

## SECTION A: SHORT STORY

From the TWO SETS of questions of this genre, choose ONE SET and provide your responses as per the instructions given. Read the story extract given below and answer the questions that follow.

One morning in the winter I was walking up the school hill very early; a neighbour had given me a ride into town. I lived about half a mile out of town, on a farm, and I should not have been going to the town school at all, but ...

### SET I (20 MARKS)

**Question 1** Answer ALL the questions.

- a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and CIRCLE it. DO NOT circle more than ONE response. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded. [5]
- i. In the above given extract, the narrator says that she
- A is not supposed to be studying in a town school.
  - B is always dropped to school by her neighbour.
  - C is guilty for coming to the town school.
  - D doesn't like being late for her school.
- ii. Helen decided to give what Myra had gifted her because it was
- A very cheap.
  - B not meant for her.
  - C less important to her.
  - D perfect for her brother.
- iii. Besides betrayal, friendship and isolation as the themes, which **OTHER** theme is explored in the story?
- A revenge
  - B jealousy
  - C dishonesty
  - D discrimination
- iv. Helen offered the Cracker Jack to Myra in order to
- A console her.
  - B play a prank.
  - C get something in return.
  - D solve her maths problem.

- v. Myra did not say goodbye when Helen left the hospital since she
- A was hopeful of her recovery.
  - B was engaged with the doctor.
  - C saw the nurse coming with the milk.
  - D was busy selecting gifts for other mates.

**b) Answer the following questions in about 60 words.**

- i. Myra is portrayed as an optimistic person in the story. Justify the statement by mentioning **TWO** incidences from the story. [5]


ii. Comment on Gladys Healy's economic background.

[5]


iii. What kind of rules should a school consider so that children like Jimmy and Myra Sayla do not face difficulty in being accepted by their school mates? Write any **TWO**. [5]



**SET II (20 MARKS)**

**Question 2** Answer ALL the following questions in about 150 words each.

- a) Discuss the theme of isolation in the story. Give at least **TWO** examples from the story to support your answer. [10]

[illegible]







## SECTION B: ESSAY (20 MARKS)

From the TWO SETS of questions of this genre, choose ONE SET and provide your responses as per the instructions given.

### Papermaking

[1] Papermaking is one of the inventions of the Chinese. The year 105 A.D. is often cited as the one in which papermaking was invented. Historical records show that it was the year during which the invention of paper was reported to the Eastern Han Emperor Hodi by Tsai Lun, an official attached to the Imperial Court during the Han dynasty. It was Tsai Lun who used broken barks of a mulberry tree as fibres and pounded them into a sheet. Later it was discovered that the quality of paper could be much improved with the addition of rags, hemp and old fish nets to the pulp. The paper was soon widely used in China and spread to the rest of the world through the Silk Road.



*The Silk Road is a historically important international trade route between China and the Mediterranean. Because China silk comprised a large proportion of the trade along with this ancient road, it was named as the Silk Road.*  
([www.chinatravelguide.com](http://www.chinatravelguide.com))

[2] An official history written some centuries later explained that, in ancient times, writing was generally done on bamboo or on pieces of silk, which were then called 'ji'. But silk being expensive and bamboo heavy, these two materials were not convenient. Tsai Lun came up with the idea of using tree bark, hemp, rags and fish nets. In 105 A.D, he made a report to the emperor on the process of making paper, and received high praise for his ability. Around 600 A.D.

woodblock printing was invented and by 740 A.D, China brought out its first printed newspaper.

[3] Papermaking moved to Korea, to the east where production of paper began as early as the 600 A.D. Pulp was prepared from the fibres of hemp, rattan, mulberry, bamboo, rice straw and seaweed. In Japan, according to tradition, it was a Korean monk who brought papermaking by sharing his knowledge at the Imperial Palace in approximately 610 A.D, sixty years after Buddhism was introduced in the country.

[4] Along the Silk Road, paper was introduced to Xinjiang area very early as per the archaeological findings. The paper found at Kaochang, Loulan, Kusha, Kotan, and Dunhuang sites dated back as early as 200 A.D. The technique eventually reached Tibet around 650 A.D



and then to India after 645 A.D. By the time the Chinese scholar Hsuan Tsang arrived in India from China in 671 A.D, the paper was already widely used there.

