

**TIME : 2 Hrs.****Marks :60**

Q1) Narrate a story in about 400 words based on the proverb given below:

[In HINDI/ MARATHI]

'Rome was not built in a day.'

(15)

OR

Q1) Narrate a story in about 400 words based on the proverb given below:

[In HINDI/ MARATHI]

'United we stand, divided we fall.'

(15)

Q2.a) Write a dialogue between two friends about the importance of reading newspapers. (7)

b) Write a Book Review in about 200 words on any one novel recently read by you. (8)

OR

Q2.a) Write a dialogue between you and your School Friend, who coincidentally met you in a Shopping Mall after two years time. (7)

b) Write a film Review on any one of Shahrukh Khan's movies.  
[in about 200 words] (8)

Q3.a) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: (15)

The general perception about Indian Classical Music is that it is a very complex art form. While it is true that for a lay person, it is not easy to understand the finer aspects of Indian Classical Music, one can enjoy it without really having a trained ear. Interestingly, if we look at the origin and development of Indian Music, we find that it has constantly undergone changes because of popular taste. What is 'classical' for us now was not really 'classical' some centuries back! Today, Indian Classical Music offers a plethora of Ragas, many styles of compositions, and different types of vocal and instrumental presentations –the variety seen here is simply amazing.

The learning and practice of music is usually associated with performance. But in our country, music has been much more than a

performing art –it is a means of self-refinement and is seen as a form of Yoga(Nada Yoga). The benefits of listening to and practising good classical music are seen in improved mental and physical health. Indian Music has traditionally been associated with spirituality and devotion. That is the reason that Indian Classical music has been intertwined with the performance of religious rituals and devotional literature. Indian Classical Music has also heavily drawn from the socio-cultural practices of common folk.

Indian music is primarily 'melodic' or 'linear' compared to its Western counterpart, which is 'harmonic'. The difference between the two is that in a melodic system, there is a single melody (tune) played or sung. All the other accompanying instruments or vocalists follow the same tune performed by the main artiste. On the other hand, in Western music, many different notes are sounded together at the same time using various instruments or voices.

A distinct feature of Indian classical music as compared to Western classical music is that its notes are not sung in a sharp, straightforward manner but embellished with certain graces called 'gamakas'. To give an example, the note Ri(the second note after Sa among the seven notes) has an equivalent Re in the Western system. While a Western classical musician would just sing the plain note Re, a South Indian classical musician would slide the note from Sa(the first note), go upto Ga(the third note) and then come back to Ri(the second note).

One of the most unique aspects of Indian classical music is improvisation. Indian classical musicians not only perform different compositions but also present improvised music created on the spot, within the framework of Raga and Tala. In a typical concert, the improvisations of the main artists are matched by similar improvisations of the accompanists and this creates a wonderful tapestry of musical colours.

**Questions:**

- Q1) What does the Indian Classical Music offer today? (02)
- Q2) Why has Music been more than a performing art? (01)
- Q3) Why is Indian Classical Music intertwined with devotional literature? (01)
- Q4) Differentiate between Indian Classical Music and Western Music? (04)

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- Q5) Explain a distinct feature of Indian Classical Music, with an example. (04)
- Q6) What is the unique characteristic of Indian Classical Music? (03)

OR

Q3.b) Read the following passage and answer the questions given

below:

(15)

The introduction of the word 'attitude' into American slang has piled confusion on top of confusion. To the 'gangsta rap' performers who apparently started the trend, 'having attitude' means having only one kind of attitude-the belligerent kind. The phrase has since been snapped up by hip advertising copywriters to describe any number of interesting conditions.

Two different classes of attitudes are often mistakenly thought of as one-the personal and the social. The former contains an individual philosophy of life; the latter; a view of society. It is personal attitudes that make optimists and pessimists, idealist, and cynics, mavericks and conformists, high achievers and high school drop-outs. It is social attitude that make liberals and conservatives, moderates and radicals, pros and antis, bigots and bleeding hearts.

In this essay we shall confine our comments to social attitudes, which exert an immeasurable influence on human affairs, both positive and negative. For instance, the economic rise of the Japanese people from the wreckage of World War II has been attributed largely to their attitude towards working hard together in the national interest. In contrast, recent events in Eastern Europe have shown the horrible things that can happen when ethnic and religious attitudes drive communities apart.

But it is beyond the formal boundaries of the law that attitudes have their greatest effect, in the day-to-day relationships among people. They can make the difference between a place where people live together in harmony, peace and justice, and a place racked by ill-will, suspicion and tension, if not actual strife.

Even in an apparently enlightened society such as Canada's, all too many of our fellow residents are subjected to harm because others have their attitudinal objections to some feature of their identities. This could be their colour, religion, sex, disabilities or something else that is

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equally inconsequential to the worth of a human being.

It might be argued that such overt discrimination could only come from a person who has passed the point of holding an attitude and moved on to bare-faced prejudice. Still, the seeds of any prejudice are to be found in common attitudes.

In this regard we should all be aware that "there is nothing respecting which a man may be so long unconscious, as of the extent and strength of his prejudices," to quote the Scottish jurist and editor Lord Francis Jeffrey. The reason for this phenomenon is that seemingly mild attitudes may serve as a mask for strong prejudices, even in one's own mind.

**Questions:**

- Q1) Who started the trend of 'having attitude'? What does it mean? (02)
- Q2) What does the Personal attitudes contain? (01)
- Q3) Whom does Social Attributes make? (01)
- Q4) Illustrate, with examples, the positive and negative influence of social attitudes on human affairs? (03)
- Q5) What effect does attitudes create in the day-to-day relationships among people? (02)
- Q6) What can be the attitudinal objections to some features of our fellow identities? (02)
- Q7) What is the author trying to make as aware of? (03)
- Q8) Suggest a suitable title to above passage. (01)

Q4.a) Write a summary on any one of the passages given above.

[in about 50 words]

(15)

OR

b) Your College had organised Inter-Collegiate Chess Tournament. Draft a report describing the tournament. [in about 150 words] (15)