ཀེས་རིག་ལྷན་ཁག།
སྒྲིག་ཐང་འཕྲིང་རིམ་སློབ་གྲྭ་གོང་མ།

MOTITHANG HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
THIMPHU THROMDE

"Every child is **inspired** to learn and **empowered** with **wisdom** to excel in life"

Subject: Reading and Literature **Full Marks: 80**

Class: X **Time: 3.15 Hours**

Date:……

Name: …… Roll No. ……..… Class: …… Sec: …..

Invigilator's initial

Question	For Teacher's Use Only												Grand Total 80
	Section A Short Story			Section B Essay			Section C Poetry			Section D Novel			
	SET I		SET II	SET I		SET II	SET I		SET II	SET I		SET II	
	Q1a MCQ (5)	Q1b SQ&A (15)	Q2 LQ&A (20)	Q1a MCQ (5)	Q1b SQ&A (15)	Q2 LQ&A (20)	Q1a MCQ (5)	Q1b SQ&A (15)	Q2 LQ&A (20)	Q1a MCQ (5)	Q1b SQ&A (15)	Q2 LQ&A (20)	
Award													
Teacher's initial													
Total Marks Awarded													

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. This question paper consists of 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
3. You must attempt **FOUR SETS** of questions in all. Your attempt **ONE SET** of questions from **EACH SECTION**. 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 two sets of questions provided for each section.
5. Write **QUICKLY** and **NEATLY.**

SECTION A: SHORT STORY (20 MARKS)

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.

Through many months, under hot sun, over frosty paths, the White Knight pressed on his search, yet all the knights he met in the forest were, like himself, fairly white. They were knights of varying shades of whiteness, depending on how long they, too, had been hunting the Black Knight.

SET I

Question 1a **[5]**

For each of the following questions there are four responses: A, B, C & D. Choose the alphabet corresponding to your response and **CIRCLE** it neatly. **DO NOT** circle more than ONE response. If there are more than one choice circled, **NO** score will be awarded.

1. 'Through many months, under hot sun, over frosty paths, the White Knight pressed on his search...' Which type of imagery is used in the line?

   A. tactile
   B. olfactory
   C. kinesthetic
   D. gustatory

2. The above extract conveys all the following **EXCEPT** that

   A. the White Knight had travelled for many months.
   B. other white knights were of different shades of white colour.
   C. white knights asked the White Knight about the Black Knight.
   D. other white knights were also on the hunt for the Black Knight.

3. The people started calling "The White Knight," "the Good White Knight," because

   A. his hair grew white.
   B. he wore a simple white coat.
   C. his beard grew long and bright.
   D. he became a simple and wise man.

4. The climax of the story is when the White Knight

   A. is forced to do bad deeds.
   B. kills the younger Knight.
   C. departs for his quest.
   D. leaves the forest.

5. The main rhetoric used in the story is

A. simile.
B. allegory.
C. metaphor.
D. personification.

Question 1b **[15]**

Answer the following questions in about 60 words each only.

1. What does the White Knight represent as he calls himself the White Knight? (5)

2. What were the sins he committed while in search of the Black Knight? (5)

3. Imagine you were the dying young white knight whose last words were, “Is evil then triumphant?” Describe the emotion that you are going through upon your defeat. (5)

SET II

Question 2 **[20]**

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each.

1. Explain the features of a dynamic character by using the White Knight as an example. (10)

2. The White Knight was white no more in the end. Explain. (10)

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.

[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/artl/papermaking)

SET I

Question 1a

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 China the papermaking was first 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 paper making technique was spread through

A. India
B. The Middle East
C. The Silk road
D. Japan

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.

Question 1b

Answer the following questions in about 60 words each only.

i. Was it fair on China's part to monopolize the knowledge of papermaking? Comment with TWO points. [5]

ii. What are the materials used in the paper making process in ancient China? [5]

iii. Recount on the human sacrifices made in the evolution of paper making techniques and how it changed the world. [5]

SET II

Question 2 **[20]**

Answer 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]

Timeline of Papermaking History

1. 105 A.D.: Papermaking was invented by the Chinese.