[5] For a long time the Chinese closely guarded the secret of making paper to ensure a monopoly over it. However, in 751 A.D the Chinese army was defeated by the Ottoman Turks (modern Turkey) at a mighty battle at the Talas River. Some Chinese soldiers and paper makers were captured and brought to Samarkand. The Arabs learned papermaking from the Chinese prisoners and built the first paper industry in Baghdad in 793 A.D. Gradually the papermaking spread to the Islamic world, where the process was refined, and machinery was designed for bulk manufacturing. Production began in Samarkand, Baghdad, Damascus, Cairo and Morocco. They, too, kept it a secret, and the Europeans did not learn how to make paper until several centuries later. Gradually the Egyptians learned the trade from the Arabs during the early 1000 A.D. Around 1100 A.D. paper arrived in Northern Africa and by 1150 A.D. it arrived in Spain as a result of the crusades thereby establishing the first paper industry in Europe. In 1453 A.D. Johann Gutenberg invented the first printing press. And in the North America, the first paper industry was built in Philadelphia in 1690.

[6] Modern papermaking began in the early 19th century in Europe with the development of the Fourdrinier machine. This machine produces a continuous roll of paper rather than individual sheets. These machines are large. Some produce paper 150 meters in length and 10 meters in width. They can produce paper at a rate of 100 km/h. In 1844, Canadian Charles Fenerty and German F.G. Keller had invented the machine and associated process to make use of wood pulp in papermaking. This innovation ended the nearly 2,000-year use of pulped rags and started a new era for the production of newsprint and eventually almost all paper was made out of pulped wood.

(<http://www.silkroadfoundation.org/art/papermaking>)

### SET I (20 MARKS)

**Question 1** Answer ALL the questions.

a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and CIRCLE it. DO NOT circle more than ONE response. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded. [5]

i. In Japan, the papermaking was introduced by

- A Tsai Lun.
- B a Korean monk.
- C a Japanese scholar.
- D the Imperial Palace.

ii. Which one of the following is NOT given in the text?

- A Europe began the modern papermaking technology.
- B The modern papermaking mostly used wood pulp.
- C The modern papermaking was kept a secret.
- D Europe produced a large amount of paper.

- iii. The synonym for the word ‘pounded’ in 1st paragraph is
- A pulverized.
  - B arranged.
  - C burned.
  - D cut.
- iv. The main idea in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is about
- A the invention of first printer in China.
  - B how the Chinese wanted to promote their newspaper.
  - C the inventor who explored the materials for papermaking.
  - D the emperor who ordered to have the finest paper invented.
- v. The given text is an expository writing because it
- A engages with readers to argue on how to make paper.
  - B recounts to readers on how papermaking was started.
  - C lures readers with history on papermaking.
  - D informs readers about papermaking.

**b) Answer the following questions in about 60 words each.**

- i. Was it fair on China’s part to monopolize the knowledge of papermaking?  
Comment with **TWO** points.

[5]



- ii. Which paragraph contains the **THESIS STATEMENT** of the essay? Explain the paragraph in your own words. [5]



iii.

Study the map showing the Silk Road. Write about how the famous road supported the spread of papermaking to different nations.

[5]


**SET II (20 MARKS)**

**Question 2** Answer ALL the following questions in about 150 words each.

- a) Continue the **timeline** created for the important events which occurred in the history of papermaking. You must include at least **10** important events. The first point has been put for you. [10]

<b>Timeline of Papermaking History</b>	
→	105 A.D.: Papermaking was invented by the Chinese.
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## SECTION C: POETRY

From the TWO SETS of questions of this genre, choose ONE SET and provide your responses as per the instructions given.

### **The Stick-Together Families – Edgar Guest**

The stick-together families are happier by far  
Than the brothers and the sisters who take separate highways are.  
The gladdest people living are the wholesome folks who make  
A circle at the fireside that no power but death can break.  
And the finest of conventions ever held beneath the sun  
Are the little family gatherings when the busy day is done.

There are rich folk, there are poor folk, who imagine they are wise,  
And they're very quick to shatter all the little family ties.  
Each goes searching after pleasure in his own selected way,  
Each with strangers likes to wander, and with strangers likes to play.  
But it's bitterness they harvest, and it's empty joy they find,  
For the children that are wisest are the stick-together kind.

There are some who seem to fancy that for gladness they must roam,  
That for smiles that are the brightest they must wander far from home.  
That the strange friend is the true friend, and they travel far astray  
They waste their lives in striving for a joy that's far away,  
But the gladdest sort of people, when the busy day is done,  
Are the brothers and the sisters who together share their fun.

It's the stick-together family that wins the joys of earth,  
That hears the sweetest music and that finds the finest mirth;  
It's the old home roof that shelters all the charm that life can give;  
There you find the gladdest play-ground, there the happiest spot to live.  
And, O weary, wandering brother, if contentment you would win,  
Come you back unto the fireside and be comrade with your kin.



