



SECTION-A

READING SKILLS

1. FACTUAL PASSAGE
2. DESCRIPTIVE PASSAGE
3. LITERARY PASSAGE
4. CASE-BASED FACTUAL PASSAGE
5. NOTE-MAKING AND SUMMARIZATION

(26 MARKS)



1

Factual Passage

1. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Soil is your garden's natural growing medium, so it's vital for the health and successful growth of your plants and crops that you keep it well maintained. Soil is basically rock that's been ground down by the effects of the weather over a long period of time and made fertile by decayed organic matter (derived from dead insects and leaves). There are hundreds of different soil types, but they can broadly be classified as sandy, loamy or clay, referring to their basic texture. It is the texture that affects the drainage, aeration and nutrient content of the soil and you may have to take steps to improve this in certain types of soil.
- (2) Take a handful of soil and run a small amount between your forefinger and thumb. Although all soils contain varying proportions of sand, silt and clay, you'll readily be able to tell the difference between the main types.
- (3) Sandy soil feels gritty when dry and even it's wet particles will not stick together. Loamy soil, on the other hand, can be moulded by hand when moist, but aren't at all sticky and gritty and are fairly loose when dry. Clay soil is sticky and smooth when wet, but becomes polished when rubbed and baked hard when dry.
- (4) A loamy soil is a well-balanced amalgamation of sand, silt and clay, which combines excellent drainage with sufficient moisture retention to assure good growing conditions for most plants. It's fairly easy to look after, although loamy soils do benefit from regular applications of well-rotted organic matter to prevent getting tightly packed.
- (5) The particle consistency of sandy soil doesn't hold water well, with the result that plant foods are often taken away by rain before they can do any good. Again, well-rotted organic matter can be added to bind the soil particles together.
- (6) Clay soil is most difficult to work with, usually becoming waterlogged, so they are virtually impossible to dig. Artificial drainage will probably be the first step in improving the texture of the soil and various additives will break down the structure to make use of its excellent food stocks.
- (7) There are various methods of improving your soil's texture. Essentially this requires regular applications of a well-rotted organic substance called humus, which is obtained from decayed plant and animal matter (manure, compost, and seaweed; each provides ample sources).
- (8) The presence of chalk in soil can also affect the growth of plants: some prefer slightly acid (chalk-free) soils, while others grow more successfully in alkaline, chalky soils. Most fruits and vegetables, however, grow better in neutral soil.

- (9) Although benefiting the soil in some ways, compost, manure and fertilizers can actually add to its acidity, as organisms break them down. Over-acid soils can be treated with applications of lime—either hydrated (slaked) lime, or ground limestone (chalk). Of the two, ground limestone is your best choice.
- (10) To apply lime, sprinkle it on the broken top soil and mix it lightly but don't dig in; leave it to be washed down by rain. Apply lime every other year if need be. An alkaline soil can be treated with manure, garden compost or peat, well dug in.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Why should we keep soil well maintained?

- (i) Because it absorbs and retains water
- (ii) Because it responds to the effects of weather
- (iii) Because it raises water table
- (iv) Because it is the garden's natural growing medium

(b) Complete the given statement.

By taking a handful of soil and running it between our forefinger and thumb, we can tell _____.

(c) Complete the following.

Opinion: Clay soils are the most difficult to work with.

Reason:

(d) Soil is divided into various types on the basis of:

- (i) colour
- (ii) drainage
- (iii) texture
- (iv) aeration

(e) Fill in the blank.

The particle consistency of sandy soil doesn't hold _____ well.

(f) Complete the given analogy.

_____ : combination :: moulded : shaped

(g) Loamy soil is the best for plant growth because:

- (i) it is a well-balanced mixture of sand, silt and clay
- (ii) it has weak drainage and retention
- (iii) its texture responds slowly to decayed organic matter
- (iv) it gets tightly packed unless looked after well

(h) Soils must be tested before growing fruits and vegetables because:

- (i) they need alkaline soil
- (ii) they prefer slightly acidic soil
- (iii) they grow better in neutral soil
- (iv) they flourish in over-acidic soil

(i) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

The presence of chalk in soil affects the growth of plants.

(j) Pick a word from paragraph 5 which corresponds to the meaning of 'firmness' as in the passage.

2. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) The defence mechanism of human body is a gift of nature provided to human beings. The power of our body to fight against various disease-producing agents is known as defensive mechanism. This defensive mechanism depends upon various factors which can be categorised mainly into two types—common factors and special factors.
- (2) Amongst the common factors, the most important is the health of human beings. We all know if we have a good health, our body automatically remains protected against the diseases. For keeping good health, one should have nutritious balanced diet. A balanced diet is one which contains carbohydrates, fat, proteins, vitamins, etc. in proportionate amount.
- (3) The skin of our body protects us from many micro-organisms producing diseases, provided that it is intact. In case there are cuts or abrasions on it, the micro-organisms penetrate the body through those cuts and abrasions and can cause diseases. Therefore, a cut or an abrasion should never be left open. In case there is no bandage, etc. available, it may be covered with a clean cloth.
- (4) Some bacteria are residing on and inside the human body. They are our friends and are useful for us. They do not cause any disease and by their presence they do not allow disease-causing organisms to settle on those places. For example, the micro-organisms, present in human saliva secrete a chemical which does not allow diphtheria causing bacteria to grow inside the oral cavity.
- (5) The human body secretes a variety of fluids, which are killers for disease-causing micro-organisms. For example, gastric juice (acidic in nature) secreted by our intestinal tract kills all organisms which enter our body through food.
- (6) There are a few automatic activities of our body known as “reflex phenomenon” which protect the body against many infections. This reflex phenomenon includes sneezing, coughing and vomiting.
- (7) Fever is one of the most important constituents of the defensive mechanism of our body. The organ which regulates the temperature of our body is known as hypothalamus and it is situated in the brain. When micro-organisms after entering the body release toxic products, which reach the brain through blood, the hypothalamus starts increasing the temperature of the body and the person gets fever. This fever is very useful for the human body because by the increase in temperature the micro-organisms which are the root cause of the problem get killed.
- (8) We are living in an environment which is full of bacteria. Many of these bacteria can produce serious diseases, but all of us do not suffer from such diseases. It is due to a special power present in our body to fight these diseases. A part of this special power of our body is known as innate immunity. This is inherited by us. The other part of this special power is called acquired immunity. This we gain during our lifetime.
- (9) In a nutshell, we can say since nature has provided us with defensive mechanism to fight against so many diseases, let us maintain it and rather increase it by the way of immunisation.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Why should one have nutritious balanced diet?

- (i) It has food items for various tastes.
- (ii) It keeps one healthy.
- (iii) It is recommended by a dietician.
- (iv) It has all essential items.

(b) Fill in the blank.

We are living in an environment which is full of _____.

(c) The defence mechanism of human body is important as:

- (i) it protects us from diseases
- (ii) it checks deterioration of body
- (iii) it saves us from depression
- (iv) it builds up the wear and tear

(d) Complete the given statement.

In order to check the micro-organisms' penetration in the human body, we should _____.

(e) We can increase our defensive mechanism by:

- (i) developing friendly bacteria
- (ii) checking infection through reflex phenomenon
- (iii) seeking proper immunisation
- (iv) suppressing fever in initial stages

(f) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Fever is one of the most important constituents of the defensive mechanism of our body.

(g) Complete the given analogy.

Reflex phenomenon : automatic activities of our body : : _____ : power to fight against disease producing agents

(h) Fill in the blank.

The _____ of our body protects us from many micro-organisms producing diseases.

(i) Gastric juice secreted by our intestinal tract kills all extraneous organisms as:

- (i) it flows very fast
- (ii) it is acidic in nature
- (iii) it prevents their multiplication
- (iv) it is a natural stimulant

(j) Pick a word from paragraph 3 which means the same as 'scrapping or rubbing of'.

3. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Just a century ago it would have been hard to imagine that human beings could significantly pollute the oceans. Human beings constitute the greatest threat to the oceans since the development of the nuclear industry. Nuclear power has become a major source of the world's electric energy. But nuclear power plants also produce a great amount of nuclear waste which remains hazardous for thousands of years.

- (2) For the purpose of disposal, nuclear wastes are of two categories: Low Level Waste (LLW) which includes several substances used in connection with nuclear reactors and High Level Waste (HLW) which consists primarily of spent fuel from nuclear reactors and weapons. Currently, there is no permanent method of disposal for HLW. All the HLW that has been produced so far is being stored near the reactor sites in swimming pools or in dry casks. These storage pools are not designed to store the waste for an indefinite period of time. As high-level nuclear waste presents a tremendous storage problem, dumping it into the ocean was considered as the most cost-effective solution.
- (3) Even though dumping of highly radioactive wastes at sea was banned worldwide for more than three decades, it still continues. Russia has been dumping highly radioactive materials in the Arctic Sea. Until the London Dumping Convention in 1983, the Atlantic Ocean was a favourite dumping ground for nuclear nations like Great Britain, Germany, Japan, France, Switzerland and Sweden.
- (4) The dumping of nuclear wastes not only goes against international practice, but is also a violation of international treaties. Dumping of the wastes is regulated by the 1972 Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (the 1972 London Convention). The Convention outlawed the disposal of high-level wastes at sea. It required the nations disposing low-level radioactive wastes to do so in ocean basins at depths greater than 12,000 feet. But the depths at which the actual dumping took place was within the range of 200 to 1,000 feet, which is a clear violation of the convention.
- (5) Although the dumping of any radioactive waste at sea has been prohibited by law since 1994, the status of sub-seabed disposal has been ambiguous. If a resolution is made to extend the definition of “dumping” to include “any deliberate disposal or storage of wastes or other matter in the sea-bed and the subsoil thereof” and accepted by the convention, sub-seabed disposal will be prohibited, and the decision may not be appealed for twenty five years. If it is so, then sub-seabed disposal will be subjected to regulation and subsequent banning by the London Dumping Convention. Article III, Section 1(a) of the convention defines dumping as “any deliberate disposal at sea of wastes or other matter from vessels, aircraft, platforms or other man-made structures at sea.”
- (6) On the contrary, the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), reveals that the seabed, ocean floor and subsoil are beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. The seabed area is beyond the territorial jurisdiction of any nation and is open to use by all in accordance with commonly acceptable rules. Even though UNCLOS may not directly prohibit sub-seabed disposal, there are other provisions such as “to protect and preserve the marine environment” which will put a legal binding on the member states while undertaking the disposal.
- (7) Clifton Curtis, a political adviser to Greenpeace International, who has fought against sub-seabed disposal method since 1978 favours land-based disposal as a better option.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Why are human beings the greatest threat to oceans?

- (i) They conduct hazardous nuclear experiments.
- (ii) They explore the oceans for its hidden treasures.

- (iii) Their lust for sea-food makes them plunge into the waves.
 (iv) They pollute oceans by dumping nuclear waste.
- (b) Fill in the blank.**
 Clifton Curtis favours _____ as a better option than the method of sub-seabed disposal.
- (c) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.**
 Sweden has been dumping highly radioactive materials in the Artic Sea.
- (d) The nuclear waste produced by the nuclear power plants is dreaded as:**
- (i) it is a health booster
 - (ii) it remains hazardous for thousands of years
 - (iii) it is biodegradable
 - (iv) it is a major source of electric energy
- (e) Complete the table given below.**

Nuclear Power	
Positive Aspect	Negative Aspect

- (f) Nuclear nations practised dumping high level nuclear waste into the ocean because:**
- (i) it was the easiest option
 - (ii) it involved the least risk
 - (iii) it was the safest way
 - (iv) it was the most cost effective solution
- (g) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.**
 Dumping of highly radioactive waste at sea was banned worldwide for more than five decades.
- (h) The status of sub-seabed disposal has been ambiguous because:**
- (i) nuclear waste has been dumped at the depth of 200 to 1000 feet
 - (ii) the UN law of the sea makes it open to use by all
 - (iii) the definition of 'dumping' does not include sub-seabed
 - (iv) the sub-seabed area is under the territorial jurisdiction of the nearest country
- (i) Complete the given statement.**
 All the HLW that has been produced so far is being stored _____. (where)
- (j) The word 'deliberate' in paragraph 5 means:**
- (i) done unconsciously
 - (ii) happening by chance
 - (iii) done slowly and carefully
 - (iv) done intentionally

4. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) The National Disaster Management Authority has recently released guidelines on the management of urban flooding. It clearly states that urban flooding should be treated as a separate disaster as the causes of urban flooding and the strategies to deal with them are different.

- (2) Even though urban flooding has been experienced for decades in India, sufficient attention was not given to plan specific efforts to deal with it holistically. In the past, any strategy on Flood Disaster Management largely focused on riverine floods affecting large tracts of rural areas.
- (3) Urban flooding is significantly different from rural flooding as urbanisation leads to developed catchments which increases the flood peaks by up to 8 times and flood volumes up to 6 times. Consequently, flooding occurs very quickly due to faster flow, sometimes in a matter of minutes.
- (4) Urban areas are centres of economic activities with vital infrastructure which needs to be protected 24 × 7. In most of the cities, damage to vital infrastructure has a bearing not only locally but could even have global implications.
- (5) Urban areas are also densely populated and people living in vulnerable areas, both rich and poor, suffer due to flooding. It has sometimes resulted in loss of life, damage to property and disruptions in transport and power bringing life to a grinding halt and causing untold misery and hardships. Even the secondary effects of subsequent epidemics and exposure to infection often takes further toll in terms of loss of livelihood, human suffering, and, in extreme cases, loss of life. Therefore, management of urban flooding has to be accorded top priority.
- (6) There has been an increasing trend of urban flood disasters in India over the past several years. Almost every major city in India has been severely affected. Mumbai floods of July 2005 turned out to be an eye opener. The deluge of rains in the catchment areas of the Yamuna during August and September in 2010 has inundated many villages and towns of Haryana, besides threatening the low-lying areas of Delhi, the national capital. The fury of floods did not spare many areas of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- (7) Storm Water Drainage systems in the past were designed for a rainfall intensity of 12-20 mm/h. However, we have been experiencing rainfall of higher intensities in most of our cities every year, which overwhelm the SWD system. Moreover, the systems very often do not work to the designed capacities because of encroachments, dumping of solid waste and poor operations and maintenance.
- (8) Improper disposal of solid waste, including domestic, commercial and industrial waste and dumping of construction debris into the drains also contributes significantly to reducing their capacities. Everybody is responsible for this.
- (9) Encroachments are a major problem in many cities and towns all over the country. With large scale encroachments on the natural drains and in the floodplains, the capacity of the natural drain has decreased, resulting in flooding even with lower intensities of rainfall.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Urban flooding is to be treated as a separate disaster because:

- (i) the problems of urban areas are unique
- (ii) urban areas get flooded easily
- (iii) the causes of urban flooding are different
- (iv) urban and riverine flooding are similar

(b) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Storm Water Drainage systems in the past were designed for a rainfall intensity of 12-20 mm/h.

(c) Urban flooding occurs very quickly as:

- (i) the drainage is usually blocked
- (ii) storm water drainage is poor
- (iii) encroachments obstruct flow of water
- (iv) developed catchments increase faster flow

(d) Complete the given statement.

Urban areas need a round the clock vigil as _____.

(e) Choose any one.

In urban areas, flooding occurs very quickly due to (faster/slower) flow time.

