

MAR THOMA RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL, KUTTAPUZHA

FIRST MODEL EXAMINATION 2017- 18

TIME – 2hrs

MARKS- 80

CLASS – 10

PAPER -1 ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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.

Attempt all four questions.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets ()

You are advised to spend not more than 35 minutes in answering Question 1

And 20 minutes in answering Question 2

QUESTION- 1(Do not spend more than 35 minutes on this question) (25)

Write a composition (350-400 words) on any one of the following:

- Modes of communication have changed drastically over the years. Describe some of the important changes. Also state which one you like the best and why.
- Narrate an encounter with a celebrity whom you admire and always wished to meet.
- 'School children should not have long holidays.' Give your views *either for or against* the statement.
- Write a story entitled: 'An Unexpected Return'.
- Study the picture given below. Write a story or description or an account of what the picture suggests to you. Your composition may be directly about the subject of the picture or may take suggestions from it, but there must be some clear connection between the picture and the composition.



QUESTION-2

(10)

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

Select one of the following:

- (a) You wish to apply for a loan to meet the expenses of your higher studies. Write a letter to the manager of the local bank requesting him for an appointment to discuss the formalities for getting such a loan.
- (b) Write a letter to your pen-friend in Australia describing how you celebrate Diwali in India.

QUESTION-3

Read the passage given below and answer the questions (a),(b) and (c) 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 searching 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 refrigerator 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 to 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.

(a) Give the meaning of the following words as used in the passage. One-word answers or short phrases will be accepted. (3)

- (1) weary (line 2)
- (2) shelter (line 3)
- (3) isolated (line 6)

(b) Answer the following questions briefly in your own words.

- (1) How did the motel originate? How can you conclude that the motels are popular today? (2)
- (2) As far as the appearance is concerned, state the four types of motels which are popular. (2)
- (3) How do some motels differ from others? (2)
- (4) In the West, which special facilities do some motels provide? Which feature is common to most of them? (2)
- (5) How is a high standard of cleanliness and comfort assured in motels? (2)
- (6) How is it possible to have the freedom of movement in a motel? (2)
- (c) In not more than 60 words, summarise the comforts that are provided in motels. (8)
- (d) Give a title to the summary and give a reason to justify your choice. (2)

QUESTION-4

(a) In the following passage, 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.

Example: (0) became (4)

Thus Chimpoo (0) _____ (become) part of the zoo. Thousands of people (1) _____ (visit) the zoo but they (2) _____ (feel) that their own Chimpoo (3) _____ (forget) all the love they (4) _____ (shower) on him. Chimpoo (5) _____ (become) a creature of another world. One day, they (6) _____ (go) close to the cage and (7) _____ (whisper). "Chimpoo, you (8) _____ (forget) us". Tears of love rolled down their eyes.

(b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. (4)

- (1) The offender was let off _____ a light fine.
- (2) The principal can be contacted _____ 9 a.m and 12 p.m.
- (3) We shall start work _____ 6 a.m.
- (4) The banker knows how to deal _____ his client.
- (5) I came here the day _____ yesterday.
- (6) Chess is the game she is good _____.
- (7) I do not believe _____ black magic.
- (8) We should refrain _____ shouting at children.

(c) Join the following sentences to make one complete sentence without using *and, but or so*: (4)

- (1) It is late now. We have to go.
- (2) There was heavy rain. The steamer arrived in time.
- (3) Complete your homework. You can go out to play.
- (4) He saw me. He ran away.

(d) 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 any sentence.

- (1) Even though some people eat little, they remain fat. (Begin: Some people eat...)
- (2) I did not move a muscle. (Begin: Not...)
- (3) The detective said to me, "I'll read it to you." (Use : told)
- (4) My aunt is so fond of gossip that she cannot give it up. (Use: too)
- (5) He needed the money to pay off his family debts. (Using *for* instead of *to*)
- (6) Herbert consulted his parents before accepting the job offer. (Begin; Herbert did not.....)
- (7) She was the only person capable of being House Captain. (Use : capability)
- (8) If only someone would rescue us. (Begin: I wish.....)

(8)