

# Grade 10 English Telangana 2022

Time: 3 hours 15 mins

Maximum Marks: 80

## PART A (40 marks)

Q.No.(1-5.) Read the following passage.

One day when I was in the fifth standard at the Rameswaram Elementary School, a new teacher came to our class. I used to wear a cap which marked me as a Muslim, and I always sat in the front row next to Ramanadha Sastry, who wore the sacred thread. The new teacher could not stomach a Hindu priest's son sitting with a Muslim boy. In accordance with our social ranking as the new teacher saw it. I was asked to go and sit on the back bench. I felt very sad, and so did Ramanadha Sastry. He looked utterly downcast as I shifted to my seat in the last row. The image of him weeping when I shifted to the last row left a lasting impression on me.

After school, we went home and told our respective parents about the incident. Lakshmana Sastry summoned the teacher, and in our presence, told the teacher that he should not spread the poison of social inequality and communal intolerance in the minds of innocent children. He bluntly asked the teacher to either apologize or quit the school and the island. Not only did the teacher regret his behaviour but the strong sense of conviction Lakshmana Sastry conveyed ultimately reformed this young teacher.

(1-5) Answer each of the following questions in two to four sentences.  $5 \times 2 = 10$

1. How was the appearance of Kalam different from his friend Ramanadha Sastry?
2. Why do you think the new teacher made Kalam sit on the back bench?
3. Do you think Lakshmana Sastry was right in asking the new teacher to apologize?
4. How did the new teacher feel after being summoned by Lakshmana Sastry?
5. Kalam and Ramanadha Sastry told their respective parents about the incident. If you were in their place, what would you do?

### Solution:

1. Kalam wore a cap that marked him as a Muslim, while his friend Ramanadha Sastry, a Hindu priest's son, wore the sacred thread, which represented their respective religions and cultural identities.
2. The new teacher made Kalam sit on the back bench because he was prejudiced by the social and religious differences, believing that a Muslim boy should not sit next to a Hindu priest's son, reflecting his biased view of social hierarchy.
3. Yes, Lakshmana Sastry was right in asking the teacher to apologize because it was important to correct the teacher's behavior and prevent the spread of communal intolerance and social inequality among innocent children in the school.
4. After being summoned by Lakshmana Sastry, the new teacher regretted his behavior. The strong conviction and moral clarity with which Lakshmana Sastry addressed the issue ultimately reformed the teacher.
5. If I were in their place, I would also inform my parents about the incident to ensure they could address the injustice and take action to resolve the matter in a fair and just manner.

Q.No.(6-10.) Read the following passage.

The day came. His classmates were leaving for Madras (now Chennai). They were taking a train from Mysore to Madras. They have shared good years in school and college together. He went to the station to say goodbye and good luck to them for their future life.

At the station, his friends were already there. They were excited and talking loudly. The noise was like the chirping of birds. They were all excited and discussing their new hostels, new courses, etc. He was not part of it. So he stood there silently. One of them noticed and said, 'You should have made it.' He did not reply. He only wished all of them. They waved at him as the train slowly left the platform.

He stood there even after he could no longer see the train or the waving hands. It was the June of 1962 in Mysore city. Monsoon had set in and it was getting dark. It had started to drizzle. Yet he stood there motionless.

He said to himself, without anger or jealousy, 'All students from the IITs study well and do big things in life. But it is not the institution; ultimately it is you and you alone who can change your life by hard work.'

Probably he was not aware that he was following the philosophy of the Bhagavath Gita : 'Your best friend is yourself and your worst enemy is yourself.'

(I Will Do it )

(6-10) Answer each of the following questions in two to four sentences.  $5 \times 2 = 10$

6. All his classmates were leaving for Madras. but Narayana Murthy wasn't. Why?
7. 'He stood there silently'. Why do you think Narayana Murthy stood silently?
8. According to Narayana Murthy, how can one's life be changed ?
9. 'Your best friend is yourself and your worst enemy is yourself' . Explain.
10. How did Narayana Murthy achieve success?

**Solution:**

6. Narayana Murthy was not leaving for Madras with his classmates because he had not gained admission to the prestigious IIT. This left him out of the excitement and plans his friends were discussing.

7. Narayana Murthy stood silently at the station because he felt out of place and disappointed for not being able to join his friends at IIT. Despite this, he maintained his composure and chose not to express anger or jealousy.

8. According to Narayana Murthy, one's life can be changed through hard work. He believed that success is not determined by the institution you study in but by your personal dedication and efforts.

9. The statement "Your best friend is yourself and your worst enemy is yourself" means that your success or failure depends entirely on your own actions and attitude. If you work hard and stay focused, you can be your own best ally, but if you give in to self-doubt or laziness, you can hinder your own growth.

10. Narayana Murthy achieved success through perseverance, hard work, and self-belief. Despite setbacks in his early life, he remained determined, learned from his experiences, and eventually founded Infosys, becoming a symbol of entrepreneurial success.

Q.No. 11. Read the passage.

In the reading text, 'The Journey', you have read about the narrator's feelings and how his position prevented him from physical work which made his father carry his trunk. On the way to the bus stop, the narrator and his father stopped for a while

Now write a possible conversation between the narrator and the father in ten to fifteen exchanges.

12 Marks

You may use the following ideas.

- The father carried the trunk and crossed two hills.
- The narrator felt tired as he walked fast to catch up his father.
- The father was not tired.
- The narrator asked about the luggage and showed concern.
- The father did not notice the uneven road and he walked barefoot
- The narrator offered his father some wine.
- They resumed their journey.
- The father asked for a pair of old shoes.
- The narrator tried to give him money, but the father did not accept it.
- Finally the narrator gave him a pair of hunting boots.
- The father saw the narrator off.

