

**MOTITHANG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
THIMPHU DZONGKHAG
MIDTERM EXAMINATION 2017**

Class: IX

Reading and Literature

English Paper II

Writing Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 80

READ THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. Do **not** write for the first **fifteen minutes**. This time is to be spent reading the questions. After having read the questions, you will be given **three hours** to answer all questions.
2. In this paper, there are **four** sections: **A, B, C, and D**. Each section has **two sets** of questions, **Set I and Set II**. Set I comprises of **Question nos. 1a and 1b** and **Set II** corresponds to **Question no. 2** across all sections. You must attempt **one set** of questions from **each section**.
3. You must attempt **four sets** of questions in all. Your choice **must** include one **Set II question (Question no. 2)** from any section.
4. Do **not** attempt questions from two different sets. Your choice is **strictly** between the sets of questions provided for each section.
5. Read the directions to each question carefully and write **all** your answers in the **space** provided.
6. Remember to write **quickly but neatly**.
7. **Do not** leave the examination hall before you have **made sure** that you have answered all the questions.

Section A

Short Story

Direction: From the two sets of questions under this genre, choose ONE SET and write your responses in the space provided.

Read the extract given below and answer the questions based on the story from which this extract has been taken.

“The bad days were already coming upon us then. In Lahore, when partition came, the hate burst out from nowhere and overwhelmed everything”.

SET I

Question I a

Direction: Each question below is followed by four responses. Choose the correct answer and write it in the space provided. [1x5=5]

1. The story is narrated from.....
 - a. Mahdar Iqbal's point of view.
 - b. A young girl's point of view.
 - c. Hindus' point of view.
 - d. Muslims' point of view.
2. 'A Grain of Mustard Seed' by Edith Pargeter is a.....
 - a. Romantic story.
 - b. Unrealistic fiction.
 - c. Contemporary Realistic fiction.
 - d. Contemporary Critical fiction.

“But it is impossible! I had no money, I swear. Where did this come from?”

3. Who is “I” referred to in the above extract?
 - a. Narrator.
 - b. Mother.
 - c. Mahdar Iqbal.
 - d. Father.
4. Mahdar Iqbal and narrator's father have one common belief that,
 - a. God is universal.
 - b. Friend in need is friend indeed.
 - c. Everything is possible.
 - d. Lahore will be no more India.
5. After lot of effort Mahdar Iqbal was able to save
 - a. A thousand rupees.
 - b. One thousand and fifty rupees.
 - c. Hundred rupees.
 - d. One thousand and five hundred rupees.

Question I b

[3X5=15]

Direction: read the following questions carefully and write your answer in the space provided in about 60 words.

1. Why did the family decide to leave Lahore? How was the situation at the time they left Lahore? [5]
2. How did Mahdar Iqbal behave at the railway station? Why did he do so? [5]

3. If your friend humiliates you, how will you feel? In what way will you react? [5]

Set II

Question 2

- a. What is your reaction to the ending of the story? How does the ending of the story affect your reaction? [10]
- b. Write a brief summary of the story based on your understanding, including the main incidents. [10]

Section B

ESSAY

Direction: Read the essay given below carefully. From the two sets of questions on this text, choose one set and write your responses in the space provided.

Interaction variation

Teaching is necessarily an interactive process where teacher and learner participate in a reciprocal manner. Therefore, in the classroom, communication between teacher and pupils goes on constantly as initiatory or responsive acts, this communication is called interaction.

Variation is the process of introducing powerful change in teaching. The product is classroom activity characterized by variety.

This interaction is broadly of two types, sometimes teaching becomes one-way teaching. Although, most of the functions associated with teaching are implemented by verbal communication, yet classroom interaction cannot be understood as only verbal in nature. Non-verbal communication is another form of classroom interaction. The nodding of the head encourages student's participation; the finger on the lips warns against talking, the smile indicates acceptance etc. and, all these are ways of communicating with the students. Students are influenced equally by non-verbal communication. But non-verbal communication occurs less frequently than verbal communication however the two are highly correlated.

There can be a number of interaction patterns in the classroom: single channel interactions like lecturing where only the teacher talks in the classroom and pupils act as passive listeners. There can be two-way communication pattern where pupils react to teacher's communication. The teacher sometimes interacts with the class as a whole, sometimes with sub-groups and with individual pupils. Sometimes the teacher puts question to one pupil and without commenting, he/she redirects the question to another pupil. In this way he/she encourage pupil-pupil interaction and then involve a number of pupils. Learning in the classroom depends on pupil's attention on the learning task. It is therefore, essential for the teacher to secure and sustain pupil's attention for making his/her teaching effective.

Continued use of the same interaction for a prolonged duration in the classroom introduces monotony and in the consequence lack of interest and inattention in pupils. To secure and

maintain pupil's attention, the teacher should introduce variation in the interaction. The inattention is caused in two ways. Firstly, continued focus of the pupils on the same activity for a long time restricts his/her postural mobility. As a result, they feel fatigued. Secondly; the continued use of the activity for a longer duration introduces the element of monotony and thus, bring in dullness. The problem of inattention is further aggravated because of shorter attention span in children. Their attention tends to shift from one activity to another frequently. They find it difficult to attend to one activity for more than a few minutes. The problem of inattention is a challenge to the teacher. Unless he/she is in a position to secure and sustain pupil's attention, optimum learning cannot take place. Therefore paying attention is essential to what is being discussed in the classroom. So, interaction variation can be used in teaching a lesson effectively.