(f) Life comes to a grinding halt in a flooded urban centre as:

- (i) people are vulnerable to deep water flowing fast
- (ii) transport and power are disrupted
- (iii) there is a loss of life and damage of property
- (iv) people face hardships and untold misery

(g) Encroachment on natural drains intensifies flooding because:

- (i) these divert the flow of water
- (ii) these cause whirls and speed up the flow
- (iii) these decrease the capacity of drain
- (iv) these obstruct the smooth flow of water

(h) Fill in the blank.

There has been an increasing trend of _____ in India over the past several years.

(i) The word 'overwhelm' in paragraph 7 means:

- (i) stunned
- (ii) flooded
- (iii) overpowered
- (iv) defeated

(j) Pick a word from paragraph 4 which means 'basic system and service'.

5. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Gandhi never urged anyone to renounce wealth or power. He taught a set of values that might make happiness less dependant on material possessions. "As long as you desire inner help and comfort from anything, you should keep it," he suggested tolerantly. Otherwise, he said, you might renounce a worldly asset 'in a mood of self-sacrifice or out of a stern sense of duty' but would want it back and hence suffer.
- (2) "I wholeheartedly detest," Gandhi declared, "this mad desire to destroy distance and time, to increase animal appetites, and to go to the ends of the earth in search of their satisfaction. None of this is taking the world a step nearer its goal."
- (3) Gandhi is known for his successful efforts to liberate India. Actually, for him the development of the Indian into a free man was more important than the freeing of

India. Most of Gandhi's followers in India were not Gandhians and did not share his ideals; they merely accepted his leadership because it smoothed the way to their objective which was an Indian nation without the British but with all the usual attributes of nationhood. For them, national independence was an end, a goal in itself; for him it was a means to a better man and better life, and because his heart was heavy with doubts whether these purposes would be furthered by the manner in which independence was achieved—two bleeding children torn violently from the body of mother India—he did not celebrate on August 15, 1947, the day the Indian nation came into his own world—he was sad and refused congratulations.

- (4) Gandhi was a nationalist; he loved India, but he was no Indo-maniac. He said he would not hurt England to help India. All the years he fought British-Boer racial discrimination in South Africa and British imperialism in India, he never despised or reviled 'the enemy'. He wanted to understand them. The British in India were victims of their past. In liberating India Gandhi thought he was also freeing England for a new future.
- (5) For mental health, Gandhi prescribed truth. He brought for himself a unity of what he believed, what he did and what he said. Creed, deed and word for one. This is the integration which is the integrity of truth. When utterances conflict with actions and actions with beliefs, the individualism split and sick. Gandhi preached what he practised and practised what he believed. I found him healthy, happy, and light-hearted despite his many sorrows and burdens. He enjoyed inner harmony.
- (6) 'Perhaps', the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote of Gandhi, 'he will not succeed. Perhaps he will fail as the Buddha failed and as Christ failed to wean men from their iniquities, but he will always be remembered as one who made his life a lesson for all ages to come.'

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) The set of values that Gandhiji taught people:

- (i) made them renounce wealth or power
- (ii) to give up the mad desire to destroy distance and time
- (iii) made happiness less dependant on material assets
- (iv) to have a spirit of self-sacrifice

(b) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Gandhiji loved India, which made him a nationalist and an Indo-maniac.

(c) Most of Gandhiji's followers accepted his leadership because:

- (i) they were his dedicated disciples
- (ii) it smoothed the way to their objective
- (iii) they did not share his ideals
- (iv) they had a common objective

(d) For Gandhiji, the most valuable object was:

- (i) political freedom of India
- (ii) material development of India
- (iii) renouncing worldly assets
- (iv) development of Indians into free people

(e) Fill in the blank.

For _____ Gandhiji, prescribed truth.

(f) The author found Gandhiji healthy, happy and light-hearted because:

- (i) he had no sorrows or burdens (ii) he had no worldly possessions
(iii) he enjoyed inner harmony (iv) his life was an open book

(g) Complete the given statement.

Gandhiji brought for himself a unity of _____.

(h) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

It was his inner harmony that kept Gandhiji healthy, happy and light hearted.

(i) The word 'material' in paragraph 1 means:

- (i) fabric for clothes/customs (ii) information or ideas used in books
(iii) items used in a performance (iv) relating to worldly possessions

(j) Pick a word from paragraph 1 which means the same as 'to give up'.

6. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) One thousand and five hundred years ago, when craftsmen began cutting rocks and sculpting them into magnificent statues of gods, little did they realise that in the second millennium, the Elephanta Caves would not just be a major tourist attraction but would also be a World Heritage Site.
- (2) Now the world's oldest island caves are getting a new lease of life. The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has teamed up with the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to spruce up the caves and protect them from further decay and degeneration.
- (3) Elephanta Caves date back to the sixth century and boast of some of India's most magnificent rock-cut sculptures of Lord Shiva. Situated about 11 km from the Gateway of India, these caves are reached by small boats. Once on the island, visitors have to climb over 1,000 stone steps to get to the caves.
- (4) The caves were originally built during the reign of the Rashtraputa kings. They contain huge images of Brahma, Parvati, Natiraja and Shiva. The best and most famous of these is Maheshmurti—a three headed bust of Shiva which is about six metres high.
- (5) The great elephant structure in black stone which gave the island its name was removed in 1864 by British to take it to England. However, it was later returned to India and now stands at the Victoria Gardens, a park with a small zoo in the centre of Mumbai. On top of the caves are two huge cannons installed by the British in order to protect Bombay harbour.
- (6) In the main cave, there are nine carvings which depict the life of Lord Shiva in different manifestations – the dancer (Nataraja), Shiva killing demon Andhaka, marriage ceremony of Shiva and Parvati, Shiva's descent to the Ganges, Shiva as Ardhnarineswar, Shiva as Maheshmurti, Shiva lifting Mount Kailash, Goddess Parvati on Mount Kailash and Shiva as ascetic.
- (7) Back in the mid-eighties, a team of leading international archaeologists, conservators and historians visited the site and forwarded a proposal to UNESCO to grant heritage

status to the caves. The proposal was accepted and Elephanta Caves were declared a World Heritage Site in 1987.

- (8) The most important part of the effort is to clean up the surroundings of the heritage site. For example, there is an ancient site built adjacent to the gate which houses some of the best frescoes and showcases the art of carving out statues by cutting rock.
- (9) The next phase was to clean up the littered surroundings and also to discourage visitors from carrying eatables and plastic bags inside the caves. This step too was roundly criticised but gradually people were educated on the historic and religious importance of the caves and the incidents of littering have considerably reduced.
- (10) To protect the caves from vandalism, security personnel were deployed a year ago. "This has helped authorities to implement regulations stringently," says an INTACH volunteer of the organisation's Mumbai chapter.
- (11) Elephanta Caves have for years been threatened by the rapid industrial development in their vicinity. A toxic chemical storage terminal has been planned just 400 metres away. Bilge from oil-exploring activities and plastic dumped in the sea have seriously threatened marine and bird life of the area.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Which of the following is the most distinguishing feature of the Elephanta Caves?

- (i) That they date back to one thousand and five hundred years ago
- (ii) That these are the world's oldest island caves
- (iii) That rocks have been cut and sculpted into magnificent statues of gods
- (iv) That they have some of the most magnificent rock-cut sculptures of Lord Shiva

(b) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Elephanta Caves were declared a World Heritage Site in 1978.

(c) Before being declared a World Heritage Site, the caves were:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) in a filthy state | (ii) in a dilapidated state |
| (iii) in a magnificent state | (iv) in a precarious state |

(d) Fill in the blank.

The six metres high three headed bust of Shiva is known as _____.

(e) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

In the main cave, there are nine carvings which depict the life of Lord Shiva in different manifestations.

(f) What is the most potent threat which the caves suffer from?

- (i) A toxic chemical storage terminal
- (ii) The bilge from oil exploring activities
- (iii) Plastic dumped in the sea
- (iv) The rapid industrial development in their vicinity

(g) Complete the given statement.

On top of the caves are two huge cannons installed by British to _____.

(h) Why were the security personnel deployed?

- (i) To protect the caves from vandalism
- (ii) To help authorities implement regulations
- (iii) To help clean up the surroundings
- (iv) To discourage visitors from carrying eatables inside

(i) Pick a phrase from paragraph 2 which means ‘make tidy and clean’.

(j) The word ‘degeneration’ in paragraph 2 means:

- (i) become bad
- (ii) the process of becoming worse
- (iii) losing too much water
- (iv) stop production

7. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Today, when we pick up a daily newspaper, we invariably find an increasing incidence of vandalism, fraud, theft, robbery, rape, child abuse, battered spouses, murders, hate crimes, genocide (now termed as “ethnic cleansing”) along with a multitude of other senseless violent acts that have become disturbingly common. These are not the actions of people who like themselves.
- (2) The solution to a great many problems, whether personal, national or global, lies in improving our feelings about ourselves both as individuals and members of society. When the significance of good self-esteem is well understood and it achieves the prominence it deserves, a transformation will begin, for when the people will realise that they deserve self-respect, their respect for others will automatically increase.
- (3) Most of our behaviour has been shaped by our parents, caregivers and authority figures who played an important part in our early upbringing and were responsible for crystallizing our ideas about ourselves and the world. While everyone has self-esteem, only a small percentage of us have high self-esteem. High self-esteem denotes that we accept ourselves unconditionally exactly as we are, and we appreciate our value as a human being. When, on the other hand, we have low self-esteem, we believe that we have little intrinsic worth.
- (4) We believe our personal value is in direct proportion to the value of our accomplishments. If we cannot accomplish certain results, we tend to feel low about ourselves. Some of us try too hard and become workaholics and over-achievers. With few genuine feelings of self-worth, we try to create some and prove that we are somebody by our successes and achievements. Because our desire for perfection is so great, we tend to set unrealistic goals and place unreasonable demands on ourselves. Failing, rather than encouraging us to have more realistic aspirations, only leads to a mere punishing round of self-blame and a resolve to drive ourselves harder next time. If we do finally achieve our goals, we are disappointed; despite everything we have done, we still feel empty inside.
- (5) Vulnerable to the opinions of others, we desperately try to gain their recognition and approval sometimes through risky and dangerous behaviour. Thus, we are at the mercy of our emotions, instead of controlling them, we permit them to control us. Since we allow circumstances to influence our feelings, we are inclined to be moody. The insecurity we feel as a result of devaluing ourselves makes us react with jealousy,

envy and possessiveness. Fear makes us greedy and acquisitive, and feelings of self-hate alternate with those of futility, unhappiness and depression.

- (6) Sound self-esteem is the basis for all self improvement. As human beings, our potential is limitless, our abilities inexhaustible, and the possibilities for creative and constructive changes are endless. But, we won't experience satisfactory progress towards our goals or make any lasting improvements unless we believe we deserve the good we want. Conditions in our lives will improve permanently only when we believe we are entitled to something better. So improving our self-esteem inwardly is the vital ingredient for improving our lives.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

- (a) These days the newspapers are full of:**

- (i) development news
- (ii) political news
- (iii) acts of violence and crimes
- (iv) educational and employment news

- (b) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.**

Our personal value is in direct proportion to the value of our accomplishments.

- (c) Why is good self-esteem stressed upon?**

- (i) Because it is essential for solving many problems
- (ii) Because it builds up self-confidence
- (iii) Because it increases one's reputation
- (iv) Because it helps one to respect others

- (d) Complete the following.**

Vulnerable to the opinion of others, we desperately try to _____.

- (e) Why is high self-esteem considered a remarkable asset?**

- (i) Because it makes us worthless in our own eyes
- (ii) Because it helps us to believe in our worth
- (iii) Because it forces us to be achievers
- (iv) Because it brings depression and disappointment

- (f) Fill in the blank.**

We are inclined to be _____ because we allow circumstances to influence our feelings.

- (g) Sound self-esteem ensures success as:**

- (i) one reacts emotionally to problems
- (ii) one becomes moody and insecure
- (iii) one taps one's latent talents and creative faculties
- (iv) one makes instant improvements

- (h) Complete the given analogy.**

fear : _____ : : self-hate : futility

- (i) Complete the given statement.**

We tend to set unrealistic goals and demands on ourselves because _____.

(j) The word ‘potential’ in paragraph 6 means:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) possible | (ii) ability of a person |
| (iii) a liquid with magic powers | (iv) hidden power |

8. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Fear of failure is an attitude problem. All of us postpone things. We procrastinate. We rationalize. We make excuses. We foolishly believe that to be creative and to have a positive attitude and to simply do things, we have to have all kinds of preconditions.
- (2) You can find several excuses for waiting to be more creative. But scratch the surface of these smooth and logical rationalizations, and if you’re honest, you’ll see the face of a little demon, the fear of failure, hiding there.
- (3) Zig Ziglar reminds us that this is nothing but an attitude problem: “The future can be depressing or magnificent—it is not correlated to the present or the past, past failures or successes. It is only our attitude towards these failures or successes which determines our future.” You can change yourself by changing your attitude without fear of error.
- (4) Problems cause stress and stress reduces our effectiveness. So it is very logical that once we solve our problems, we should be able to increase our efficiency and effectiveness. Incidentally, we can’t eliminate problems unless we opt for the final exit—the very thought of this itself is stressful!
- (5) What causes our problems? Well, roughly speaking one-third of our problems are there because we are alive and kicking; another one-third of our problems are created by ourselves; and the remaining one-third of our problems exist because of greed and ego.
- (6) When too many problems are causing you enormous stress and strain, do the following:
Think...there must be a better way to solve these problems. It helps to remember the crow and jug story! Recall similar stories and incidents.
Ask, ask, ask...from yourself and from others, how to do things in better ways. May be certain things should not be done at all or should be clubbed with other activities! Don’t forget that even stupid questions will get your intelligent and common sense answers.
Do it now! Start doing it. Don’t forget that the first step towards solving a problem is to begin. The first step is the most difficult one, but taking it will kill procrastination—a disease or a problem in itself. Do not forget to prioritise your problems first. Those which are “C” category jobs should be delegated to others, but do not forget to check and recheck till these get done.
- (7) There is always a silver lining in any gloomy situation, provided you starve the problems and feed the opportunities. For every problem, there could be several solutions and solutions point towards opportunities.
- (8) Apply the MISER concept to solve problems. MISER... where M stands for Merge, I for Improve, S for Simplify, E for Eliminate and R for Reduce. MISER is an excellent conceptual sieve that helps in reducing many problems to a very few ones.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Why do most people procrastinate?

- (i) Because they are not creative
- (ii) Because they adopt a wrong attitude
- (iii) Because they are too lazy to do anything
- (iv) Because they wait for better opportunity

(b) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

One-third of our problems are created by ourselves.

(c) Why can't we eliminate problems from our life?

- (i) Because we are alive and kicking
- (ii) Because we are inactive
- (iii) Because we are afraid of final exit
- (iv) Because we tend to postpone actions

(d) Complete the given statement.

Our future can be determined by _____.

(e) According to the passage, in which of the following circumstances does our effectiveness get reduced?

- (i) When our problems multiply
- (ii) When the depressing time is painful
- (iii) When there is stress due to some problems
- (iv) When problems dishearten us

(f) Complete the given statement.

We can change ourselves by _____.

(g) Complete the given analogy.

starve : problems :: feed : _____

(h) What is the best way to tackle a problem?

- (i) To defer it for sometime
- (ii) To seek help from a friend
- (iii) To think of an easy solution
- (iv) To begin at once

(i) Fill in the blank.

