

**CBSE Board**  
**Class X English Literature**  
**Sample Paper – 1**

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**Maximum Marks: 80**

**Time – 3 hours**

**The question paper is divided into the following sections.**

<b>Section A:</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>20 marks</b>
<b>Section B:</b>	<b>Writing &amp; Grammar</b>	<b>30 marks</b>
<b>Section C:</b>	<b>Literature</b>	<b>30 marks</b>

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**SECTION A**  
**(READING – 20 MARKS)**

**Q1. Read the following passage carefully:**

The brain is the largest and the most complex organ of the human body. It comprises more than 100 billion nerves and many specialized areas that work together to help our body function. The brain is the centre of the nervous system and is present in all vertebrate and some non-vertebrate animals. A few invertebrates such as sponges, jellyfish, adult sea squirts and starfish do not have a brain.

The brain exerts a centralized control over the other organs of the body. The outer most layer of the brain, known as the cortex, is responsible for initiating thinking and voluntary movements. Functions like breathing and sleeping are controlled at the brain stem, which is near the spinal cord. The area at the back of the brain is responsible for coordination and balance. This area is called the cerebellum. The functions of the brain can also be better understood through its four divisions or lobes. Problem-solving, motor functions and judgment are taken care of by the frontal lobe. Thus, this part of the brain activates our muscles when we need to do things such as walk, pick up something, sit, etc. The parietal lobe of the brain takes care of your finer aspects such as sensation, handwriting, and body position. The visual processing system is taken care of by the occipital lobe situated at the back of the brain.

In vertebrates, the part of the brain that plays the most important role is a small region at the base of the forebrain. This region controls the body temperature, hunger, attachment behaviours, thirst, fatigue and sleep. This area is called the hypothalamus. Although a small region, the hypothalamus releases hormones into the body, which are used to communicate between organs and tissues to regulate physiological and behavioral activities. Hormones regulate functions like respiration, digestion, sleep, excretion, stress, and even mood.

Hormones are secreted by the endocrine system of the body, which is a collection of glands. These glands secrete hormones directly into the circulatory system and finally to the respective organs.

The brain, as we can see, is a wonderful and an incredible organ. Although it sits quietly at the top, it evidently controls everything that we do or we don't do. Scientists and researchers are constantly working on mapping the activities of the brain in order to decode the exact functioning of this mysterious organ. Attempts are also being made to study, prevent and treat mental disorders as well as unify neuroscience with artificial intelligence.

**I. Complete the following sentences based on your reading of the text: [4]**

1. Hormones released into the circulatory system of the body regulate functions like \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The functions of sensation and body position are managed by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The outermost part of the brain initiates \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Meaning of the word 'incredible' \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Fill in the blanks with ONE word only: [4]**

Billions of nerves link many areas (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the brain and work together to carry out different functions in the body. The body (b) \_\_\_\_\_ able to breathe and sleep effectively because of the brain stem situated (c) \_\_\_\_\_ the spinal cord. A region in the brain is also dedicated to enable problem-solving, motor functions and judgment capabilities. A small region in the brain works in such a way that it communicates (d) \_\_\_\_\_ organs and tissues to regulate physiological and behavioral activities through hormonal secretion.

**III. Find a word in the passage that means the following: [2]**

1. affection: \_\_\_\_\_
2. unexplained: \_\_\_\_\_

**Q2. Read the following passage carefully:**

The death of Dr Christian Barnard, the famous transplant surgeon, has occurred at a time when many of his modern counterparts are facing difficulties. Many of the early problems, such as tissue rejection, have, to a great extent, now been solved, thanks to the introduction of new drugs. However, there remains a major problem. The people in need of transplant surgery far outnumber the available organs.

The shortage of organ donors has caused several doctors to call for urgent improvements to be made to the system by which organs are donated. Many countries, such as Britain, have huge waiting lists of people whose lives could be saved by being given a kidney, lung, heart, or liver transplant. Sadly, many of them die before they reach the top of those lists.

Under the present British scheme, people are asked to carry donor cards, and/or put their names on the national donor register. Thus, if they lose their lives suddenly, for example, in a traffic accident, they have given permission in advance of their deaths for their organs to be used. If they have not done so, surgeons are faced with the task of asking the distraught next-of-kin for permission to use the organs of the deceased. Of course, often the relatives are too upset even to think of such a thing until it is too late. Organ transplants have to take place quite soon after the death of the donor.

