**Bhartiyam International School**

**Pre – Mid Term Assessment (2022-23)**

 **Subject: English Language and Literature**

 **Class: X**

**Date: 13/07/2022 M.M.:40**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Roll No.\_\_\_\_ Duration: 90 Minutes**

General Instructions:

*This paper consists of SEVEN QUESTIONS. All questions are compulsory.*

*Separate instructions are given with each question, wherever necessary.*

*Read these instructions very carefully and follow accordingly.*

*Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.*

*Paper presentation should be up to the mark.*

*Mention the correct question number. Need not copy questions/captions. Write answers only.*

**1. Read the passage and answer the following questions. (10)**

In the year 2000, the Sattriya dances of Assam received recognition as one of the eight classical dance forms of India. Whereas some of the other traditions have been revived in the recent past, Sattriya has remained a living tradition since its creation by the founder of Vaishnavism in Assam, the great saint Srimanta Sankardev, in 15th century Assam.

The core of Sattriya Nritya has usually been mythological stories. This was an artistic way of presenting mythological teachings to the people in an accessible, immediate, and enjoyable manner. Traditionally, Sattriya was performed only by bhokots (male monks) in monasteries as part of their daily rituals or to mark special festivals. Today, in addition to this practice, sattriya is also performed on stage by men and women who are not members of the sattras, on themes not merely mythological.

Sattriya Nritya is accompanied by musical compositions called borgeets (composed by Sankardeva and Shree Shree Madhavdev, among others) which are based on classical ragas. The instruments that accompany a traditional performance are khols (drums), taals (cymbals) and the flute. Other instruments like the violin and the harmonium have been recent additions.

- The costumes are usually made of pat a silk produced in Assam which is derived from the mulberry plant - and woven with intricate local motifs. There are two types of costumes: the male costume comprising the dhoti and chadar and the female costume comprising the ghuri and chadar. The waist cloth which is known as the kanchi or kingkini is worn by both the male and female dancers. The ornaments, too, are based on traditional Assamese design.

However, despite its delayed inclusion within the canon of Indian Classical Dance, and the accompanying lack of organisational support from the Centre that entailed, Sattriya Nritya continued through the centuries to maintain within its forms the classical exactitude and intricate detail that mark ancient art forms. One positive outcome of Sattriya Nritya's strict adherence to the principles of the sttaras has been its ability to maintain its pure forms, its distinct style. Now that it has made its journey from the sanctified interiors of Assam's sattras to the demotic spaces of the word's stages, it is time for an appraisal of Sattriya Nritya's artistic and aesthetic qualities.

**1.1 On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer the following questions briefly. (1x7=7)**

(a) When and by whom was Sattriya dance form founded?

(b) Why did mythology become the core of Sattriya Nritya?

(c) How is ancient dance different from contemporary Sattriya dance?

(d) Which musical instruments are used in this dance?

(e) What is the male costume in the dance and what is it made up of?

(f) Write the word used in the passage same as ‘complex.’

(g) Find the opposite word used in the passage for ‘unattractive.’

**1.2 Write down summary of the passage in about 30-40 words. (3)**

 You are Sanjeet of 205 Anand Nagar New Delhi. A number of scooters and cars are parked in your locality without any order, causing blockage of the streets. Write a letter to the local secretary of the Residents’ Association complaining against this problem. (Word limit- 120) **(1x5=5)**

**3. Fill up the blanks using the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets. (1 x 4=4)**

Peddacheppalli became a habitation after Pakistani Kapu brothers who came from Northern India, (a) ………………. (cut) down a forest and (b) ………………. (level) it, and hence the village (c) ………………. (name) Peddacheppalli after the eldest of the brothers. Sage Agastya (d)……………….(live) here for some time.

**4. Identify and write the Tense name. (1 x 3= 3)**

(a) We have had our lunch.

(b) They will have learnt their lessons.

(c) He had sought the permission of his boss.

**5 .Answer ANY FIVE of the following questions in about 30-40 words. (2x5=10)**

 (i) Why does the postmaster send money to Lencho? Why does he sign the letter as God?

(ii) For Robert Frost, what do Fire and Ice stand for?

(iii) How does nature’s interference change poet’s mood?

(iv) Why is the doctor tempted to keep Tricki on as a permanent guest?

(v) ‘But if it had to perish twice; I think I know enough of hate.’ What does ‘it’ refer to? How will it perish twice?

(vi) Why does the poet of ‘Dust of Snow’ use such poetically uncommon bird and tree?

**6. Answer ANY ONE of the following questions. (1x4=4)**

**(i)** There are two kinds of conflict in the story between humans and nature and between humans themselves. How are these conflicts illustrated? (A Letter to God)

**OR**

**(ii) ‘I wish I had the faith of the man who wrote this letter.’ Describe Lencho’s character in the light of this statement.**

**7 . Answer ANY ONE of the following questions. (1x4=4)**

**(i)** This episode describes the silly behaviour of a rich woman who is foolishly indulgent, perhaps because she is lonely. Do you think such people are merely silly or can their actions cause harm to others? (A Triumph of Surgery)

**OR**

**(ii)** Why does Mrs. Pumphrey think the dog’s recovery is ‘A Triumph of Surgery’?