

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAMMU
REVISION SHEET
SESSION: 2024-2025

CLASS – X

SUBJECT – ENGLISH

MAX.MARKS - 25

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The paper is divided into three sections:
Section A: Reading (5Marks)
Section B: Grammar & Writing (10 Marks)
Section C: Literature (10Marks)
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them.
4. Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

SECTION-A (READING SKILLS)

Q 1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (5marks)

Many of the underdeveloped countries will promote the growth of their economies in one way or the other, no matter whether they receive substantial outside aid in the process or not. The character of that development, however, is likely to be strongly influenced by the types of and amounts of aid available. The outcome is much more likely to be favourable, from the standpoint of the objectives for successful development set up previously, if there is substantial international aid than if there is not.

By substantial aid I mean not only large amounts of technical assistance but also of capital. Initially, the capacity of an underdeveloped country to use capital productively may be surprisingly small, limited by lack of organisation, trained personnel and other social obstacles. At this stage technical assistance is the main need from outside, with comparatively small amounts of capital, much of which may have to be in the form of grants for non-self liquidating projects, in education, health, access to roads in rural areas, and the like, if, at this stage, substantial capital is available from outside to supplement what can be formed internally (and to simulate internal capital formation, for it does that too) the rate of economic growth can be consistently increased, and the strains and frustrations and political risks of the development are likely to be considerably less.

It is possible for underdeveloped economies to modernise themselves with very little capital from outside. Japan imports of capital were small though some of it came at crucial times. The contribution of foreign direct investments to the advancement of technical know-how also was greater than would be indicated merely by the size of the investment. The Soviet Union industrialised its economy with practically no aid from foreign investment capital except for the foreign owned installations confiscated after the revolution, though it imported machinery in the early days on short term or immediate term credits and hired services of foreign experts.

Both Japan and Russia achieved their development in an authoritarian political and social framework. The outcome in both cases from standpoint of the peace in the world and democratic ideals, was highly unfavourable.

In the absence of outside aid, the only way to accumulate capital, is to increase production without taking much of the benefit in more consumption or even while pushing consumption standards down. Where the people are already near the subsistence level this may mean extreme hardship. Somehow the people must be motivated to change their accustomed ways quickly, to work hard and to forgo present consumption so that capital investment can be made.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

1.Substantial aid in this context means

- a.technical assistance in the form of trained personnel.
- b.capital in the form of bank loans and overdrafts.
- c.large amounts of technical assistance and capital.
- d.a cheap and plentiful supply of labour.

2. Complete the sentence appropriately. The availability of substantial capital help _____.

3. Find words in the passage similar in meaning as 'AID'.

4. Japan and Russia achieved their development in an authoritarian political and social framework. TRUE/FALSE

5. What problems does an underdeveloped country face?

SECTION- B(WRITING&GRAMMAR) (10 Marks)

Q2 Attempt the given questions:

(1x5=5marks)

Read the following paragraphs and fill in the blanks with the appropriate determiner.

(a) is one of (b) most memorable trips. At Rameshwaram we saw (c) ancient temples, which gave (d) idea of our glorious past. It added (e) to our knowledge.

Q3. You are Radha G, member of NGO AWAAZ. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily for a public movement to clean the Yamuna river. (You must introduce yourself, describe how the people are to be blamed for polluting the river and suggest the need for installing water treatment plant to clean the river). Write the letter in about 120 words. **(5marks)**

SECTION-C (LITERATURE (10Marks)

Q4. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

(1x3=3marks)

It was during the meal that, just as Lencho had predicted, big drops of rain began to fall. In the north-east huge mountains of clouds could be seen approaching. The air was fresh and sweet. The man went out for no other reason than to have the pleasure of feeling the rain on his body, and when he returned he exclaimed, "These aren't raindrops falling from the sky, they are new coins. The big drops are ten cent pieces and the little ones are fives."

i) Pick out the example for Metaphor from the given lines.

- a) Big drops of rain
- b) Huge mountains of clouds
- c) The pleasure of feeling
- d) The man went out

ii) What did Lencho compare the rain drops to?

- a) mountains
- b) pleasure
- c) coins
- d) sweets

iii) Which of the following statement is not true according to the given extract?

- a) Lencho's prediction about the rain became true.
- b) Lencho took shelter in his house during the rain.
- c) Lencho's hopes for a good harvest were reinforced when the rain began.
- d) Lencho was overjoyed when it started raining.

Q5. Answer any ONE question in 40-50 words each.

(2x1=2 Marks)

Q1. Who or what did Lencho have faith in? What did he do?

Q2. What "twin obligations" does Mandela mention?

Q6. Answer any one question in 100-120 words

(1x5=5 Marks)

Q1. How far would you agree that one's positivity can bring in a spark of brightness even in adverse circumstances'?

Q2. Would you agree that the "depths of oppression" create "heights of character"? How does Mandela illustrate this? Can you add your own examples to this argument ?

