

SECTION A: SHORT STORY (25 MARKS)

Direction: You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.

Question 1 Answer ALL the questions with reference to ‘*He-y, Come on Ou-t!*’ by Shinichi Hoshi and *Is He Living or Is He Dead?* by Mark Twain.

- 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. “Now, I have a perfectly serious thing to propose. I think it is the only way to keep us out of the almshouse, and I believe it to be perfectly sure way.”
- What did Carl propose to his friends as the only way?
- A to sell off all their paintings
 - B that one of them must die for others
 - C to become a famous painter and die quickly
 - D to spread out to other towns to sell their art-work
- ii. The concessionaire had his cohorts mount a loud campaign in the city. The synonym for the underlined word is
- A servants.
 - B relatives.
 - C associates.
 - D supervisors.
- iii. *But the hole just calmly swallowed up the sound.*
- The above statement is an example of
- A a personification.
 - B an alliteration.
 - C a hyperbole.
 - D a metaphor.
- iv. The climax of the story, ‘*He-y, Come On Ou-t!*’ is the point when
- A the scientist says that the hole needs to be filled.
 - B the mayor accepts the concessionaire’s proposal.
 - C the hole gives peace of mind to the city dwellers.
 - D a construction worker hears, “He-y, Come On Ou-t!”

v. What does the story, *Is He living or Is He Dead?* satirize?

- A death
- B greed
- C society
- D poverty

b) Answer the following questions in about 60 words.

i. Describe any **ONE** incident from the story, *Is He Living or Is He Dead?* to show that it is a humourous tale. **[5]**

Question 2 Choose any ONE question and answer it within 150 words.

- a) Explain how flashback technique has been used in the story, *Is He Living or Is He Dead?* by Mark Twain. **[10]**

[illegible]

b) *“There’s a man in Paris today who owns seventy Millet pictures.”* [10]
Narrate and explain how the man in Paris has been deceived.

SECTION B: ESSAY (25 MARKS)

Direction: You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.

The Other End of the Stick

We need to consider two things deeply in our lives – consequences and mistakes. While we are free to choose our actions, we are not free to choose the consequences of those actions. We can decide to step in front of a fast-moving train, but we cannot decide what will happen when the train hits us.

We can decide to be dishonest in our business dealings. While the social consequences of that decision may vary depending on whether or not we are found out, the natural consequences to our basic character are a fixed result.

Our behaviour is governed by principles. Living in harmony with them brings positive consequences; violating them brings negative consequences. We are free to choose our response in any situation, but in doing so, consequences also come along. “When we pick up one end of the stick, we pick up the other.” This means that every action has a reaction.

Undoubtedly, there have been times in each of our lives when we have picked up what we later felt was the wrong stick. Our choices have brought consequences we would rather have lived without. If we had the choice to make over again, we would make it differently. We call these choices mistakes, and they are the second thing that deserves our deeper thought.

For those filled with regret, perhaps the most needful exercise of proactivity is to realize that past mistakes are also there in our lives. We can’t recall them, we can’t undo them, we can’t control the consequence that came as a result.

The best practical approach to a mistake is to acknowledge it instantly, correct and learn from it. This literally turns a failure into a success. “Success is on the far side of failure”, said IBM founder T.J. Watson. But not to acknowledge a mistake, not to correct it and learn from it, is a mistake of a different order. It usually puts a person on a self-deceiving, often involving lies to self and others. This second mistake, this cover up, empowers the first, giving it a disproportionate importance, and causes far deeper injury to self.

It is not what others do or even our mistakes that hurt us the most; it is our response to those things. Chasing after the poisonous snake that bites us will only drive the poison through our system. It is far better to take measure immediately to get the poison out.

Our response to any mistake affects the quality of the next moment. It is important to immediately admit and correct our mistakes so that they have no power over that next moment and we are empowered again.

(An excerpt adapted from the book, “The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People” by Stephen R. Covey)

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 paragraph 1, the author states that a person can decide

- A his/her actions after weighing their consequences.
- B the pros and cons of the decisions and results.
- C his/her actions but not their consequences.
- D to learn from his/her mistakes.

ii. Which one of the following statements supports the writer’s view?

- A Take time to control the consequences of the decisions.
- B The result of our actions can be always controlled.
- C We shouldn’t be held responsible for our actions.
- D Every coin has two sides to it.

iii. What literary device is used in the following line?

Undoubtedly, there have been times in each of our lives when we have picked up what we later felt was the wrong stick.

- A simile
- B symbol
- C metaphor
- D personification

iv. The paragraph _____ conveys the point that “*only real mistake is the one from which we learn nothing.*”

- A 3
- B 4
- C 5
- D 6

v. The author’s tone in the passage can be best described as

- A urgent.
- B moralistic.
- C euphemistic.
- D sympathetic.