OR

You are living in the industrial area. There are many factories that cause high levels of pollution. The factory emissions and wastages cause pollution and it is the serious problem for the people of your area.

Write a letter to the Director of Pollution Control Board of your town for necessary action.

You may use the following ideas.

- Factory emissions cause high levels of air pollution, particularly carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and other pollutant gases that cause serious health problems.
- Factory wastages are not processed and drain into drinking water sources.
- Request to see that the levels of pollution should be minimised and factory wastages are processed.

**Solution:** Conversation Between the Narrator and the Father

**Narrator:** (Breathing heavily) Father, let's stop here for a moment. You've been carrying the trunk all this way, and we've already crossed two hills! Aren't you tired?

**Father:** (Smiling) No, my son, I am not tired. I've carried heavier loads than this in my life. You look more tired than I am!

**Narrator:** (Concerned) It's not just the load, Father, but the road is so uneven. You're walking barefoot! Why didn't you say something?

**Father:** (Chuckling) I've been walking barefoot all my life. These roads don't bother me. But you, walking fast to catch up with me, seem to have worn yourself out!

**Narrator:** I'm sorry, Father. I should be carrying the trunk, not you. Let me take it from here.

**Father:** (Firmly) No, son. You've just started your career. You've been away studying, and I'm proud of you. Let me do this for you—it's my duty as your father.

**Narrator:** (Pulling out a small bottle) At least have some wine to refresh yourself. You've been walking nonstop.

**Father:** (Politely refusing) No, my boy. I don't need wine. A little rest here and we'll resume our journey.

**Narrator:** (After a pause) Father, do you need anything for yourself? Perhaps a good pair of shoes?

**Father:** (Nods) A pair of old shoes would be enough for me. Nothing fancy—just something sturdy to protect my feet.

**Narrator:** (Reaching into his pocket) I'll give you some money, Father, so you can buy a good pair of shoes when you go to the market.

**Father:** (Shaking his head) Keep your money, son. I've managed all these years without it. You save it for your future.

**Narrator:** (Smiling) Then please accept these hunting boots I brought along. They're strong and will last you a long time.

**Father:** (Looking at the boots) Thank you, son. These will be useful. I'll cherish them.

**Narrator:** (As they reach the bus stop) I'll never forget your sacrifices, Father. I owe you everything.

**Father:** (Smiling) Go now and do your duty. Make me proud, my boy. That's all I ask.

**Narrator:** (Boarding the bus) Take care, Father. I'll visit soon.

**Father:** (Waving) Stay safe and work hard, son. That's all a father hopes for. (The bus departs, and the narrator watches his father standing proudly until he disappears from view.)

Q. 12. In the reading text 'What is my name?', we have come to know how Sarada has found her name. All the people in the locality have come to know about her success story They have planned to honour her on the occasion of International Women's Day

Imagine that you are Sarada and write a message to Mr. Murthy about the programme.

1×8=8

OR

Read the following information about Dhyan Chand, the Indian Hockey player and Olympic champion.

Points to be covered	Details of the person
Date and place of birth.	29 August, 1905-Allahabad.
Information about the family.	Father - Sameshwar Singh. Mother - Sharadha Singh. Brothers - Mool Singh and Roop Singh.
Education and career	School - Higher Secondary School. 1922 - Joined the Army as a sepoy.

	1928 - First Olympic appearance, Amsterdam 1932 - Los Angeles Olympics.
Awards	- Three Gold medals in three Olympics - Padma Bhushan, 1956. - His birthday is celebrated as National Sports Day

### Solution:

Dear Mr. Murthy,

I hope this message finds you well. I am delighted to inform you that the residents of our locality have organised a special programme to honour me on the occasion of International Women's Day, recognising my journey in rediscovering my identity and achieving success. The event is scheduled for 8th March at 6 PM, at the Community Hall in our neighbourhood.

The programme will include speeches, cultural performances, and a felicitation ceremony to celebrate the achievements and contributions of women in our community. I am deeply humbled by this gesture and would be truly honoured to have you attend this memorable event.

Your presence would mean a great deal to me and the community, as it would inspire everyone, especially the women, to strive for their goals and aspirations. Please let me know if you will be able to join us.

Looking forward to your presence.

Warm regards,  
Sarada

OR

Dhyan Chand, famously known as the "Wizard of Hockey," was born on 29th August 1905 in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. He was the son of Sameshwar Singh, who served in the British Indian Army, and Sharadha Singh, a homemaker. Dhyan Chand had two brothers, Mool Singh and Roop Singh, the latter also being a celebrated hockey player.

Dhyan Chand attended a Higher Secondary School before joining the Indian Army as a sepoy in 1922. His hockey career flourished while in the army, where his exceptional talent was recognised. He represented India in the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics, securing India's first gold medal in hockey. This victory was followed by similar triumphs in the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics and the 1936 Berlin Olympics, earning India three consecutive gold medals in hockey.

Over his illustrious career, Dhyan Chand scored more than 400 international goals, establishing himself as a global sports icon. In 1956, he was awarded the Padma Bhushan, India's third-highest civilian honour. To commemorate his contributions to sports, 29th August, his birthday, is celebrated as National Sports Day every year. Dhyan Chand remains a timeless inspiration for athletes and sports enthusiasts worldwide.