Set I

Question I a

Direction: Read the following questions and write down answers from the options given below.

1. As per the essay what is the meaning of interaction:

- a. reading skills.
- b. writing skills.
- c. skills in passing messages.
- d. communication skills.

2. The teacher's teaching depends mostly on:

- a. pupils attendance.
- b. teacher's attire.
- c. pupils attention on the learning task.
- d. punctuality of the teacher.

3. One of the best ways to secure and sustain student's attention is by:

- a. punishing the students.
- b. letting every student to speak their opinion.
- c. making sure that the topic is very interesting.
- d. adopting the elements of variation in teaching.

4. Most of the functions associated with the teachings are implemented by:

- a. lecture method.
- b. verbal communication.
- c. body gesture.
- d. interaction variation.

5. Interaction variation in teaching:

- a. motivates students in learning.
- d. discourages students in learning.
- c. discourages students in class participation.
- d. motivates students in sleeping.

Question I b

Direction: Read the following questions and answer them correctly.

1. What are the two ways communication patterns mentioned in the essay? Explain them briefly. [5]
2. List down some of the non-verbal communication of classroom interaction. [5]
3. Why do you think inattention in the class is caused? [5]

Set II

Question 2

- a. Summarize the passage in your own language in about 150 words using the ideas in the essay. Marks will be awarded for your originality, creativity, language and presentation. [10]
- b. How do you think the interaction variation in teaching is going to help the students in understanding the lesson properly? Justify. [10]

Section C

Poetry

As I grew older

It was a long time ago.
I have almost forgotten dream.
But it was there then,
In front of me,
Bright like a sun
My dream
And then the wall rose,
Rose slowly,
Slowly,
Between me and my dream
Rose until it touched the sky—
The wall
Shadow
I am black.
I lie down in the shadow.

My hands!
My hands!
My dark hands!
Break through the wall!
Find my dream! Help me to shatter this darkness,
To smash this night,
To smash this shadow
Into a thousand lights of sun,
Into a thousand whirling dreams
Of the sun!

Set I

Question 1a

Direction: each question below is followed by four responses. Choose the correct answer that best fits the given question and write it in the space provided.

1. The word “wall” in the poem means a

- a. pillar.
- b. panel.
- c. shadow.
- d. barrier.

2. The phrase ‘into a thousand lights of sun’ suggests

- a. the end of the world.
- b. war and destruction.
- c. suffering in the life.
- d. peace and prosperity.

3. Bright like a sun-my dream.

The figure of speech used in the above line is

- a. hyperbole.
- b. simile.
- c. metaphor.
- d. personification.

4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the poem?

- a. as child we have dreams.
- b. we dream when we face many problems in life.
- c. we have to work hard to fulfill our dreams.
- d. people stop dreaming when they become old.

5. This poem is written in

- a. first person's point of view.
- b. second person's point of view.
- c. third person's point of view.
- d. first and third person's point of view.

Question 1b

Direction: Read the following questions carefully and write your answer in the space provided in about 60 words.

- 1. Explain how you would feel if a wall arose between you and your dream. [5]
- 2. If you were to give a new title for this poem, what would it be? Why? [5]
- 3. Is dream important? Why? [5]

Set II

Question 2

Read the following questions carefully and write your answers in the space provided in about 150 words.

- a. What is the central idea of the poem? [10]
- b. What are the lessons that you get from the poem and which lesson would you like to apply in your life? [10]

Section D (Novel)

Set I

Question I a.

Direction: from the two sets of questions based on the novel "DAWA", choose ONE SET and write your responses in the space provided.

- 1. Thimphu was justified as "difficult areas" by the expatriates because.....
 - a. they considered the city to be a small town
 - b. they were bitten by stray dogs in Thimphu.
 - c. they were followed by Dawa every time.
 - d. they could not sleep well due to the incessant canine howling.

- 2. Dawa in his previous birth was a.....
 - a. linguist.
 - b. translator.
 - c. teacher.
 - d. script writer.

3. The responsibilities of the leader of warning and signal is to:
 - a. protect their territory.
 - b. howl at night.
 - c. chase away the dogs that do not belong to their territory.
 - d. give signal and warning to protect from danger.

4. Why was Dawa appointed as the leader of howling in Thimphu.
 - a. the previous leader wanted to retire from the post.
 - b. he was good in howling.
 - c. he trained himself to be a better howler.
 - d. the previous leader of howling was taken to the pound.

5. Who spoke 'Esperanto' according to Dawa?
 - a. a group of monks he met at Paro.
 - b. a group of monks who lived at Changangkha temple.
 - c. a group of Bhutanese boys studying in Tibetan monasteries in India.
 - d. Dampa

Question 1b

Read the following questions carefully and write your answer in the space provided.

1. Why was Thimphu considered as dream town for dogs? [5]
2. Describe Dawa's journey from Paro to Thimphu? [5]
3. Explain why Dawa decided to retire to Changangkha Lhakhang in Thimphu? Justify your answer. [5]

Set II

Question 2

- a. Write a short essay on "The dogs bear the price for human cleanliness".

- b. What was Dawa's dream? How did he fulfill his dream? [10]