2.

b) The technique eventually reached Tibet around 650 A.D and then to India after 645 A.D. How could have this benefited these countries and influenced the technique from your point of view. [10]

SECTION C: POETRY (20 MARKS)

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

O Captain, My Captain by Walt Whitman

O Captain! my Captain! our fearful trip is done,
The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won,
The port is near, the bells I hear, the people all exulting,
While follow eyes the steady keel, the vessel grim and daring:
But O heart! heart! heart!
O the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead.

O Captain! my Captain! rise up and hear the bells;
Rise up--for you the flag is flung--for you the bugle trills;
For you bouquets and ribbon'd wreaths--for you the shores crowding,
For you they call, the swaying mass, their eager faces turning;
Here, Captain! dear father!

This arm beneath your head!
It is some dream that on the deck
You've fallen cold and dead.

My Captain does not answer, his lips are pale and still,
My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will;
The ship is anchor'd safe and sound, its voyage closed and done,
From fearful trip, the victor ship comes in with object won;
Exult, O shore!, and ring, O bells!
But I, with mournful tread,
Walk the deck my Captain lies,
Fallen cold and dead

Question 1a

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.

1. What Lyrical form of the poem is "O Captain, my Captain?"
   A. Epic
   B. Ballad
   C. Elegy
   D. Sonnet

2. Captain in the poem symbolizes
   A. president of the country
   B. Captain in a school
   C. Captain in an army
   D. Boat captain

3. The most predominant rhetorical devices used in the poem is
   A. Irony and metaphor
   B. Personification and simile
   C. Satire and allegory
   D. Symbols and metaphor

4. Fearful trip in the poem refers to:
   A. American civil war
   B. World war II
   C. Civil war
   D. Dangerous journey

5. The speaker refers to his captain as *father* because
   A. Captain past the role of simply a leader but also as a father figure
   B. The speaker has lost his father
   C. He wanted to call his captain as his father
   D. His captain died like his father

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

1. In the poem O Captain, my Captain who does Walt Whitman compares President Lincoln to? (5)

2. What has happened to the captain? Explain the symbolic meaning of the Captain's death. (5)

3. Who is the swaying mass? Why are they waiting for their captain? (5)

SET II

Question 2

Answer ALL the following questions in about 150 words each.

Discuss the theme and at least two values of the poem O Captain, my Captain by Walt Whitman. (10)

b. Pick out any three symbols that we see in the poem and explain. (10)

SECTION D: NOVEL (20 MARKS)

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

SET I

Question 1a

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]

1. At the age of _____, each child had to start with the voluntary service in the community.
   A. nine
   B. ten
   C. seven
   D. eight

2. The essential attribute in Jonas which the chief elder can only name but does not understand is

A. the capacity to hear beyond

B. the capacity to sense beyond

C. the capacity to feel beyond

D. the capacity to see beyond

3. At puberty the children in the community experience an urge to connect with the opposite sex called

A. love

B. infatuation

C. stirring

D. relationship

4. The Giver had his capacity of hearing beyond; this meant he could hear

A. noises

B. secrets

C. voices

D. music

5. Which **ONE** of the characters below received Assistant Director of the Recreations?

A. Asher

B. Fiona

C. Jonas

D. Benjamin

Question 1b

Answer the following questions in about 60 words each.

1. The rule for Jonas which says "You may lie" stuns him. How would this rule prove to be a help for Jonas? Give two reasons. (5)

_____

_____

_____

_____

1. Marriage in Jonas's community is arranged by the committee of elders. How is it going to ensure a happy family in the end? Give two reasons. (5)

2. What do you mean by the term release? Give at least three ways in which it is applied to the people in the community? (5)

SET II (20 MARKS)

Question 2

Answer ALL the following questions in about 150 words each.

1. Imagine that you are Jonas and along with the Giver you decide to introduce FOUR new rules and remove FOUR existing rules in the community. Which rules would you decide to replace? Explain. (10)

2. Imagine that you are Jonas and the Giver gives you the permission to remove FOUR rules from your folder, explain (10)

a) Which rules would you choose to keep?

b) Which rules would you choose to remove?