There is always a silver lining in any _____ situation.

(j) The word 'procrastinate' in paragraph 1 means:

- (i) obtain with difficulty
- (ii) natural tendency to do something bad
- (iii) delay or postpone an action
- (iv) doing with ease

Answers [Factual Passage]

1. (a) (iv) Because it is the garden's natural growing medium
 (b) the difference between the main types of soil.
 (c) They usually become waterlogged.
 (d) (iii) texture
 (e) water
 (f) amalgamation
 (g) (i) it is a well-balanced mixture of sand, silt and clay
 (h) (iii) they grow better in neutral soil
 (i) True
 (j) Consistency

- 2.(a) (ii) It keeps one healthy.
 (b) bacteria
 (c) (i) it protects us from diseases
 (d) keep cuts and abrasions covered
 (e) (iii) seeking proper immunisation
 (f) True
 (g) defensive mechanism
 (h) skin
 (i) (ii) it is acidic in nature
 (j) abrasions

3. (a) (iv) They pollute oceans by dumping nuclear waste.
 (b) land-based disposal
 (c) False
 (d) (ii) it remains hazardous for thousands of years
 (e) Positive Aspect: source of world's electric energy
 Negative Aspect: produce great amount of nuclear waste
 (f) (iv) it was the most cost effective solution
 (g) False
 (h) (iii) the definition of 'dumping' does not include sub-seabed
 (i) near the reactor sites, in swimming pools or in dry casks
 (j) (iv) done intentionally

4. (a) (iii) the causes of urban flooding are different
 (b) True
 (c) (iv) developed catchments increase faster flow
 (d) they are the centres of economic activities with vital infrastructure
 (e) faster
 (f) (ii) transport and power are disrupted
 (g) (iii) these decrease the capacity of drain
 (h) urban flood disasters
 (i) (iii) overpowered
 (j) Infrastructure

5. (a) (iii) made happiness less dependant on material assets
 (b) False
 (c) (ii) it smoothed the way to their objective
 (d) (iv) development of Indians into free people
 (e) mental health
 (f) (iii) he enjoyed inner harmony
 (g) what he believed, what he did and what he said
 (h) True
 (i) (iv) relating to worldly possessions
 (j) Renounce

6. (a) (iv) That they have some of the most magnificent rock-cut sculptures of Lord Shiva.
 (b) False
 (c) (ii) in a dilapidated state
 (d) Maheshmurti
 (e) True
 (f) (iv) the rapid industrial development in their vicinity
 (g) protect Bombay harbour
 (h) (i) To protect caves from vandalism
 (i) Spruce up
 (j) (ii) the process of becoming worse

7. (a) (iii) acts of violence and crimes
(b) True
(c) (i) Because it is essential for solving many problems
(d) gain their recognition and approval through risky and dangerous behaviour
(e) (ii) Because it helps us to believe in our worth
(f) moody
(g) (iii) one taps one's latent talents and creative faculties
(h) greedy
(i) our desire for perfection is so great
(j) (iv) hidden power

8. (a) (ii) Because they adopt a wrong attitude
(b) True
(c) (i) Because we are alive and kicking
(d) our attitude towards past failures and successes
(e) (iii) When there is stress due to some problems
(f) changing our attitude without fear of error
(g) opportunities
(h) (iv) To begin at once
(i) gloomy
(j) (iii) delay or postpone an action



2

Descriptive Passage

1. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Roshni Bairwa remembers running all the way from her home in Tonk's Mahmoodnagar Dhani village to the room where the 'bal samoooh' (children's group) met. "My grandparents are getting me married, you have to do something," the then 12-year-old told the 20 or so children sitting there.
- (2) The children, all aged between eight and 16, trooped up to Roshni's house and urged her grandparents to stop the impending wedding. Others, including village elders and teachers, joined in. The wedding was stopped. She had discovered a way out of the quagmire with the help of a local NGO and the village children.
- (3) When she was in class XII, the pressure to get married returned. This time her uncle found a match for her. When she resisted, she was taunted and beaten. People would point to her as the girl who brought shame to her family and asked their children not to speak to her. "I was 16 years old and alone in the world. I walked to school with my eyes fixed to the ground. I would think sometimes, what have I done that is so terrible for everyone to hate me so much?"
- (4) "I would cry myself to sleep," recalls Roshni, who lost her father when she was two and had been abandoned by her mother shortly after. But even in those dark moments, Roshni didn't give up, moving out of the village to Peeplu tehsil in Rajasthan where she rented a room and attended college.
- (5) With education and independence came a sense of confidence. "I kept in touch with the children in the village. Every time there was a child marriage, they would call me and I would go to stop it. I realised I had already been thrown out of the village, the worst had already happened, what else could the villagers do? So I went and fought with everyone who was getting their child married," she says with a laugh. So far she has stopped over a dozen marriages.
- (6) Even without the support of the law, young girls have been crusading against the practice. Earlier this month, 19-year-old Sushila Bishnoi from Barmer succeeded in getting her marriage annulled, submitting photographs, and congratulatory messages from her husband's Facebook account to the court. The court accepted these as evidence that the union took place when both the bride and groom were 12 years old and declared the marriage invalid.
- (7) Seema Bairwal (name changed) was 15 when she was married to a man a few years older. Later when she started attending 'bal samoooh' meetings with NGO Shiv Shiksha Samiti and Save the Children, it dawned on her that she had a choice. "I learnt that my life is mine. I have the power to say no to marriage."

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Fill in the blank.

The brides mentioned in the passage are rebel against the _____.

(b) With whose help did the 12-year-old girl Roshni succeed in her mission?

- (i) With the help of 20 children aged between eight and sixteen
- (ii) With the help of her grandparents
- (iii) With the help of 20 children, her grandparents, village elders and teachers
- (iv) With the help of children and an NGO

(c) When she was sixteen, the people of the village:

- (i) taunted her and beat her up
- (ii) boycotted her
- (iii) were angry with her
- (iv) were sympathetic and understanding

(d) Roshni moved out of the village in order to:

- (i) seek a job
- (ii) escape the village
- (iii) attend college
- (iv) marry a boy of her choice

(e) The phrase 'give up' in para 4 means:

- (i) stop attending classes
- (ii) stop doing something
- (iii) very eager
- (iv) voluntary help

(f) Education and independence made Roshni confident. (True/False)

(g) Which of the following means the same as 'annulled' in para 6?

- (i) To state officially that something is not legally valid
- (ii) To help somebody
- (iii) Impending doom
- (iv) Social works

(h) Is the given statement TRUE or FALSE?

'Bal Samoooh' meetings with NGO Shiv Shiksha Samiti and 'Save the Children' encouraged child marriage.

(i) Fill in the blank.

Roshni was _____ years old when she lost her father.

(j) Complete the following statement.

Roshni gained confidence in her life with _____.

2. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) When M K Gandhi was thrown out of a train in South Africa, he had a choice to make – either to ignore the event and live in peace or enter into a conflict and face harassment, hardship and the possibility of getting physically hurt. He chose the latter. Why? Did he not have a guru who had taught him that living in peace and tranquillity was the ultimate objective of life and the best way to achieve this objective was to avoid situations of conflict? Why did he not walk away?

- (2) The Dalai Lama chose to live in exile rather than live in peace in Tibet. He is a spiritual master himself. He preaches peace around the world. Does he not know that living in peace requires avoiding situations of conflict?
- (3) Aung San Suu Kyi did not have to stay in jail. Winston Churchill did not have to join the World War. Nelson Mandela did not have to suffer in solitary confinement. Julius Nyerere did not have to fight a war with Idi Amin. There is a long list of people who have embraced conflict, despite standing for peace, otherwise. They had the courage to stand up against repression rather than submit to it. Ancient stories of war say that it is absolutely necessary for one to stand up for what is right, rather than being a coward and succumbing to tyranny and subjugation. Therefore, they did not find anything wrong in waging a war if it was for upholding truth and justice, and believed that it is the duty of every warrior.
- (4) Most of us are confused between conflict and the method of resolving a conflict. We assume, incorrectly, that Gandhi, as a peace-loving person, must have avoided situations of conflict. On the other hand, he faced conflict head-on. Bhagat Singh and Gandhi were both gearing themselves to deal with conflict, except that Gandhi tried to employ peaceful means while Bhagat Singh chose aggression.
- (5) The duty of a scientist, artist or professor is also to engage in conflict against repressive regimes of knowledge. Any kind of limited knowledge is a form of bondage. Albert Einstein advanced the boundaries of scientific knowledge. James Joyce did the same in the world of literature. He flouted rules of writing as he saw them as restrictions on creativity. Picasso and M.F. Husain, for example, explored realms beyond accepted rules in visual art. Mother Teresa redefined the concept of caring. Every one of them faced criticism and controversy, yet they remained convinced by the nature of their work and the methods they used to fulfil their vision. They remained engaged.
- (6) One can only conclude from this that the people we admire and even those whom we worship have all rejected the existing as being adequate and have chosen to engage in conflict to expand the existing. They have redefined the purpose of our life.
- (7) The purpose of our life is not to live in passive acceptance but to engage with conflict in order to be creative. Creativity is the purpose of life. The purpose is to advance an individual soul and the collective consciousness. The only word of caution here is that we must first settle ourselves spiritually so that we know whether a conflict is justified or not.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Peace loving personalities chose the way of conflict so that they could challenge the forces of:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) peace and harmony | (ii) war and peace |
| (iii) tyranny and repression | (iv) peace and progress |

(b) Ancient war stories justify war by saying that it is:

- (i) the duty of a warrior
- (ii) an excuse of a coward
- (iii) a diplomatic stand in the larger interest
- (iv) selfishness of an individual

(c) Fill in the blank.

Mahatma Gandhi enjoyed _____ as a way of conflict.

(d) The author wants the scientists, artists and teachers to:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) support repressive regime | (ii) challenge repressive knowledge |
| (iii) stand by old theories | (iv) refute old beliefs |

(e) Any conflict must be:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (i) personal | (ii) general |
| (iii) justified | (iv) groundless |

(f) People like Albert Einstein, James Joyce, Mother Teresa, etc., have redefined:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) the literature of the world | (ii) the purpose of our life |
| (iii) creativity | (iv) controversy |

(g) Fill in the blanks appropriately.

James Joyce flouted the rules of _____ as he saw them as restrictions on his _____.

(h) Complete the given statement.

The purpose of our life is not to live in passive acceptance but to _____.

(i) Find the word from para 1 which means the same as 'adversity'.

(j) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Any kind of limited knowledge is a form of bondage.

3. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Today there is a lot of talk about the environment. All nations are coming to an agreement to save planet earth. Like we pollute the earth, we pollute the water; we also pollute the subtle environment through our negative feelings and emotions. We have become a victim of our greed and needs. We are not in control of our mind. We hear a lot about other things in life but we spend very little time to hear about ourselves. How to handle our mind? How to be in the present moment? How to be happy and be grateful? This we have not learnt. This is the most unfortunate thing. Then, what is the solution? This is where we are reminded of a very fundamental principle that governs our environment, our mind, our emotions and our life in general.
- (2) Our body has the capacity to sustain much longer the vibrations of bliss and peace than it does negative emotions because positivity is in the centre of our existence. Just like in the structure of atom, protons and neutrons are in the centre of the atom and electrons are only the periphery, the same is with our lives; the centre core of our existence is bliss, positivity and joy, but it is surrounded by a cloud of negative ions. Through the help of the breath, we can easily get over our negative emotions in a short period of time. Through meditation and certain breathing techniques, we can clear this negative cloud.
- (3) This life has so much to offer to you. You can see this once you take some time off, rejuvenating the soul. Your soul is hungry for a smile from you. If you could give this, you feel energised the whole year and nothing, whatsoever, can take the smile away from you.

- (4) Everyone wants to be successful in life. But without knowing what is success, you want to be successful. What is the sign of success? Just having a lot of money, is that success? Why do you think money means success? Because money gives you freedom to do whatever you want. You may have a big bank balance but you have stomach aches, ulcers, you may have to go for bypass surgery; can't eat this, can't do this, can't do that. We spend half our health to gain wealth and spend half our wealth to gain back the lost health. Is this success? In fact, it is very bad mathematics.
- (5) Look at those who claim to be successful – are they successful? No, they are miserable. Then, what is the sign of success? It is confidence, compassion, generosity and a smile that none can snatch away, being really happy and being able to be freer. These are the signs of a successful person.
- (6) Take some time off to look a little deeper into yourself and calm the mind down. Thus, erasing all the impressions that we are carrying in our minds and experience the presence of the divine that is the very core of our existence. The feeling gives us immeasurable joy.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) How do we pollute our environment?

- (i) By becoming victims to our greed and needs
- (ii) By not listening to indicators about ourselves
- (iii) Through our negative feelings and emotions
- (iv) By not being in control of our mind

(b) How can we get rid of our negative emotions?

- (i) By keeping longer, the vibrations of bliss
- (ii) Through meditations and using some breathing techniques
- (iii) By ignoring clouds
- (iv) By preserving the protons and neutrons

(c) In para 2, 'positivity' has been compared to:

- (i) protons and neutrons
- (ii) electrons
- (iii) cloud of ions
- (iv) atom

(d) We can feel the presence of the divine at the core of our existence if we:

- (i) are healthy
- (ii) take time off
- (iii) can erase the impressions in our minds
- (iv) meditate

(e) Which of the following words means the same as 'sustain' as given in para 2?

- (i) Keep alive
- (ii) Experience
- (iii) Remember
- (iv) Create

(f) Is the given statement TRUE or FALSE?

We spend half our health to gain wealth and spend half our wealth to gain back the health.

(g) The signs of a successful person are: (any three)

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(h) **When we calm the mind, we erase all the memories that we are carrying in our minds. (True/ False)**

(i) **Complete the given statement.**

Positivity is in the centre of our existence because _____.

(j) **Fill in the blank.**

Money gives you _____ to do whatever you want.

4. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Computers are capable of doing extremely complicated work in all branches of learning. They can solve the most complex mathematical problems or put a thousand unrelated data in order. These machines can be put to varied uses. For instance, they can provide information on the best way to prevent traffic accidents. They work accurately and at high speed.
- (2) They save research workers' years of hard work. This whole process by which machines can be used to work for us has been called 'automation'. In future, automation may enable human beings to enjoy more leisure than they do today. Automation is bound to have important social consequences.
- (3) Some years ago, an expert on automation, Sir Leon Bagrit pointed out that it was a mistake to believe that these machines could think. There is no possibility that human beings will be controlled by machines. Though computers are capable of learning from their mistakes and improving on their performances, they need detailed instructions from human beings to be able to operate. They can never lead independent lives or rule the world by taking decisions of their own.
- (4) Sir Leon said that in future, computers would be developed which would be small enough to be carried in one's pocket. Ordinary people would then be able to use them to obtain valuable information. Computers could be plugged into a wireless network and can be used like radios. For instance, people going on a holiday, could be informed about weather conditions. Car drivers can be given an alternative route, when there is a traffic jam. It will also be possible to make tiny translating machines. This will enable people, who do not share a common language, to talk to each other without any difficulty or to read foreign publications.
- (5) It is impossible to assess the importance of a machine of this sort, for many international misunderstandings are caused simply due to our failure to understand each other. Computers will also be used in ordinary public hospitals. By providing a machine with a patient's symptoms, a doctor will be able to diagnose the nature of his illness. Similarly, machines could be used to keep a check on a patient's health record and bring it up to date. Doctors will, therefore, have immediate access to great many facts which will help them in their work. Bookkeepers and accountants too could be relieved of dull clerical work. For the tedious task of compiling and checking lists of figures could be done entirely by machines. Computers are the most efficient servant

man has ever had and there is no limit to the way they can be used to improve our lives.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Study the following statements and choose the CORRECT one.