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

i. Why should mistakes be acknowledged as soon as they are identified? Explain with close reference to the text.

[5]

- ii. Do you agree with the statement that, “*It is not what others do or even our own mistakes that hurt us the most; it is our response to those things.*”? Give **ONE** explanation. **[5]**

Question 2 Choose ANY ONE question and answer it within 150 words.

- a) *Chasing after the poisonous snake that bites us will only drive the poison through our entire system.* Explain the lesson given in the statement. Describe how it can be applied in our lives? **[10]**

b) *When we pick up one end of the stick, we pick up the other.* [10]
Explain the statement with the help of an anecdote.

SECTION C: POETRY (25 MARKS)

Direction: *You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.*

See it Through (E.A Guest)

When you're up against a trouble,
Meet it squarely, face to face;
Lift up your chin and set your shoulders,
Plant your feet and take a brace.
When it's vain to try to dodge it,
Do the best that you can do;
You may fail, but you may conquer,
See it through!

Black may be the clouds about you
And your future may seem grim,
But don't let your nerve desert you;
Keep yourself in fighting trim.
If the worst is bound to happen,
Spite of all that you can do,
Running from it will not save you,
See it through!

Even hope may seem but futile,
When with troubles you're beset,
But remember you are facing
Just what other men have met.
You may fail, but fall still fighting;
Don't give up, what e'er you do;
Eyes front, head high to the finish.
See it through!

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 1st stanza, it is said that we must
- A hold pride to safeguard our happiness.
 - B be happy even if we are struggling.
 - C be strong enough to face troubles.
 - D not give up what be the situation.
- ii. *And your future may seem grim* (line 2, stanza 2)
- This means that future may seem
- A boring.
 - B unlucky.
 - C hopeless.
 - D uncertain.
- iii. In the 2nd stanza, _____ is personified?
- A nerve
 - B future
 - C cloud
 - D fight
- iv. The given poem uses _____ type of stanza.
- A monostich
 - B quintain
 - C septet
 - D octave
- v. The theme of the poem is
- A hoping against hope.
 - B facing your fears with courage.
 - C confronting difficulty with bravery.
 - D failing and succeeding are parts of life.

ii. Write a short speech based on the theme of the poem.

[5]

[illegible]

Question 2 Choose ANY ONE question and answer it within 150 words.

- a) Examine how the message conveyed in the text can become a motivation to overcome the present global COVID-19 crisis. **[10]**

b) List and explain any **TWO** characteristics of the speaker based on your reading of the poem. **[10]**

SECTION D: NOVEL (25 MARKS)

Direction: *You must attempt Question 1 COMPULSORILY. Under Question 2, you can CHOOSE a OR b.*

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. According to the Giver, the worst part of holding memories is the
- A pain.
 - B sorrow.
 - C emptiness.
 - D loneliness.
- ii. *One of the children raised an imaginary rifle and made an attempt to destroy him with a firing noise.*
- "Pssheew!" Then they were all silent, standing awkwardly, and the only sound was the sound of Jonas' shuddering breaths. He was struggling not to cry.*
- Why was Jonas struggling not to cry while playing a game?
- A He suddenly realized that they were imitating a war.
 - B He knew that telling his friends about war was useless.
 - C He was hit by the enemy and now he is out of the game.
 - D He feels frustrated that his friends are playing a war game.
- iii. After receiving the painful memory of breaking a leg, Jonas was reluctant to share his feelings during the sharing-of-feelings session and instead he made up an excuse that he felt tired. This was because he understood that his family members
- A can't give any medication for the pain.
 - B won't be able to share his pain.
 - C will never know his real pain.
 - D had never known any pain.
- iv. The 'apple' in the novel is used to make a reference to the forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge in the Biblical story. The literary device used here is
- A an allusion.
 - B an analogy.
 - C a metaphor.
 - D a hyperbole.

v. Which one of the following statements of Jonas hints that he preferred individuality to Sameness?

- A We really have to protect people from wrong choices.
- B I can see that it was a dangerous way to live.
- C I thought there was only us.
- D The red was so beautiful!

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

i. Explain how Jonas's father and Fiona share similar responsibilities though they hold different assignments.

[5]

ii. Do you think Jonas would have preferred **NOT** to have Gabriel with him during his escape from the community? Give **ONE** explanation to support your choice. [5]

Question 2 Choose ANY ONE question and answer it within 150 words.

- a) Children in Jonas’ community are given assignments based on their skills. Name and describe the assignment that would have suited you the best if you were one of them. **[10]**
Mention why you are suitable for it.

b) What evening ritual did families carry out after dinner in Jonas’s community? How can we use this practice to enhance our family bonding? **[10]**