Dying and donating organs is not something most of us like to think about, and only about 14% of people have registered. Now, it has been suggested that, instead of the present register, there should be a register of people who wish to opt out of having their organs removed for transplant surgery. Increasing the number of donors is made more difficult because it is such an emotive issue. Just 11 recently, an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association showed that half of the families in the United States refused, when asked for permission to use the organs of their loved ones.

**Answer the following questions by choosing the appropriate option from those given below:** **[10]**

1. Why do modern doctors face difficulties in transplant surgery?
2. Why do patients in need of organs meet an unfortunate end?

3. Why are many people reluctant to donate organs?
4. The word 'distraught' in the third paragraph means
  - a. selfish
  - b. angry
  - c. happy
  - d. upset
5. How is carrying donor cards helpful?

**SECTION B  
(WRITING & GRAMMAR– 30 MARKS)**

**Q3. Write an article in about 180 words for your school magazine on the two sides of technology. [8]**

**Q4. Write a short story beginning with ‘As I lay in my bed last night...’ [10]**

**Q5. Complete the passage by choosing the correct option from those given in brackets: [4]**

Each year (a) \_\_\_\_\_ the fourth Thursday of November, Americans gather for a day (b) \_\_\_\_\_ feasting, football and family. This day is called Thanksgiving. The day’s origins date back (c) \_\_\_\_\_ 1863 when Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a national Thanksgiving Day to be held each November amidst the Civil War. (d) \_\_\_\_\_ Thanksgiving, 90 percent of Americans eat turkey, whether roasted, baked (e) \_\_\_\_\_ deep-fried. The other traditional foods include stuffing, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie. Many people volunteer to host free dinners (f) \_\_\_\_\_ the less fortunate.

**Q6. The following passage has not been edited. There is ONE error in each of the lines. Write the missing word against the correct blank number in your answer sheets. [4]**

**Correction**

- a) BKS Iyengar was founder of Iyengar Yoga \_\_\_\_\_
- b) was one of the foremost yoga teachers in the \_\_\_\_\_
- c) world. Throughout childhood, Iyengar suffered \_\_\_\_\_
- d) from illness and malnutrition. However, the \_\_\_\_\_
- e) age of 18, he began teaching Pune and spent \_\_\_\_\_
- f) many hours teaching experimenting different \_\_\_\_\_
- g) postures. He was supporter nature conservation. Iyengar \_\_\_\_\_
- h) died on 20 August 2014 in Pune the age of 95. \_\_\_\_\_

**Q7. Rearrange the following words and phrases to make meaningful sentences. [4]**

- a) the 1936/ Nazi army/ of Aryan /promoted concepts/the/ racial superiority/ at Berlin Olympics
- b) Jesse Owens/were depicted/as inferior/although/ethnic Africans/by winning/countered this/ four gold medal
- c) Owens/ who specialized in/ American track and field /athlete/ was an/ the sprints and the long jump/ and four-time Olympic gold medalist
- d) academic session /CBSE /effective /has /board examinations/ re-introduced/ 2017-2018

**SECTION C**

**(LITERATURE – 30 MARKS)**

**Q8. Read the given extract and answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option. [4]**

The fog comes  
on little cat feet.  
It sits looking  
over the harbor and city  
on silent haunches  
and then moves on.

1. What has the poet compared the fog to?
2. What is the figure of speech used in the poem?
3. What does 'it' in the third line refer to?
4. Who is the poet?

**Q9. Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words each. [8]**

1. What are the elders in Goa nostalgic about?
2. What 'experiment' did Maxwell think Camusfearna would be suitable for?
3. Why is the lawyer sent to New Mullion? What does he first think about the place?
4. "Belinda tickled him, she tickled him unmerciful..." Why?

**Q10. (a) In what way did Buddha change Kisa Gotami's understanding? [8]**

**(b)**

**How did a book become a turning point in Richard Ebright's life?**

**OR**

**How was Bholi 'like a dumb cow'? How did she become a confident person?**

**Q11. How did Helen Keller prepare to get into Radcliffe College? [10]**

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