- (i) There is no possibility that human beings can be on their own with no need of machines.
- (ii) Human beings are likely to be controlled by machines one day.
- (iii) There is no possibility that human beings will ever be controlled by machines.
- (iv) Machines can replace humans.

(b) Which one of the following statements is TRUE, according to the passage?

- (i) Computers can solve only certain mathematical problems.
- (ii) Computers can't solve any mathematical problems.
- (iii) Computers can solve the most complex mathematical problems.
- (iv) Computers can solve only simple mathematical problems.

(c) Computers can be used to:

- (i) find treatment for the patient's illness
- (ii) prescribe a medicine for the patient
- (iii) diagnose the nature of patient's illness
- (iv) keep the patient in good mood

(d) Many international misunderstandings are caused due to our failure to understand:

- (i) ourselves
- (ii) other nations
- (iii) our friends
- (iv) each other

(e) Which of the following is explained in the given passage?

(Competency-focused Question)

- (i) Computer and its advantages
- (ii) The different uses of computers
- (iii) Computers rule man
- (iv) Computers revolutionize man's life

(f) Complete the table given below.

Uses of Computer	Provides information on _____
	Keeps a check on _____

(g) Fill in the blank.

The process in which machines can be used to work for is called _____.

(h) Complete the given statement.

Sir Leon Bagrit pointed out that there is no possibility that _____.

(i) Many international misunderstandings are caused simply due to our failure to understand each other. (True/False)

(j) Find the word from para 2 which means the same as 'results'.

5. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Delhi has grown into a city that shuns children. It is now an urban sprawl, its development model skewed in favour of motorised traffic and commercial capitalization. This has snatched play fields from kids. With vehicles, both stationary and on the move, occupying every inch of space available, the roads and even lanes and by-lanes are out of bounds for the little ones. Unlike in American and European cities, there are few public spaces where one can hang out. No wonder, our children spend a lot of time indoors, glued to the TV, PC or mobile screens. 'It's time,' urban planning experts say, 'to reconsider Delhi's growth with the welfare of its children in mind.'
- (2) Supreme Court Judge Kurian Joseph expressed his anguish at the shrinking playing space for children in Delhi. The condition of the parks in the city, he said in the letter, was a "serious violation of human rights of children" as it was "their right in their tender times to have a decent environment to play and frolic around."
- (3) Kuldeep Singh, an architect and urban planner, who worked with DDA during 1956-57 to bring out Delhi's first master plan, explained how initially children's needs were the town planners' priority. "Space standards were set very rationally, and in every neighbourhood, a huge open space was reserved for children which we called 'tot-lots'. This was the place where we thought children would get a space to play and mingle with each other and we kept it away from roads," recalled Singh. However, due to administrative reasons, the idea of 'tot-lots' had to be dropped and regrettably, was never entertained again.
- (4) "Over the years, circumstances have changed and people are reluctant to let their children go out without some kind of security, as a result of which the children are now suffering," says Mr. Singh. Before it's too late, Mr. Singh hopes the few open spaces for kids are restored and protected from vehicles looking for parking lots. Another urban planning expert says the first rectification Delhi's development model needs to carry out is to ensure mobility of children.
- (5) "Two thousand pedestrians die on Delhi's roads every year of which several are children. There may not be a dearth of green spaces in Delhi, the city has a unique advantage on that front, but kids have no safe means to reach the places independently," says Manjit Rastogi, founder of architecture firm Morphogenesis. "It is catastrophic to learn about child mortality on Delhi's roads, but, on the other hand, you have the tragedy of kids being confined to their homes," points out Mr. Rastogi. "From a city of cars, Delhi needs to become a city of pedestrians where children can enjoy and identify themselves with their surroundings," he adds.
- (6) Developing public spaces with colourful street furniture, swings, art installations, etc., could draw in kids and bring them out of their homes. DDA officials say their focus is on balanced development of the city, which takes into account children's recreational needs. "DDA is working on new policies like Transit Oriented Development which have sufficient provisions for taking care of pedestrians and movement of children and women safely. These policies will guide the future development of the city," said Neemo Dhar, Spokesperson, DDA.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) What does the passage suggest?

(Competency-focused Question)

- (i) That Delhi kids enjoy sitting in front of TV
- (ii) That Delhi has taken care of recreational needs of the kids
- (iii) The appalling conditions of children living in Delhi
- (iv) That motorists are not favoured by the city planners

(b) Which of the following invalidates the statement “Delhi shuns children”?

- (i) Delhi’s development model is skewed in favour of motorised traffic.
- (ii) Delhi kids have been deprived of play fields.
- (iii) The few public places where children can hang out are not safe to reach.
- (iv) DDA is working on Transit Oriented Development.

(c) Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the passage?

- (i) In past, children’s needs were a priority for city planners.
- (ii) Delhi has an acute shortage of green spaces.
- (iii) It is surprising that children spend much of their time in front of TV.
- (iv) American and European cities don’t have many public spaces where children can hang out.

(d) To _____ is the human right of the children.

- (i) have a good environment to play and enjoy
- (ii) sit in front of TV screen
- (iii) use a mobile phone
- (iv) remain indoors

(e) The phrasal verb ‘draw in’ means:

- (i) to persuade to draw together (ii) to persuade to draw inwards
- (iii) to persuade to draw indoors (iv) to persuade to join or entice

(f) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Delhi has grown into a city that shuns children.

(g) Complete the given analogy.

_____ : an open space reserved for children : : Transit Oriented Development : policy for pedestrians, children and women safety

(h) Complete the given statement.

Manjit Rastogi observed that _____.

(i) The full form of TOD: _____.

(j) Which word from para 4 means the same as ‘the action of putting something right’?

6. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) White House security entrance at 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday, October 17: There are six Indians in immaculate sherwanis that the secret service is trying to clear through by matching their passports or drivers’ licenses to the information they have on their

computers. Four are clear and two have problems. One of them is me. The problem is that my passport has no last name. Even though I have met with candidate Trump, President-Elect Trump, and then President Trump, at least a dozen times, it's never been at the White House.

- (2) Diwali at the White House was scheduled to begin at 3:15 p.m. For 30 minutes four different White House officials tried to get me cleared, but these secret service guys refused to break the protocol no matter who the visitor. It is 3:00 p.m. now. Finally, seeing no solution in sight the Secret Service offer a way out – I could go in as long as I am escorted by an official all the time. Three members of our group of six had already gone in, and finally the rest of us – to the Roosevelt room, right next to the Oval Office, just in time at 3:30 p.m.
- (3) There were a total of 26 guests, most of them currently working for the Trump administration such as Nikki Haley, Seema Verma, Ajit Pai, Raj Shah, Vanilla Singh, along with six members of the Republican Hindu Coalition (RHC) that had played a major role in the election of President Trump. I am the RHC India Ambassador.
- (4) After a 10-minute wait in the Roosevelt room, all 26 of us line up in the Oval Office. President Trump walks in, and comes over to us, the Kumar family which includes my dad Shalabh “Shalli” Kumar, his son Vikram Aditya Kumar and of course me.
- (5) The President then proceeded to read his statement and light the diya with Nikki Haley and Seema Verma to his right and Shalabh Kumar and me to his left.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Complete the given statement.

The author's main problem was that _____.

(b) The author was allowed to go in on the condition that:

- (i) she could prove that she had met President Trump several times earlier
- (ii) she went in without a camera or a microphone
- (iii) a security officer remained with her all the time
- (iv) she could ask the Indian government to vouch for her character

(c) Where were Diwali celebrations held?

- (i) On the lawns of the White House
- (ii) In the Roosevelt Room
- (iii) In the Oval Office
- (iv) In President Trump's drawing-room

(d) In which of the following sentences has the word 'immaculate' been used appropriately as used in the first paragraph? (Competency-focused Question)

- (i) Jenny made sure she looked immaculate before her job interview.
- (ii) The only immaculate carrier was the Egyptian.
- (iii) I prefer to keep my desk immaculate so that important papers are not lost.
- (iv) Dressed immaculate in a black coat and striped trousers, he could have passed for a top-flight barrister.

(e) The problem the Indians faced was that:

- (i) their passports did not have a valid US visa marked on it

- (ii) they did not follow the protocol
- (iii) the information on their documents did not match with the information US security officials have on their computers
- (iv) they are late for the function
- (f) Complete the following.**
The secret service was trying to clear the six Indians by _____.
- (g) 'Scheduled' in para 2 means the opposite of:**
 - (i) expected
 - (ii) decided
 - (iii) charted
 - (iv) spontaneous
- (h) Six members of the Republican Hindu Coalition played a major role in the election of President Trump. (True/False)**
- (i) Complete the following.**
The author was part of the team consisting of 26 members that celebrated Diwali with President Trump because _____.
- (j) Find the word from paragraph 1 that means the same as 'extremely clean and tidy'.**

7. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny variations in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is soon to take place, and perform many other word tricks to convey subtle differences in meaning. Nor is this complexity inherent to the English language. All languages, even those of so-called 'primitive' tribes have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I', 'several other people and I' and 'you, another person and I'. In English, all these meanings are summed up in the one, crude pronoun 'we'. Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is. So, the question which has baffled many linguists is – who created grammar?
- (2) At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its emergence. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages, but in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started from scratch. Amazingly, however, this is possible. Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonizer's rule. Since they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages, they developed a makeshift language called a pidgin. Pidgins are strings of words copied from the language of the landowner. They have little in the way of grammar, and in many cases, it is difficult for a listener to deduce when an event happened, and

who did what to whom. Speakers need to use circumlocution in order to make their meaning understood. Interestingly, however, all it takes for a pidgin to become a complex language is for a group of children to be exposed to it at the time when they learn their mother tongue. Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders; they adapted their words to create a new, expressive language. Complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins are termed creoles, and they are invented by children.

- (3) Further evidence of this can be seen in studying sign languages for the deaf. Sign languages are not simply a series of gestures; they utilise the same grammatical machinery that is found in spoken languages. Moreover, there are many different languages used worldwide. The creation of one such language was documented quite recently in Nicaragua. Previously, all deaf people were isolated from each other, but in 1979 a new government introduced schools for the deaf. Although children were taught speech and lip reading in the classroom, in the playgrounds they began to invent their own sign system, using the gestures that they used at home. It was basically a pidgin. Each child used the signs differently, and there was no consistent grammar. However, children who joined the school later, when this inventive sign system was already around, developed a quite different sign language. Although it was based on the signs of the older children, the younger children's language was more fluid and compact, and it utilised a large range of grammatical devices to clarify meaning. What is more, all the children used the signs in the same way. A new creole was born.
- (4) Some linguists believe that many of the world's most established languages were creoles at first. The English past tense -ed ending may have evolved from the verb 'do.' It ended, may once have been 'It end-did'. Therefore, it would appear that even the most widespread languages were partly created by children. Children appear to have innate grammatical machinery in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them. Their minds can serve to create logical, complex structures, even when there is no grammar present for them to copy.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) In paragraph 1, why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language?

- (i) To show how simple, traditional cultures can have complicated grammar structures
- (ii) To show how English grammar differs from Cherokee grammar
- (iii) To prove that complex grammar structures were invented by the Cherokees
- (iv) To demonstrate how difficult it is to learn the Cherokee language

(b) Which of the following did the slave children do?

- (i) Slave children did not simply copy the strings of words uttered by their elders.
- (ii) Slave children adapted their words to create a new, expressive language.
- (iii) Slave children created the complex grammar systems which emerge from pidgins termed Creoles.
- (iv) All of these

(c) Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about Nicaraguan language?

- (i) The language has been created since 1979.
- (ii) The language is based on speech and lip reading.
- (iii) The language incorporates signs which children used at home.
- (iv) The language was perfected by younger children.

(d) Fill in the blank.

_____ is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is.

(e) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Some of the most recent languages evolved due to the Atlantic slave trade.

(f) Which idea is presented in the last paragraph? (Competency-focused Question)

- (i) English is probably once a creole.
- (ii) The English past tense system is inaccurate.
- (iii) Linguists have proven that English was created by children.
- (iv) Children say English past tenses differently from elders.

(g) Pidgins are strings of words copied from the languages of the slaves. (True/False)

(h) Complete the given analogy.

Creoles : complex grammar systems :: _____ : pronoun system

(i) Complete the given statement.

We can find who created grammar by _____.

(j) Fill in the blank with a word/phrase.

Children appear to have innate _____ in their brains, which springs to life when they are first trying to make sense of the world around them.

8. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) The outer system is the name of the planets beyond the asteroid belt. These planets are called gas giants because they are made up of gas and ice.
- (2) The first stop of our tour is the fifth planet, Jupiter. It's bigger than three hundred Earths! It is made up of hydrogen and helium and a few other gases. There are violent wind storms that circle around Jupiter. The most famous storm is called the Great Red Spot. It has been churning for more than four hundred years already. At last count, Jupiter has sixty-three known moons and a faint ring around it too.
- (3) Next in our space neighbourhood comes Saturn. It is well-known for the series of beautiful rings that circle it. They are made up of tiny bits of frozen dirt and ice. Like Jupiter, Saturn is made up of mostly hydrogen and helium. It is smaller though, at only ninety-five times the size of the Earth. Saturn has sixty-two moons.
- (4) The seventh planet, Uranus and its twenty-seven moons orbit very far from the sun. In addition to helium and hydrogen, Uranus' atmosphere also contains ammonia ice and methane ice. It is a very cold planet, with no internal heat source. One of the strangest things about Uranus is that it is tipped over and orbits the sun on its side at a

ninety-degree angle. The twenty-seven moons it has orbit from top to bottom, instead of left to right like our moon.

- (5) The eighth planet is Neptune. Like Uranus, it is made up of hydrogen, helium, ammonia ice and methane ice. But unlike Uranus, Neptune does have an inner heat source, just like Earth. It radiates twice as much heat as it receives from the sun. Neptune's most distinctive quality is its blue colour. Most of the information we know about it came from the Voyager 2 spacecraft passing close by it in 1989.
- (6) Pluto is the last and was considered a planet after its discovery in 1930. In 2006, Pluto was demoted and reclassified as a dwarf planet. Pluto exists in the Kuiper belt. That's just a fancy name for the band of rocks, dust and ice that lies beyond the gas giants. Scientists have found objects bigger than Pluto in this belt. Thus, the outer solar system has many secrets to explore.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) The two gases which make up most of Jupiter and Saturn are:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) hydrogen and ammonia | (ii) hydrogen and methane |
| (iii) hydrogen and helium | (iv) none of these |

(b) The Great Red Spot is one of the violent wind storms that circle around Jupiter. (True/False)

(c) Fill in the blank.

Saturn is _____ times the size of the earth.

(d) Complete the given statement.

The moons of Uranus are peculiar because _____.

(e) What is Kuiper belt?

- | |
|---|
| (i) It is an area of rocks, dust, and ice that is between Jupiter and Saturn. |
| (ii) It is an area of rocks, dust, and ice that is beyond Pluto. |
| (iii) It is an area of rocks, dust, and ice that includes Pluto. |
| (iv) It is an area of rocks, dust, and ice that surrounds Saturn's rings. |

(f) Complete the given analogy.

