cluster remove the odd word out. (2)

- a) Aroma, fragrance, specimen, smell
- b) Lament, mourn, wail, excitement
- c) Tasteless, flavorless, insipid, pungent
- d) Recoil, recollect, recall, remembered.

B) Do as directed (4)

1) Whenever a sheep was lost, the school master was consulted. (Use no sooner... than) (1)

2) Though she held her head well, there was something odd about her walk (use the co-ordinating conjunction 'but' and rewrite) (1)

3) Hydrogen is the lightest of all gases. (Use the comparative degree and rewrite) (1)

4) Spot the error in the following sentence and rewrite the correct sentence. (1)  
My grandma like knitting.

Q2.A) Read the first activity, read the extract and then do all the activities. (12)

A1) State whether the following statement are true or false. (2)

1. The earthworms usually feed during the day time.
2. Earthworms are ugly but humble creatures.
3. The movement of the earthworms in and out of the ground makes the soil hard and infertile.
4. The earthworms are useless for the farmers.

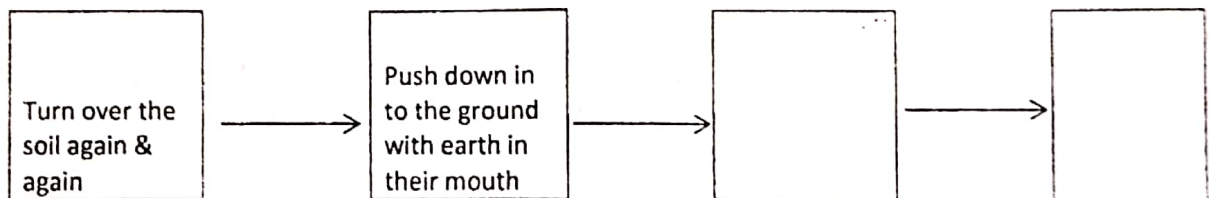
The slimy brown earthworms that crawl about our fields and gardens are among the humblest of nature's creatures. They are certainly not beautiful to look at, nor do they appear to be of any use to man. Yet, these little worms are farmer's best friends, for they are nature's ploughmen. As they move in and out of the ground, they turn over the soil again and again and so keep it soft and fertile. Lands in which these worms have been destroyed, perhaps by flood, become hard and lose their fertility.

Worms live about a foot and a half underground, and it is this top layer of soil that is affected by their presence. They usually come out to feed at the night as in the day time their many enemies,

birds, frogs, lizards would make short work of them. As they push down into the ground they fill their mouth with earth which passed through the body and out from the tail in what is called a worm cast. The constant formation of hundreds and thousands of tiny coils of earth helps to crumble the surface and brings up new layers of soil on which plants can feed. Moreover, as the worms tunnel into the ground, their burrows form air passages for the soil and soften it, so that the tender young rootlets can make their way down. The worms also drag down leaves and decaying vegetable matter to feed on, and in this way too they help to fertilize the soil.

Each little worm individually may seem too small to be really useful ploughman for man's purpose, but the work of countless millions of busy worms helps to keep the whole surface of the earth constantly cultivated.

A2) The following flow chart shows the activities of the earthworm to help fertilize the soil. Complete the chart. (2)



A3) Mention two benefits of earthworm for the farmers. (2)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

A4) 'Use of chemical fertilizers by the farmers have damaged the fertility of the soil. Express your views on it. (2)

A5a) They turn over the soil again and again and keep it soft (Use not only... but also) (1)

b) Worms live about a foot and a half underground. (Use present perfect continuous tense) (1)

A6) Find out the word from the passage which means: (2)

- i) Break into small fragments
- ii) A tunnel dug by a small creature
- iii) A division of a root
- iv) Something wound in a joined sequence of concentric rings

B) Write a brief summary of the above extract with the help of the points given below and suggest a suitable title. (3)

Earthworms \_\_\_\_\_ creatures. They \_\_\_\_\_ the field. They \_\_\_\_\_ at night \_\_\_\_\_. The worm cast \_\_\_\_\_ soil \_\_\_\_\_. Holes \_\_\_\_\_ air passages. They eat \_\_\_\_\_ fertilize the soil. Millions of earthworms \_\_\_\_\_ cultivated.

C) Read the following passage and complete the table given below.

(3)

Life in the twentieth century is very different from what it was a hundred years ago. Life in those days was quite short. A man today expects to live many years longer than his forefathers did. Our expectation of life has been, and still is, increasing. Fewer babies die today. In the old days infant mortality was very high. Many babies died at birth and quite a few contracted all kinds of fatal diseases when they were still quite young. Our houses, factories and cities are far more cleaner than those of our ancestors. In the past the insides of houses were clean but the surrounding were dirty. There were ponds of stagnant water which were the breeding places of mosquitoes and germs. Now-a-days every city has a good drainage system and water is not allowed to stagnate. Insecticide is sprayed on ponds, and efforts are made not to allow mosquitoes to breed. We have now very competent doctors, who have received special training. They have replaced the quacks who had very little or no scientific knowledge of medicines.

No.	Characteristics	The Past	20th century
1	Longevity	1. _____	1. Long
2	_____	2. High	2. Fewer
3	Surroundings	3. _____	3. Cleaner
			a) _____
			b) Use insecticide
4	_____	4. quacks - no scientific knowledge of medicine	4. _____

Q3.A) Read the first activity, read the extract and then do all the activities.

(8)

A1) The purpose of the extract written by Emily Dickinson was \_\_\_\_\_ (Choose two appropriate statements from the options given below)

(2)

- To make her brother aware of the beauties of nature
- To encourage her brother and help him to come out of his miseries
- To persuade him to change his house
- To create an assurance in the mind of her brother of the existence of a heavenly place which might be their home.

There is another sky,  
 Ever serene and fair,  
 And there is another sunshine,  
 Though it be darkness there,  
 Never mind faded forests, Austin,  
 Never mind silent fields-  
 Here is a little forest,  
 Whose leaf is even green;

Here is a brighter garden,  
Where not a frost has been;  
In its unfading flowers  
I hear the bright bee hum:

A2) Though it be darkness there .....  
..... Here is a little forest. (2)  
In the above lines the poet compares and contrast 'there' and 'here'  
there implies \_\_\_\_\_  
Here implies \_\_\_\_\_

A3) Your friend has miserably failed in his/her attempts to clear the competitive exams. He/She has lost all hopes in life and is depressed. Suggest some ways to encourage him/her to come out of his/her depressed situation and counsel him/her to move ahead in life. (2)

A4) Name and explain the figure of speech in the following line (2)  
'I hear the bright bee hum:'

Q4 A) Write an application to the principal of your college requesting him to grant you 4 days leave to attend your brothers marriage in your native place. (4)

OR

A) The sports incharge of your college has decided to invite the captain of the Indian cricket team as a chief guest on the Annual sports day of your college. As the sports captain write an e-mail to the chief guest inviting him for the Annual sports day. (4)

Q4 B) A1) The following table presents the different elements of drama. Match column A with column B (2)

A	B
1 Plot	a) Involves 2 speakers
2 Dialogue	b) It is the essence of drama
3 Conflict	c) The most important element of drama
4 Characters	d) It has beginning middle and end.

A2) Choose the correct alternatives from the bracket and rewrite the sentence (2)

- i) The play 'All for Love' by John Dryden was written in \_\_\_\_\_ period.  
(Restoration/Medieval/Renaissance)
- ii) Romeo and Juliet the famous tragedy was written by \_\_\_\_\_ (Shakespeare/John Webster/Henrik Ibsen)
- .....