**SET I (20 MARKS)**

**Question 1    Answer ALL the questions.**

- a)    For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and **CIRCLE** it. **DO NOT** circle more than **ONE** response. If there are more than one choice circled, **NO** score will be awarded. **[5]**
- i.    When the speaker says, “wise children stick together’, he means, wise children seek
- A    fun in doing what they like.
  - B    pleasures from their friends.
  - C    joys away from wise people.
  - D    happiness by being with their family.
- ii.    The 4<sup>th</sup> stanza \_\_\_\_\_ the message in the 2<sup>nd</sup> stanza.
- A    repeats
  - B    sums up
  - C    supports
  - D    contradicts
- iii.    Identify the line in the poem that best conveys the message:  
The best memories are made at home.
- A    Line 8
  - B    Line 14
  - C    Line 21
  - D    Line 24
- iv.    The main idea conveyed in the 1<sup>st</sup> stanza is that
- A    family that stay together can be broken only by death.
  - B    home roof gives the most comfortable shelter.
  - C    happy siblings share fun together at day’s end.
  - D    happy families are those who stay together.
- v.    *And, O weary, wandering brother, if contentment you would win,* (4<sup>th</sup> stanza)  
The literary device used in the above line is
- A    internal rhyme.
  - B    alliteration.
  - C    hyperbole.
  - D    simile.

b) Answer the following questions in about 60 words each.

i. Write down the rhyming scheme of the poem.

[5]


ii. Suggest **TWO** ideas of your own to strengthen the family ties.

[5]



iii. Refer to the 2<sup>nd</sup> stanza and write about the speaker’s opinion on people who travel away from home. [5]


**SET II (20 MARKS)**

**Question 2**    **Answer ALL the following questions in about 150 words each.**

- a)        Read the extract given below which is taken from the poem ‘Tomorrow’ by the same poet and answer the questions given below:        [10]

Each morning he’d stack up the letters he’d write. . . Tomorrow  
And he thought of the friends he would fill with delight. . . Tomorrow  
It was too bad indeed; he was busy each day,  
And hadn’t a minute to stop on his way;  
“More time I’ll give to others,” he’d say. . . Tomorrow

Compare its content with the ones given in the 1<sup>st</sup> stanza of the poem, “The Stick-Together Families” and bring out the differences.



b) Read the following lines from the 2<sup>nd</sup> stanza: [10]

There are some who seem to fancy that for gladness they must roam,  
 That for smiles that are the brightest they must wander far from home.  
 That the strange friend is the true friend, and they travel far astray  
 They waste their lives in striving for a joy that's far away.

Write an **EXAMPLE** to support what the poet has expressed in the above lines.  
 You can narrate an incident which you have experienced or heard of.




## SECTION D: NOVEL

From the TWO SETS of questions of this genre, choose ONE SET and provide your responses as per the instructions given.

### SET I (20 MARKS)

**Question 1** Answer ALL the questions.

- a) For each question, there are four responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding alphabet of your response and **CIRCLE** it. **DO NOT** circle more than **ONE** response. If there are more than one choice circled, **NO** score will be awarded. [5]
- i. The novel starts with the protagonist feeling apprehensive. This is an example of
- A foreshadowing.
  - B foreboding.
  - C mystery.
  - D horror.
- ii. Lily was discouraged by her mother from becoming a birthmother because
- A her mother did not like it.
  - B she will have to end up as a labourer.
  - C the community will get over populated.
  - D birthmothers cannot contribute much to the community.
- iii. "I won't go home! You can't make me!" Jonas sobbed and shouted and pounded the bed with his fist.
- What brought this reaction from Jonas?
- A suggestion by the Giver to escape
  - B receiving the painful war memory
  - C hearing about Rosemary's Release
  - D watching a Release ceremony video
- iv. People in the Community take pills to stop their stirrings so that they
- A are ready to accept their assignments.
  - B are not attracted to one another.
  - C do not remember their dreams.
  - D are able to share their dreams.
- v. Which one of the following will be found **MOST UNUSUAL** if people from Jonas' community were to visit our community?
- A people driving cars
  - B children parks
  - C joint family
  - D schools

b) Answer the following questions in about 60 words each.

i. Which parent of Jonas do you like better? Give **ONE** justification.

[5]


ii. How does the act of 'Release' seem very cruel to us when it is normal for Jonas' society?

[5]





iii.

Comment on the importance of parents’ involvement in their child’s success in Jonas’ community.

[5]



**SET II (20 MARKS)**

**Question 2**    Answer **ALL** the following questions in about **150** words each.

- a)            It is said that Jonas’ community has Sameness. Do you really think it is true that [10]  
sameness existed? Justify with **TWO** reasons.