Neptune : inner heat source : : _____ : violent wind storms

(g) Which of the following words is the synonym of 'faint' as used in paragraph 2?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (i) Indistinct | (ii) Slight |
| (iii) Muffled | (iv) Unconscious |

(h) Complete the given statement.

In 2006, Pluto was demoted and reclassified as a dwarf planet because _____.

(i) Pick the word that means the same as 'tipped' as used in paragraph 4.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (i) Topped | (ii) Tilted |
| (iii) Poured | (iv) Presented |

(j) Jupiter is only ninety-five times the size of the earth. (True/False)

Answers [Descriptive Passage]

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. (a) child marriage
 (b) (iii) With the help of 20 children, her grandparents, village elders and teachers
 (c) (i) taunted her and beat her up
 (d) (iii) attend college
 (e) (ii) stop doing something
 (f) True
 (g) (i) To state officially that something is not legally valid
 (h) False
 (i) two
 (j) education and leading an independent life</p> | <p>2.(a) (iii) tyranny and repression
 (b) (i) the duty of a warrior
 (c) peaceful means
 (d) (ii) challenge repressive knowledge
 (e) (iii) justified
 (f) (ii) the purpose of our life
 (g) writing; creativity
 (h) engage with conflict in order to be creative
 (i) Hardship
 (j) True</p> |
| <p>3. (a) (iii) Through our negative feelings and emotions
 (b) (ii) Through meditations and using some breathing techniques
 (c) (i) protons and neutrons
 (d) (iii) can erase the impressions in our minds
 (e) (i) Keep alive
 (f) True
 (g) (1) Confidence
 (2) Compassion
 (3) Generosity
 (h) False
 (i) our body has the capacity to sustain much longer the vibrations of bliss and peace than it does negative emotions.
 (j) freedom</p> | <p>4. (a) (iii) There is no possibility that human beings will ever be controlled by machines.
 (b) (iii) Computers can solve the most complex mathematical problems.
 (c) (iii) diagnose the nature of patient's illness
 (d) (iv) each other
 (e) (iv) Computers revolutionise man's life
 (f) ● on the best way to prevent traffic accidents;
 ● on a patient's health record
 (g) automation
 (h) human beings will be controlled by machines
 (i) True
 (j) Consequences</p> |
| <p>5. (a) (iii) The appalling conditions of children living in Delhi
 (b) (iv) DDA is working on Transit Oriented Development.
 (c) (i) In past, children's needs were a priority for city planners.
 (d) (i) have a good environment to play and enjoy
 (e) (iv) to persuade to join or entice
 (f) True
 (g) Tot-lots
 (h) two thousand pedestrians die on Delhi's roads every year of which several are children
 (i) Transit Oriented Development
 (j) Rectification</p> | <p>6. (a) her passport had no last name
 (b) (iii) a security officer remained with her all the time
 (c) (iii) In the Oval Office
 (d) (iv) Dressed immaculate in a black coat and striped trousers, he could have passed for a top-flight barrister.
 (e) (iii) the information on their documents did not match the information US security officials have on their computers
 (f) matching their passports or drivers' licenses to the information they have on their computers
 (g) (iv) spontaneous
 (h) True
 (i) she belonged to the Kumar family and she was the ambassador of RHC
 (j) Immaculate</p> |

7. (a) (i) To show how simple, traditional cultures can have complicated grammar structures
(b) (iv) All of these
(c) (ii) The language is based on speech and lip reading.
(d) Grammar
(e) True
(f) (iii) Linguists have proven that English was created by children.
(g) False
(h) Cherokee
(i) doing in-depth research into the creation of each language by studying how complex languages are actually formed, and observe how languages are started from scratch
(j) grammatical machinery

8. (a) (iii) hydrogen and helium
(b) True
(c) ninety-five
(d) they orbit the planet from top to bottom instead of left to right like the earth's moon
(e) (iii) It is an area of rocks, dust, and ice that includes Pluto.
(f) Jupiter
(g) (i) Indistinct
(h) the scientists had found objects bigger than Pluto in the Kuiper belt.
(i) (ii) Tilted
(j) False



3

Literary Passage

1. Read the poem given below.

(10 marks)

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF THE TIGER

- *By Amit Dahiyabadshah*

- (1) When you have stolen my skin from my entity
and removed the roar from my life
O hunter, wield that skinning knife
with some grace, a little skill
I too have hunted and killed many many times
but every kill
was a prayer in praise of the Creator
My movements were always quick, clean, merciful
Such is the way of true believers
- (2) But do you now slice, slash and cut clean, O Skinner?
I pray only that you leave no part of me behind
to be eaten by the jackal and the hyena
for I have ruled this forest on behalf of the creator himself
and there is no honour in a king becoming carrion
- (3) So send the sacred colour from my coat
back to the maker of sunsets
Send the darkness of my stripe
back to the shadows of the undergrowth
for that is where it was obtained
Send the white from the fur of my belly back to a new ice age
to the frost of a new ice age
that it return to avenge me
Send my roar back to my maker
that he fill the heavens with my rage
at this shabby end for a true king
- (4) Send my claws to the young of the high-born
to save them from their own nightmares

Send my teeth to Tibet that their aspirations
for freedom find new teeth
Send my bones to China so they find a cure
for the fear that builds such great walls
Send my fat to Singapore
so they learn to make a balm for pain
that is mine not only in name
Send my waste to the alchemists
for this is the only substance they have not yet tried

- (5) Give my entrails to whoever shall have them
But hang on to my eyes, you puny murderer
That your tribe might know
that you did not fell a creature beneath you
that I looked you in the eye and did not flinch
when you shot me
- (6) Instead I have turned away
released
from the cancer of your footprint

Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the questions given below.

(a) Why does the tiger want its roar to be sent back to the maker?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) To take revenge | (ii) To fill heaven with rage |
| (iii) To make a balm for pain | (iv) In honour of the tiger's life |

(b) Which of the following emotions are embedded in the poem?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (1) Gloomy | (2) Anger |
| (3) Fear | (4) Restlessness |
| (5) Pride | (6) Fearlessness |
| (7) Selflessness | |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) (2), (5), (6), (7) | (ii) (1), (3), (4), (6) |
| (iii) (2), (3), (4), (7) | (iv) (4), (5), (6), (7) |

(c) The tiger wants the tribe of the hunter to know that the:

- | |
|---|
| (i) hunter is happy with the kill |
| (ii) puny murderer doesn't deserve an applaud |
| (iii) tiger was not afraid of dying |
| (iv) tiger fell beneath the hunter |

(d) Complete the given statement.

The advice given to the hunter is to _____.

(e) **Fill in the blank.**

The claws of the tiger are worn by the young of the rich to protect them from _____.

(f) **The sacred colour of the tiger's coat can be sent back to the maker of the shadows. (True/False)**

(g) **Complete the following statement appropriately.**

The tiger tells the hunter to hang on to its eyes, so that _____.

(h) **Fill in the blank with ONE WORD.**

Every kill of the tiger was a prayer in praise of the _____.

(i) **Who is an alchemist?**

- (i) A person who turns base metal into gold.
- (ii) A person who makes gold jewellery.
- (iii) A person who never tries to invent gold.
- (iv) A person who has not tried a new substance.

(j) **What does the word 'carrion' given in stanza 2 mean?**

- (i) Carrier
- (ii) Corpse
- (iii) Culprit
- (iv) Creator

2. Read the poem given below.

(10 marks)

RHYME OF THE RIVER AVEN

- By Bhavna Ramakrishnan

- (1) The river flows, where it goes, nobody knows
The trees are like towers touching the stars
Down they bow their heads in a row
To the river as it flows
Down the town the river flow as, swirling it goes
Meandering the playground and houses in rows
- (2) The rocks on the bank look still and stern
The waves, from eddies that swirl and turn
Water bubbles drench the flowers and ferns
Lovers gaze with a faraway look and yearn
Children enter into boats that cruise and return
- (3) Slipping and sliding through the hills and forest green
The blue waters roaring, and then placid and serene
The bard's town sliced by enigmatic stream
The waves dancing on the rainbow coloured sun beams
Through the labyrinth of branches, filtered sunlight gleams

- (4) The river flows, silent and deep
 Life's lesson learnt as it bounds and leaps
 Spread the message of peace, friendship you reap
 Forget all sorrows, wonderful memories you keep
 Life is a playground and sometimes mountains steep
- (5) The river never stops till it merges with the ocean
 Success and failure in life unfold in slow motion
 Cut your own path and stay steadfast in this notion
 Let ambition and determination be interspersed with emotion
 Like the river, never stop until you reach your destination.

Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the questions given below.

(a) Complete the following statement.

The river stops flowing when it _____.

(b) The poet calls life a:

- (i) playground and enigmatic stream
- (ii) playground and steep mountain
- (iii) playground and coloured rainbow
- (iv) playground and grasslands

(c) Fill in the blank with a word/phrase.

The filtered sunlight gleams through _____.

(d) The blue water is:

- (i) like the ocean; placid and roaring
- (ii) like raging waterfall; placid and quiet
- (iii) roaring and sometimes placid and quiet
- (iv) absolutely quiet and sometimes roaring

(e) Rocks on the shore appear to be:

- (i) still and stern
- (ii) moving with the river
- (iii) filled with fungus
- (iv) still and moving

(f) Any two qualities of human beings that have been enlisted in the poem:

- (1) _____
- (2) _____

(g) The flowing river flashes the message that:

- (i) life is deep and silent
- (ii) forget all sorrows of life
- (iii) live life king size
- (iv) give in to troubles

(h) The waves are dancing on the:

- (i) eddies
- (ii) meandering path
- (iii) sunlight falling on them
- (iv) rainbow-coloured sunbeams

(i) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

The poet says that success and failure in life unfold in slow motion.

(j) Find a word from the poem that means the same as 'a maze'.

3. Read the poem given below.

(10 marks)

I WANDERED LONELY AS A CLOUD

- By William Wordsworth

- (1) I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.
- (2) Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.
- (3) The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed - and gazed - but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:
- (4) For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the questions given below.

(a) Complete the following.

The poet saw a crowd, a host of golden daffodils, _____.
_____ . (where)

(b) Fill in the blank.

The narrator has compared himself with a _____.

(c) The expression 'a crowd' is used for:

- (i) lake
- (ii) trees
- (iii) breeze
- (iv) daffodils

(d) The poet has compared the spread of the daffodils to the millions of stars in the milky way. (True/False)

(e) The sight of the dancing daffodils was a:

- (i) painful experience for the poet
- (ii) memorable experience for the poet
- (iii) a shocking experience for the poet
- (iv) grief-causing experience for the poet

(f) What happens when the poet's heart fills with pleasure?

- (i) He feels very lonely.
- (ii) He dances with the daffodils.
- (iii) He feels very light-hearted.
- (iv) He goes into a vacant and pensive mood.

(g) Complete the given statement.

The poet says that he acquired a great deal of wealth by _____.

(h) Fill in the blank with a word/phrase.

During the times when he lays on his couch, the memories associated with the daffodils flash upon this inner mind, and this he believes is the _____.

(i) The daffodils were stretched in a never-ending line along the margin of a bay. (True/False)

(j) Find the word from the poem which means the same as 'loneliness'.

- (i) Bliss
- (ii) Joined
- (iii) Pensive
- (iv) Solitude

4. Read the poem given below.

(10 marks)

A LUCKY THING

- By Alice Schertle

High up in a hawthorn tree
a robin perched, where he could see
into a coop of wire and wood.
Inside the coop a farmer stood
Flinging grain upon the ground.
Twelve fat chickens gathered round.
The robin, singing, cocked his head
and watched the chickens being fed.
He saw it was a lucky thing
To be a chicken: Farmers bring

You golden grain, scoop after scoop,
If you're a chicken in a coop —
A lovely coop with nesting boxes
Safe from cats and crows and foxes.
The chickens
In the coop could see
The bird. They heard his melody
And clucked it was a lucky thing
To be a robin who could sing
A song upon a hawthorne tree.
They watched him through the woven wire.
They saw him fly up high, and higher.
Twelve fat chickens
Scratched the floor.
The farmer closed
And latched the door.

Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the questions given below.

- (a) The robin feels _____ the chickens because they are safe from predators and do not have to look for their food.
- (i) happy about (ii) sorry for
(iii) envious of (iv) none of these
- (b) Complete the following.
- Through the poem, the poet conveys the thought that people often feel that _____.
- (c) People are content to be in a situation they perceive as being better than theirs. (True/False)
- (d) Which one of the following situations is similar to the situation described in the poem?
- (i) An insect hopes to escape being eaten by a frog.
(ii) A dog wishes to catch the cat living nearby.
(iii) A squirrel hopes to gather enough food for the winter.
(iv) A cow wishes to run free with wild horses.
- (e) The farmer closed and latched the door after feeding the chickens, so that predators could not attack the chickens, and the chicken would not escape. (True/False)
- (f) Complete the following statement appropriately.
- The chickens are safe from _____. (Name the three predators)
- (g) Identify the rhyme scheme used in lines 1-6.
- (i) aabbcc (ii) abcd
(iii) abbcc (iv) adccd

- (h) The relationship between hawthorn tree and the coop is most similar to the relationship between the chickens and the robin. (True/False)
- (i) Fill in the blank.
The _____ yearned to be in the farmer's coop.
- (j) Identify any one example of alliteration from the poem.

5. Read the poem given below.

(10 marks)

UPON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

- By William Wordsworth

Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:
This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
The river glideth at his own sweet will:
Dear God! The very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the questions given below.

(a) The morning sight of the city bears a/an:

- (i) peaceful and serene look
- (ii) noisy and crowdly look
- (iii) dark and dreary scene
- (iv) enchanting and haunting experience

(b) Complete the following.

The river glides at its own sweet will because _____.

(c) Fill in the blank with ONE WORD.

The poet feels a profound _____ while relishing the beauty of the city of London in early morning.

(d) In the poem, the poet describes the beauty of the morning as silent and bare. (True/False)

(e) 'All bright and glittering' refers to the:

- (i) residents of the city

- (ii) gardens of the city
- (iii) malls and multiplexes of the city
- (iv) ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples of the city
- (f) **'A sight so touching in its majesty'. Which sight is referred to here?**
 - (i) The sight of silent factories
 - (ii) The sight of smokeless and noiseless surrounding
 - (iii) The sight of the city of London surrounded by nature
 - (iv) None of these
- (g) **'...the very houses seem asleep.' This implies that _____.**
- (h) **Find a word from the poem which means the same as 'magnificence or grandeur'.**
 - (i) Bare
 - (ii) Splendour
 - (iii) Glideth
 - (iv) Mighty
- (i) **Fill in the blank.**
According to the poet, _____ could pass by the captivating beauty of nature as shown by the earth.
- (j) **The poet sees London as:**
 - (i) part of nature
 - (ii) the nerve centre of commerce
 - (iii) alienated from nature
 - (iv) isolated

6. Read the poem given below.

(10 marks)

BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST

- By James Thomas Fields

We were crowded in the cabin,
 Not a soul would dare to sleep, —
 It was midnight on the waters,
 And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in winter
 To be shattered by the blast,
 And to hear the rattling trumpet
 Thunder, "Cut away the mast!"

So we shuddered there in silence, —
 For the stoutest held his breath,
 While the hungry sea was roaring
 And the breakers talked with death.

As thus we sat in darkness
 Each one busy with his prayers,

"We are lost!" the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Isn't God upon the ocean
Just the same as on the land?"

Then we kissed the little maiden,
And we spake in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbour
When the morn was shining clear.

Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the questions given below.

(a) 'Then we kissed the little maiden,' The sailors did this because:

- (i) she was a pretty little girl
- (ii) they wanted to say goodbye
- (iii) she was the captain's daughter
- (iv) she filled their hearts with hope

(b) The captain's daughter had faith that:

- (i) winter would soon end
- (ii) god would protect them
- (iii) her father could save the ship
- (iv) she could stop the storm

(c) Complete the given statement appropriately.

According to the poet, it is a fearful thing to _____.

(d) Why were the people in the cabin not able to sleep?

- (i) Because a party was going on
- (ii) Because no one wanted to sleep
- (iii) Because their ship was caught in a storm
- (iv) Because the captain had not permitted them

(e) Fill in the blank.

The poet personifies the sea as hungry because _____.

(f) 'The stoutest held his breath' means even the:

- (i) captain was scared
- (ii) bravest was scared
- (iii) captain's daughter was panicked
- (iv) sea was afraid

(g) The captain's hands were icy because:

- (i) he had taken a dip in the chilled sea

- (ii) he was suffering from high fever
- (iii) he had noticed an iceberg on his way
- (iv) he was scared and had given up hope
- (h) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.**
The winds would be icy cold and the water too would be freezing during winter on the sea.
- (i) Fill in the blank with ONE WORD.**
The sea was so rough that the poet was trying to suggest that _____ was around the corner.
- (j) The sailors in darkness amidst the tempest could do nothing except:**
 - (i) shouting
 - (ii) praying
 - (iii) fearing
 - (iv) cheering

7. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Had Dr Johnson written his own life, in conformity with the opinion which he has given, that every man's life may be best written by himself; had he employed in the preservation of his own history, that clearness of narration and elegance of language in which he has embalmed so many eminent persons, the world would probably have had the most perfect example of biography that was ever exhibited.
- (2) Wherever narrative is necessary to explain, connect, and supply, I furnish it to the best of my abilities; but in the chronological series of Johnson's life, which I trace as distinctly as I can, year by year, I produce, wherever it is in my power, his own minutes, letters or conversation, being convinced that this mode is more lively, and will make my readers better acquainted with him, than even most of those were who actually knew him, but could know him only partially; whereas there is here an accumulation of intelligence from various points, by which his character is more fully understood and illustrated.
- (3) Indeed I cannot conceive a more perfect mode of writing any man's life, than not only relating all the most important events of it in their order, but interweaving what he privately wrote, and said, and thought. Had his other friends been as diligent and ardent as I was, he might have been almost entirely preserved. As it is, I will venture to say that he will be seen in this work more completely than any man who has ever yet lived.
- (4) And he will be seen as he really was, for I profess to write, not his panegyric, which must be all praise, but his life; which, great and good as he was, must not be supposed to be entirely perfect. To be as he was, is indeed subject of panegyric enough to any man in this state of being; but in every picture there should be shade as well as light, and when I delineate him without reserve, I do what he himself recommended, both by his precept and his example, as quoted below.

"If the biographer writes from personal knowledge, and makes haste to gratify the public curiosity, there is danger lest his interest, his fear, his gratitude, or his tenderness, overpower to fidelity, and tempt him to conceal if not to invent."

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) It can be inferred from the passage that Dr Johnson:

- (i) wrote many biographies
- (ii) wrote his own autobiography
- (iii) was against writing his autobiography
- (iv) did not want the author to write about him

(b) Dr Johnson would probably have agreed that:

- (i) a biography tends to over-praise
- (ii) an autobiography is always misleading
- (iii) an autobiographer is the greatest authority on his own life
- (iv) all of these

(c) The author intends to acquaint his readers completely with Johnson's life by following a chronological order, giving an account of his:

- (i) personal thoughts
- (ii) feelings
- (iii) trauma
- (iv) both (i) and (ii)

(d) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

The author seems most proud of his thoroughness in obtaining the biographical materials.

(e) Complete the given statement appropriately.

In the quotation given in the last paragraph of the passage, Dr Johnson is concerned that _____.

(f) Which of the following words means 'preserved someone or something in an unalterable state'?

- (i) Perfect
- (ii) Preservation
- (iii) Frozen
- (iv) Embalmed

(g) Fill in the blank with an appropriate word or phrase.

The author adopted the method of chronologically narrating Dr Johnson's life along with his own _____.

(h) Which of the following is the correct synonym of the word 'panegyric'?

- (i) Eulogy
- (ii) Myth
- (iii) Portrait
- (iv) Fame

(i) Complete the given statement appropriately.

According to the author, if Dr Johnson had written his own biography, the world would have _____.

(j) Pick a word from paragraph (4) which is the correct antonym of the word 'dissatisfy'.

8. Read the following passage carefully.

(10 marks)

- (1) Justin was always prepared. His motto was “Never throw anything out, you never know when it might come in handy.” His bedroom was so full of flat bicycle tires, bent tennis rackets, deflated basketballs and games with missing pieces that you could barely get in the door. His parents pleaded with him to clean out his room.
- (2) “What use is a fish tank with a hole in the bottom?” his father asked. But Justin simply smiled and repeated his motto, “Never throw anything out, you never know when it might come in handy.”
- (3) When Justin was away from home, he always carried his blue backpack. He liked to think of it as a smaller version of his bedroom, a place to store the many objects that he collected. It was so worn and stretched that it hardly resembled a backpack anymore. It was full of the kind of things that seemed unimportant, but when used with a little imagination, might come in handy.
- (4) Justin had earned a reputation for figuring things out and getting people out of otherwise hopeless situations. Many of his classmates and neighbours sought him out when they needed help with a problem. On the first day of school, his friend Kenny came looking for Justin.
- (5) “Do you think you have something in your bag that could help me remember my locker combination?” he asked. “I lost the scrap of paper it was written on. I have science class in two minutes and if I’m late on the first day it’ll make me look bad for the rest of the year.” Kenny looked genuinely worried.
- (6) “Relax,” Justin said, taking his backpack off and unzipping the top. “Remember how you borrowed my notebook in homeroom to write the combination down? Well, I know how we can recover what you wrote.”
- (7) He took the notebook and a soft lead pencil out of his bag. The page that Kenny had written on had left faint indentations on another page in the notebook. Justin held the pencil on its side and rubbed it lightly over the indentations. Slowly but surely the numbers of the locker combination appeared in white, set off by the gray pencil rubbings. “That’s amazing!” Kenny said. “I owe you one.” And he dashed off to open his locker.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) The author’s purpose to write this story is to:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (i) inform | (ii) entertain |
| (iii) educate | (iv) satirize |

(b) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Kenny had left indentations of the locker combination in Justin’s notebook.

(c) In what way is Justin’s backpack a smaller version of his bedroom?

- (i) He uses it as a place to store objects.
- (ii) He uses it to carry his books and sports equipment.
- (iii) His parents tell him to clean it all the time.
- (iv) He has had it for a long time.

(d) Why is Justin's room a mess?

- (i) He always forgets to clean it.
- (ii) He never throws anything away.
- (iii) He has no time to clean it.
- (iv) He shares the room with Kenny.

(e) How does Justin help his friends?

- (i) He offers them advice.
- (ii) He loans them his backpack.
- (iii) He listens to their problems.
- (iv) He uses the objects in his backpack.

(f) Complete the following statement appropriately.

Justin helped Kenny by rubbing with a pencil lightly over the indentations so that _____.

(g) Fill in the blank with ONE WORD.

The word _____ from paragraph 4 means 'how one is thought of by others'.

(h) Justin is resourceful and finds importance in many things. (True/False)

(i) Fill in the blank with ONE WORD.

Justin helped people get out of _____ situations.

(j) What does Justin's motto in paragraph 2 mean?

- (i) Being organised is a good trait.
- (ii) Keeping old things might help you become rich.
- (iii) It is always nice to keep things of no use already.
- (iv) Things which you think are useless may be of use again in urgent cases.

Answers [Literary Passage]

1. (a) (ii) To fill heaven with rage
(b) (i) (2), (5), (6), (7)
(c) (iii) the tiger was not afraid of dying
(d) wield the skinning knife with some grace and a little skill
(e) nightmares
(f) False
(g) his tribe might know that the hunter did not kill a creature that was weaker than him
(h) creator
(i) (i) A person who turns base metals into gold.
(j) (ii) Corpse

2. (a) merges with the ocean
(b) (ii) playground and steep mountain
(c) the labyrinth of branches
(d) (iii) roaring and sometimes placid and quiet
(e) (i) still and stern
(f) (1) Ambition
(2) Determination
(g) (ii) forget all sorrows of life
(h) (iv) rainbow-coloured sunbeams
(i) True
(j) Labyrinth

3. (a) beside the lake and beneath the trees (b) cloud (c) (iv) daffodils (d) True (e) (ii) memorable experience for the narrator (f) (ii) He dances with the daffodils. (g) just being in the company of such beautiful flowers (h) bliss of solitude (i) True (j) (iv) Solitude	4. (a) (iii) envious of (b) the grass is greener on the other side (c) False (d) (iv) A cow wishes to run free with wild horses. (e) True (f) cats, crows and foxes (g) (i) aabbcc (h) False (i) robin (j) scoop after scoop/golden grain/woven wire/high and higher
5. (a) (i) peaceful and serene look (b) it suffers no movement of the boats or ships. (c) calmness (d) True (e) (iv) ships, towers, domes, theatres and temples of the city (f) (iii) The sight of the city of London surrounded by nature (g) the houses, like human beings, seem asleep. (h) (ii) Splendour (i) dullard (j) (i) part of nature	6. (a) (iv) she filled their hearts with hope (b) (ii) god would protect them (c) be hit by a violent storm at sea in winter (d) (iii) Because their ship was caught in a storm (e) when the storm will turn severe, the huge waves will drown the ship and sailors as if the sea is very hungry. (f) (ii) bravest was scared (g) (iv) he was scared and had given up hope (h) True (i) death (j) (ii) praying
7. (a) (i) wrote many biographies (b) (iii) an autobiographer is the greatest authority on his own life (c) (iv) both (i) and (ii) (d) True (e) if a biographer only wants to satisfy the public, he will not write honestly by concealing some facts and inventing others. (f) (iv) Embalmed (g) minutes, letters or conversations. (h) (i) Eulogy (i) seen the best example of how a biography/autobiography should be written. (j) Gratify	8. (a) (ii) entertain (b) True (c) (i) He uses it as a place to store objects. (d) (ii) He never throws anything away. (e) (iv) He uses the objects in his backpack. (f) the numbers of the locker combination appeared in white (g) reputation (h) True (i) hopeless (j) (iv) Things which you think are useless may be of use again in urgent cases.



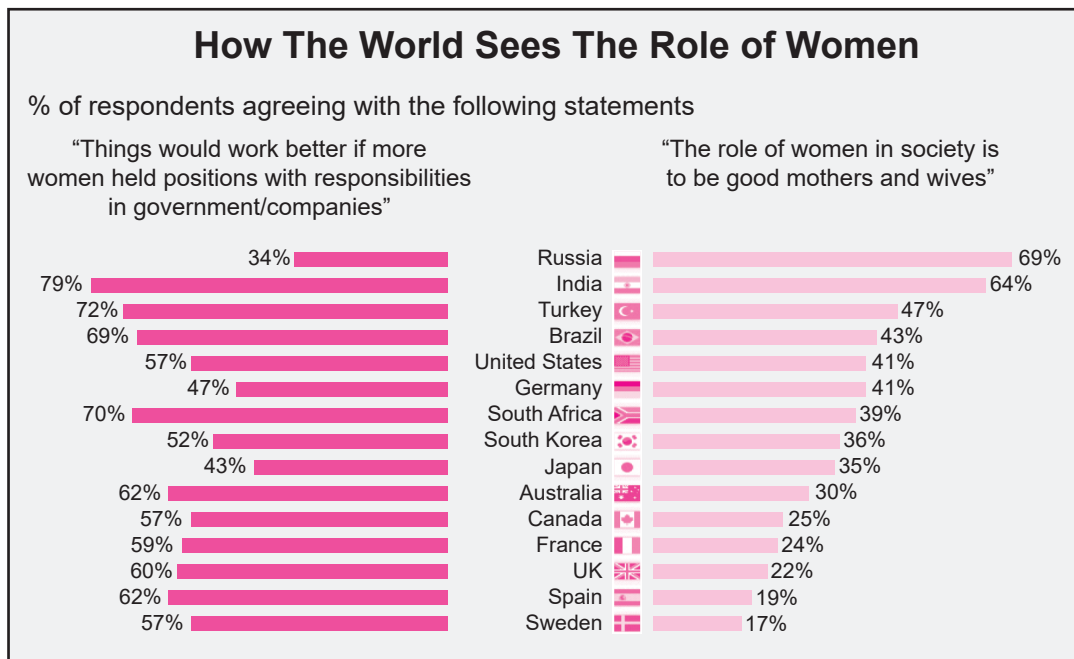
4

Case-based Factual Passage

1. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) Today's woman is a highly self-directed person, alive to the sense of her dignity and the importance of her functions in the private domestic domain and the public domain of the world of work. Women are rational in approach, careful in handling situations and want to do things as best as possible. The Fourth World Conference of Women held in Beijing in September, 1995 had emphasised that no enduring solution of society's most threatening social, economic and political problems could be found without the participation and empowerment of women. The 1995 World Summit for Social Development had also emphasised the pivotal role of women in eradicating poverty and mending the social fabric.
- (2) The Constitution of India had conferred on women's equal rights and opportunities – political, social, educational and of employment – with men's because of oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption. The majority of women are still not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities bestowed on them. One of the major reasons for this state of affairs is the lack of literacy and awareness among women. Education is the main instrument through which we can narrow down the prevailing inequality and accelerate the process of economic and political change in the status of women.



- (3) The role of women in a society is very important. Women's education is the key to a better life in the future. A recent World Bank study says that educating girls is not a charity, it is good economics and if developing nations are to eradicate poverty, they must educate the girls. The report says that the economic and social returns on investment in the education of girls considerably affects the human development index of the nation. Society would progress only if the status of women is respected, and the presence of an educated woman in the family would ensure the education of the family itself. Education and empowerment of women are closely related.
- (4) Women's education has not received due care and attention from planners and policy makers. The National Commission for Women has rightly pointed out that even after 50 years of independence, women continue to be treated as the single largest group of backward citizens of India. The role of women in overall development has not been fully understood, nor has it been given its full weightage in the struggle to eliminate poverty, hunger, injustice and inequality at the national level.
- (5) The prevailing cultural norms of gender behaviour and the perceived domestic and reproductive role of women tend to affect the education of a girl. Negative attitude towards sending girls to schools, restrictions on their mobility, early marriage, poverty and illiteracy of parents affect the girl's participation in education.
- (6) Women's political empowerment got a big boost with the Panchayati Raj Act of 1993 which gave them 30% reservation in Village Panchayats, Block Samities and Zila Parishads throughout the country. The National Commission for Women was also set up in 1992 to act as a lobby for women's issues.
- (7) The educational system is the only institution which can counteract the deep foundations of inequality of sexes that are built into the minds of people through the socialisation process. Education is the most important instrument of human resource development. The educational system should be used to revolutionize the traditional attitudes and inculcate new values of equality.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE, according to the passage?

- (i) Women are rational in approach.
- (ii) The National Commission for Women was set up in 1982.
- (iii) Educating girls is not a charity.
- (iv) Women want to do things as best as possible.

(b) What are the problems a girl child faces in her life? Choose the correct option.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) Lack of education | (2) Premature marriage |
| (3) Enjoys independence | (4) No social status |
| (5) Faces subjugation | (6) Enjoys financial security |

(Competency-focused Question)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) (1), (2), (5), (6) | (ii) (2), (3), (4), (5) |
| (iii) (1), (3), (5), (6) | (iv) (1), (2), (4), (5) |

(c) Complete the following.

The majority of women are still not allowed to enjoy _____.

(d) Fill in the blanks.

_____ and _____ of women are closely related.

(e) State whether the following statement is TRUE or FALSE.

The role of women in overall development has not been fully understood.

(f) Women's education has not received due care and attention from:

- (i) government
- (ii) women in power
- (iii) planners and policy makers
- (iv) political leaders

(g) Look at the graph and analyse the following statements.

(1) Things would work better if more women held positions with responsibilities in government/companies.

(2) The role of women in society is to be good mothers and wives.

(Competency-focused Question)

- (i) 34% of Russians agree with statement (1)
- (ii) 64% of Indians agree with statement (1)
- (iii) 67% of Russians agree with statement (2)
- (iv) 79% of Indians agree with statement (2)

(h) Fill in the blank with a word/phrase.

Education is the most important instrument of _____.

2. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) It's not just the company's financial health that makes it to boardroom discussions. In the highly competitive business world, healthy employees mean a lot as well. Realising this, many corporate houses in the city have now chalked out comprehensive health programmes as part of their executive 'well-being plan'. "In the era of globalisation and competition, corporate houses have realised the importance of having a healthy workforce. So many companies have now introduced health programmes for their executives," says Dr Motia Talapade from a multi-specialty hospital.
- (2) Doctors agree that due to long working hours and irregular eating habits, most executives are now suffering from hypertension, headache, fatigue and exhaustion. "With competition increasing by the day, it's tough for the white collared workforce. In addition, IT revolution has brought about many changes in offices," says Ankur Dave, who has been working closely with a number of corporates on health plans.
- (3) For people in the hospitality industry and call centres, the work involves a shift system and irregular working hours which means going against the biological clock. "Stress is the silent killer for young professionals. Most of them have lifestyle problems. Interestingly, many executives also take to smoking under the pretext of work pressure," says Dr Dave. Tarun Patel, medical officer contribute to the growth of the organisation. Apart from regular health check-ups, we have other programmes like yoga and meditation workshops for executives," says Patel.



- (4) A leading telecom company recently organised an obesity detection and ophthalmology camp for its employees. “Apart from having a gym, we also conduct regular classes in yoga and aerobics to keep our employees fit. Lectures and workshops also create awareness,” an official of the firm said. Food too has come under scrutiny. An oil company now has introduced low-calorie lunch for its personnel.
- (5) But sometimes, even such preventive measures can’t safeguard employees from mental strain. No wonder that some firms are now organising counselling sessions for employees. “Though we have started operations recently, we are in the process of formulating a health programme for our staff. Employees’ health matter for the company’s performance in the long run,” says Chris Robinson, head of a BPO. Pumping iron and building muscles might not be everybody’s cup of tea, but staying healthy is certainly the mantra for staying in business.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) **What is the chief concern of the companies these days?**

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) Employees’ salary | (ii) Employees’ working conditions |
| (iii) Management’s profit | (iv) Employees’ health |

(b) **State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.**

Staying healthy is the mantra for staying in business.

(c) **Fill in the blank with ONE WORD.**

_____ is the silent killer for young professionals.

(d) **Choose the factors that led to ill health.**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Long working hours | (2) Long periods of relaxation |
| (3) Irregular eating habits | |

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (i) (1) & (2) | (ii) (1) & (3) |
| (iii) (2) & (3) | (iv) All of these |

(e) **Complete the given statement.**

Doctors agree that due to long working hours and irregular eating habits, most executives are now suffering from _____.

(f) **Complete the given analogy.**

_____ : excuse :: personnel : employees

(g) **How does ill health manifest itself?**

- (i) Through chronic diseases
- (ii) Through stress and lifestyle problems
- (iii) Through family problems
- (iv) Through bad performances

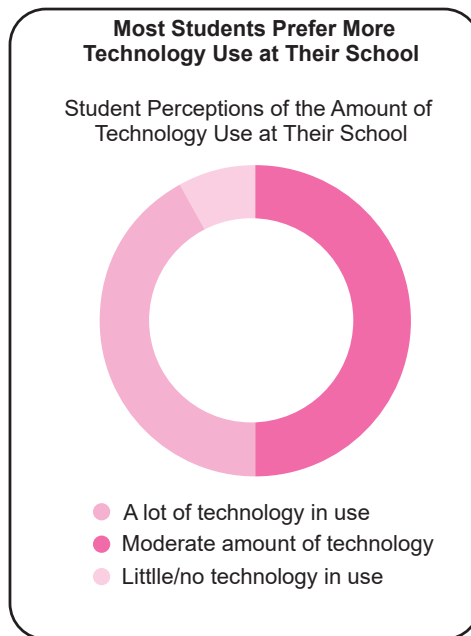
(h) **What do corporate houses do to ensure the health of their employees?**

- (i) They conduct health check-ups.
- (ii) They take them for excursions.
- (iii) They give them vacations.
- (iv) All of these

3. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) The modern classroom has taken several steps forward in its evolution of the learning environment in the past 25 years. Many of the benefits that we have seen in this setting are due to the introduction of new technology options for students. Instead of having a single computer for a class to use or a laboratory environment for the entire school placed in one room, we can now help students learn at their table or desk with items issued to them directly. Thus, there are quite a lot of advantages of having technology in classrooms.



- (2) Technology helps children to stay motivated during the learning process. Most students don't like to go to school if they feel like they are wasting their time. When there is technology allowed in the classroom, then teachers have an opportunity to let children work at a pace which suits them the best without disturbing others. They can look up for any additional information about a subject they are learning about that day, play educational games that reinforce the lesson, or work on advanced material using a program.
- (3) Because many of today's technology options allow students to see how well they are doing compared to the average of all users, it gives them a chance to push harder for

themselves and their education. Many of the programs that encourage learning also issue rewards or award certificates, which helps to make the lessons fun as well.

- (4) Technology encourages more communication between teachers and parents. When there is technology in the classroom, then there are more opportunities for parents and teachers to connect with each other. Using a blog for the classroom can help parents get to see what their children are learning each day. Apps and software options allow teachers to instantly report on a child's behaviour to let parents know in real-time what is happening throughout the day. There are options for chat boxes, instant messaging and other forms of communication as well.
- (5) Technology also creates new ways to learn for today's student. There are three critical forms of intelligence that we see in children today: emotional, creative, and instructional. The traditional classroom environment, which typically encourages lecture-based lessons, focuses more on the latter option. Standardized tests and similar ranking tools do the same. When children have access to technology today, then those who excel outside of the standard learning setup can still achieve their full potential.
- (6) Technology allows children to embrace their curiosity in multiple ways. They can try new things without embarrassment because their tech access gives them a level of anonymity. This process allows children to work, through trial and error if they wish, to see if a different strategy helps them to learn more effectively.
- (7) It even encourages students to stay engaged with their learning environment. Children get bored very easily when they feel like they already know what is being taught in their classroom. Some children will transform into mentors or leaders in this situation to help their fellow students, but there are many more who disengage because they lack stimulation. By introducing technology to the classroom, there are fewer places where repetitive learning must take place. Teachers can introduce new subjects, try new techniques, or use different projects to encourage ongoing learning, which creates more overall engagement.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

- (a) **Which of the following is NOT a way through which technology helps children to stay motivated during the learning process?**

- (i) Playing educational games that reinforce a lesson
- (ii) Working on advanced material using a program
- (iii) Looking up additional information about a subject they are learning about
- (iv) Allowing them to work on a lesson beyond their curriculum

- (b) **State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.**

Children can try new things with the help of technology without embarrassment because their tech access gives them a level of superiority.

- (c) **Complete the given statement.**

Most children don't like to go to school if _____.

- (d) **The forms of intelligence that we see in children today are:**

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) motivational | (2) creative |
| (3) instructional | (4) competitive |
| (5) emotional | |

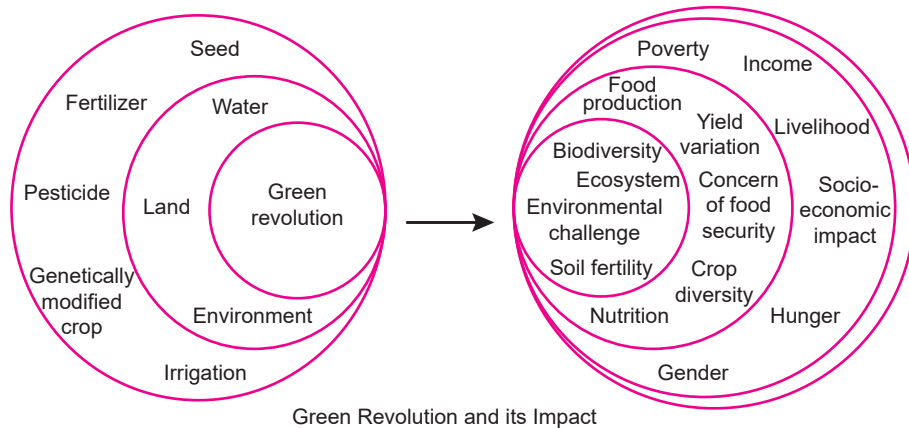
- (i) (1), (2) and (3)
 - (ii) (2), (3) and (4)
 - (iii) (2), (3) and (5)
 - (iv) (1), (4) and (5)
- (e) Which of the following is NOT a method through which technology encourages more communication between teachers and parents?**
- (i) Apps and software options that allow teachers to instantly report on a child's behaviour
 - (ii) Usage of a blog for the classroom to help parents get to see what their children are learning each day
 - (iii) Communication options such as chat boxes, instant messaging, and other forms of communication
 - (iv) Software programs that allow parents to access the child's tech and keep a check on their usage
- (f) Fill in the blank.**
Technology allows children to embrace their _____ in multiple ways.
- (g) What is the advantage of having a technology that allows students to see how well they are doing compared to the average of other students?**
- (i) It gives them a chance to push harder for themselves and their education.
 - (ii) It gives them an opportunity to learn from other students.
 - (iii) It tells one how much more hard work is needed to achieve a goal.
 - (iv) It motivates them to seek help where needed to reach the level of others.
- (h) Fill in the blank with ONE WORD.**
Someone who gives help and advice related to something is called a _____.

4. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) Governments have traditionally equated economic progress with steel mills and cement factories, while hundreds of millions of farmers remain mired in poverty. However, fear of food shortage, a rethinking of anti-poverty priorities and crushing recession are causing a dramatic shift in world economic policy in favour of greater support for agriculture.
- (2) The last time when the world's farmers felt such love was in the 1970s. At the time, as food prices spiked, there was real concern that the world was facing a crisis in which the planet was simply unable to produce enough grain for an expanding population. Governments across the developing world and international aid organisations plowed investment into agriculture in the early 1970s, while technological breakthroughs like high-yield strains of important food crops, boosted production. The result was the Green Revolution and food production exploded.
- (3) But the Green Revolution became a victim of its own success. Food prices plunged by some 60% by the late 1980s from their peak in the mid 1970s. Policy makers and aid workers turned their attention to the poor people's other pressing needs, such as health care and education. Farming got starved of resources and investment. By 2004, aid directed at agriculture sank to 3.5% and 'agriculture lost its glitter'. Also, as consumers in high-growth giants such as China and India became wealthier, they began eating

more meat, so grain once used for human consumption got diverted to beef up livestock. By early 2008, panicked buying by importing countries and restrictions slapped on grain exports by some big producers helped drive prices up to heights not seen for three decades. Making matters worse, land and resources got reallocated to produce cash crops such as bio-fuels and the result was that voluminous reserves of grain evaporated. Protests broke out across the emerging world and fierce food riots toppled governments.



- (4) This spurred global leaders into action. This made them aware that food security is one of the fundamental issues in the world that has to be dealt with in order to maintain administrative and political stability. This also spurred the US, which traditionally provisioned food aid from American grain surpluses to help needy nations to move towards investing in farm sectors around the globe to boost productivity. This move helped countries become more productive for themselves and be in a better position to feed their own people.
- (5) Africa, which missed out on the first Green Revolution due to poor policy and limited resources, also witnessed a change in poverty-fighting method favoured by many policy makers in Africa, which was to get farmers off their farms into modern jobs in factories and urban centres. But that strategy proved to be highly insufficient. Income levels in the countryside badly trailed those in cities while the FAO estimated that the number of poor going hungry in 2009 reached an all-time high at more than one billion.
- (6) In India, on the other hand, with only 40% of its farmland irrigated, entire economic boom currently underway is held hostage by the unpredictable monsoon. With much of India's farming areas suffering from drought this year, the government will have a tough time meeting its economic growth targets. In a report, Goldman Sachs predicted that if this year too receives less rainfall, it could cause agriculture to contract by 2% this fiscal year, making the government's 7% GDP growth target look 'a bit rich'. Another green revolution is the need of the hour and to make it a reality, the global community still has much backbreaking farm work to do.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Which of the following is an adverse impact of the Green Revolution?

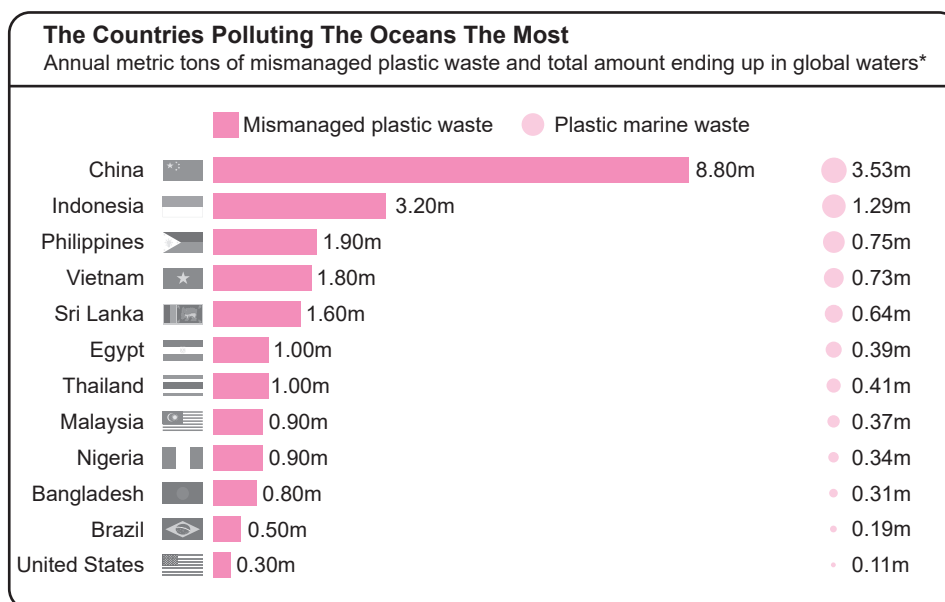
- (i) Unchecked crop yields resulted in large tracts of land becoming barren

- (ii) Withdrawal of fiscal impetus from agriculture to other sectors
 - (iii) Farmers began soliciting government subsidies for their produce
 - (iv) None of these
- (b) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.**
Africa missed out on the first Green Revolution due to poor policy and limited resources.
- (c) Fill in the blank.**
Governments across the developing world and international aid organisation plowed investment into _____ in the early 1970s.
- (d) What is the author trying to convey through the phrase ‘making the government’s 7% GDP growth target look a bit rich’?**
- (i) India is unlikely to achieve the target growth rate.
 - (ii) Allocation of funds to agriculture has raised India’s chances of having a high GDP.
 - (iii) Agricultural growth has artificially inflated India’s GDP and such growth is not real.
 - (iv) India is likely to have one of the highest GDP growth rates.
- (e) Complete the given statement.**
 _____ encouraged African policy-makers to focus on urban jobs.
- (f) What prompted the leaders throughout the world to take action to boost the agriculture sector in 2008?**
- (i) Coercive tactics by the US which restricted food aid to poor nations
 - (ii) The realisation of the link between food security and political stability
 - (iii) Awareness that performance in agriculture is necessary in order to achieve the targeted GDP
 - (iv) Reports that high-growth countries like China and India were boosting their agriculture sectors to capture the international markets
- (g) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.**
Hoarding of food stocks by local wholesalers inadvertently created a food shortage.
- (h) Which of the following factors is/are responsible for the neglect of the farming sector after the Green Revolution?**
- (1) Steel and cement sectors generated more revenue for the government as compared to agriculture.
 - (2) Large-scale protests against favouring agriculture at the cost of other important sectors such as education and health care.
 - (3) Attention of policy makers and aid organisations was diverted from agriculture to other sectors.
- (i) Only (1)
 - (ii) Only (3)
 - (iii) Both (2) and (3)
 - (iv) Both (1) and (2)

5. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) All of Earth's oceans share one thing in common – “plastic pollution”. When people litter, or when the trash is not properly disposed off, things like plastic bags, bottles, straws, foam and beverage cups get carried to the sea by winds and waterways. About 80 percent of ocean plastic originates on land. The rest comes from marine industries such as shipping and fishing.
- (2) In 2015, engineer Jenna Jambeck at the University of Georgia and other researchers calculated that at least 8 million tons of plastic trash is swept into the ocean from coasts every year. That's equivalent to a full garbage truck of plastic being dumped into the sea every minute. If current trends in plastic production and disposal continue, that figure will double by 2025. A report published by the World Economic Forum last year predicts that by 2050, ocean plastic will outweigh all the fish in the sea.
- (3) In today's world, plastic is everywhere. It's found in shoes, clothing, household items, electronics and more. There are different types of plastics, but one thing they all have in common is that they're made of polymers – large molecules made up of repeating units. Their chemical structure gives them a lot of advantages: they're cheap and easy to manufacture, lightweight, water-resistant, durable and can be moulded into nearly any shape.



- (4) Sea turtles eat plastic bags and soda-can rings, which resemble jellyfish, their favourite food. Seabirds eat bottle caps or chunks of foam cups. Plastic pieces may make an animal feel full, so it doesn't eat enough real food to get the nutrients it needs. Plastic can also block an animal's digestive system, making it unable to eat.
- (5) Plastic and its associated pollutants can even make it into our own food supply. Scientists recently examined fish and shellfish bought at markets in California and Indonesia. They found plastic in the guts of more than a quarter of samples purchased at both locations; in organisms that people eat whole, such as sardines and oysters, it means that we're eating plastic too. In larger fishes, chemicals from plastic may seep into their muscles and other tissues that people consume.

- (6) One way to keep the oceans cleaner and healthier is through clean-up efforts. A lot of plastic waste caught in ocean currents eventually washes up on beaches. Removing it prevents it from blowing out to the sea again. Beach clean-up is ocean clean-up.
- (7) Clean-up efforts can't reach every corner of the ocean or track down every bit of micro-plastic. That means it's critical to cut down on the amount of plastic that reaches the sea in the first place. Scientists are working towards developing new materials that are safer for the environment. For example, Jambeck and her colleagues are currently testing a new polymer that breaks down more easily in seawater.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) What is the biggest impact of plastic pollution on sea life?

- (i) Plastic eating makes the animals feel full.
- (ii) Plastic blocks the animal's digestive system.
- (iii) Plastic cuts the sea animal's skin.
- (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

(b) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

The plastic's ability of chemical absorption makes it great for consumer goods.

(c) Fill in the blank.

Scientists bought fish and shellfish for examination at markets in _____.

(d) Which feature do all kinds of plastic have?

- (i) Easy to manufacture and easy to dispose
- (ii) Water resistant
- (iii) Difficult to mould into any shape
- (iv) Non-durability

(e) Complete the following.

Plastic is not biodegradable because _____.

(f) What is the ultimate way to clean up an ocean?

- (i) The beach clean-up
- (ii) Ban of plastic items
- (iii) Prohibition of seabirds
- (iv) No food supply in surrounding area

(g) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

Percentage of ocean plastic that originates from land is 50%.

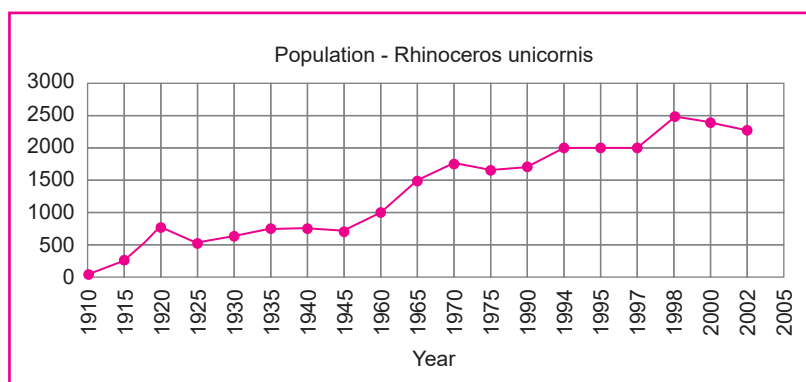
(h) Scientists are working towards developing new material to replace plastics. Which material is being developed?

- (i) Material that is safer for the environment
- (ii) Material that breaks down more easily in seawater
- (iii) Material that does not harm marine life
- (iv) All of these

6. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) Indian Rhinoceros, (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), also called greater one-horned Rhinoceros, the largest of the three Asian Rhinoceroses. The Indian Rhinoceros weighs between 1,800 and 2,700 kg. It stands 2 meters high at the shoulder and is 3.5 meters long. The Indian Rhinoceros is more or less equivalent in size to the White Rhinoceros of Africa and is distinguishable from the Javan Rhinoceros by its greater size, the presence of a large horn, tubercles on its skin, and a different arrangement of skin folds.
- (2) The Indian Rhinoceros occupies the world's tallest grasslands, where at the end of the summer monsoon in October, grasses reach 7 meters tall. They are primarily grazers, except during the winter when they consume a larger proportion of browse. The Indian Rhinoceros fights with its razor-sharp lower outer incisor teeth, not with its horn. Such teeth, or tusks, can reach 13 cm in length among dominant males.
- (3) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an extensive range across northern India and Nepal from Assam state in the east to the Indus River valley in the west. Today this species is restricted to about 11 reserves in India and Nepal. Nearly 3,600 individuals of breeding age remain in the wild, and only one population, that of Kaziranga National Park in Assam state, contains more than 500 individuals.
- (4) The Indian Rhinoceroses' dung piles, or middens, are of interest not only as places where scent is deposited and as communication posts but also as sites for the establishment of plants. Indian Rhinoceroses can deposit as much as 25 kg in a single defecation. The Indian Rhinoceroses' dung piles support interesting collections of over 25 species of plants whose seeds are ingested by Rhinoceroses and germinate in the nutrient-rich dung.
- (5) A survey was conducted on the population of *Rhinoceros unicornis* between 1910 to 2005 and the result was interpreted in the form of a line graph.



Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) What is the current scenario of the Indian Rhinoceros?

- (i) They are now restricted to about 11 reserves in India and Nepal.
- (ii) There are now 500 rhinoceros in the Kaziranga National Park.
- (iii) They do not exist now.
- (iv) They are now used as primary grazers during winter season.

(b) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

The weight range of Indian Rhinoceros is 1800-2700 kg.

(c) Fill in the blank.

_____ is the scientific name of the Indian Rhinoceros.

(d) Which of the following statements is CORRECT, according to the passage?

- (i) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an intensive range across southern India and Sri Lanka from Tamil Nadu state in the south to Himachal Pradesh in the north.
- (ii) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an intensive range across northern India and Nepal from Assam state in the east to the Indus River valley in the west.
- (iii) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an extensive range across southern India and Sri Lanka from Tamil Nadu state in the south to Himachal Pradesh in the north.
- (iv) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an extensive range across northern India and Nepal from Assam state in the east to the Indus River valley in the west.

(e) Complete the given statement.

The Indian Rhinoceroses' dung piles support interesting collections of _____.

(f) Which of the following rhinoceros is equivalent in size to the Indian Rhinoceros?

- (i) African White Rhinoceros
- (ii) Javan Rhinoceros
- (iii) Asian Rhinoceros
- (iv) All of these

(g) Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE, according to the passage?

- (i) The Indian Rhinoceros occupies the world's tallest grasslands.
- (ii) The Indian Rhinoceroses' dung piles support interesting collections of over 5 species of plants.
- (iii) The Indian Rhinoceros stands 2 meters high at the shoulder and is 3.5 meters long.
- (iv) The Indian Rhinoceros can deposit as much as 25 kg in a single defecation.

(h) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

The Indian Rhinoceros uses upper inner premolars for fighting.

7. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) More than 87,000 healthcare workers have been infected with Covid-19, with just six states – Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, West Bengal and Gujarat – accounting for three-fourths (around 74%) of the case burden and over 86% of the 573 deaths due to the infection, official data showed. Maharashtra alone, with the highest number of over 7.3 lakh confirmed Covid-19 cases so far, accounts for around 28% of the infected healthcare workers and over 50% of the total deaths, according to the data.
- (2) While Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu had tested over one lakh healthcare workers each till August 28, Karnataka reported only 12,260 infected healthcare

workers – almost half the burden in Maharashtra. Tamil Nadu reported 11,169 cases that included doctors, nurses and Asha workers.

The three states together accounted for 55% of the total cases among health workers. The three states also reported the highest number of deaths in healthcare professionals, though with a wide gap between Maharashtra and the other two. While Maharashtra reported 292 deaths among healthcare workers, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu had 46 and 49 deaths, respectively.

COVID-19 CASES TILL AUGUST 2020				
States	Total healthcare worker cases	Total tests conducted on healthcare workers	Positivity (%)	Death among healthcare workers
India	87,176	9,95,922	9	573
Maharashtra	24,484	1,58,878	15	292
Karnataka	12,260	1,07,100	11	46
Tamil Nadu	11,169	1,53,727	7	49
Delhi	8,396	61,358	14	51
West Bengal	5,126	65,540	8	21
Gujarat	3,177	29,246	11	35
Telangana	2,704	14,678	18	1
Haryana	2,434	32,787	7	9
Rajasthan	2,398	75,510	3	11
Odisha	2,185	40,849	5	2
MP	2,029	46,516	4	17
UP	1,650	26,557	6	6
Jharkhand	1,275	22,790	6	2
Assam	1,127	16,411	7	3

- (3) A large number of infections and even deaths of healthcare workers in particular states is being viewed with concern by officials and public health experts, who say risks to frontline workers can jeopardise India's fight against the pandemic. The issue, discussed in a review meeting headed by the cabinet secretary on Thursday, saw the Centre cautioning states about the need to protect a crucial resource. The possible factors responsible for high infections, officials said, were lax infection control in hospitals and the need for stringent containment measures in areas where health professionals reside to safeguard them.
- (4) Despite the high number of cases, the government has received only 143 claims since April under the 50 lakh Covid-19 insurance scheme for healthcare workers engaged in Covid mitigation activities. Official sources said the wide gap between the number

of deaths and claims could be because all the casualties may not be eligible under the scheme. Besides, the claims are a bit slow in coming as families of the dead take time to apply and do the required paperwork.

- (5) “Solidarity with health workers cannot be met with mere words of encouragement but by concerted efforts to strengthen the health workforce. Safety net for their families should be provided including a term insurance cover of over 2 crore, with the government as sole guarantee,” said Giridhar Babu, epidemiologist at the Public Health Foundation of India. “Protecting healthcare workers is of paramount importance to make sure we have a large force to take care of patients who need their services”, said Dr H Sudarshan Ballal, chairman, Manipal Hospitals, who said such workers may be at risk because of a large number of asymptomatic patients and lack of proper use of PPEs.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

- (a) **In the line “... risks to frontline workers”, the term ‘frontline workers’ does NOT refer to:**

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| (i) healthcare workers | (ii) police |
| (iii) cleanliness workers | (iv) teachers |

- (b) **State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.**

Lax infection control in hospitals is the main reason for high infection among healthcare workers.

- (c) **Choose the option that lists a statement that is NOT TRUE, according to the passage.**

- (i) Maharashtra was the worst sufferer of Covid-19.
- (ii) Tamil Nadu had less number of Covid-19 cases as compared to Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- (iii) The deaths of healthcare workers are disregarded by officials.
- (iv) Most of the families of deceased healthcare workers received Rs 50 lakh under Covid-19 insurance scheme.

- (d) **Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the option that lists the factors responsible for high infection in healthcare professionals.**

- (1) Careless infection control in hospital
- (2) Negligence by healthcare professionals
- (3) Lack of stringent containment measures
- (4) Lack of healthcare professionals

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (i) (1) and (2) | (ii) (2) and (4) |
| (iii) (1) and (3) | (iv) (3) and (4) |

- (e) **Fill in the blank.**

COVID-19 tests have been conducted for 29,246 healthcare workers in the state of _____.

- (f) **How many healthcare workers, infected with COVID-19, were there in Karnataka till August 2020?**

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (i) 11,169 | (ii) 12,260 |
| (iii) 1,07,100 | (iv) 15,213 |

(g) Complete the given statement.

‘Healthcare workers’ refers to _____.

(h) Which state was on the top in terms of confirmed COVID-19 cases?

(i) Karnataka

(ii) Tamil Nadu

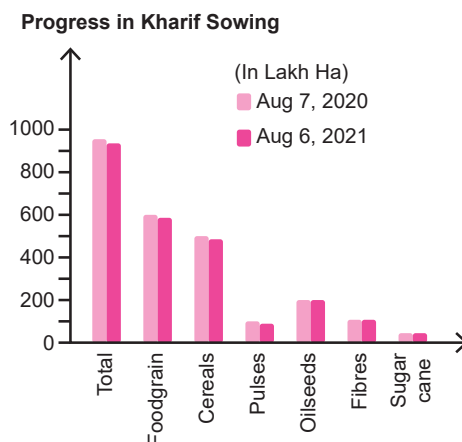
(iii) Delhi

(iv) Maharashtra

8. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) There are visible signs of economic rejuvenation since the second half of May, with the second wave of the pandemic abating in most parts of the country and state governments lifting restrictions in phases, a finance ministry report said on 10 August 2021, while calling for sustaining the vaccination progress and the need for Covid-appropriate behaviour. “The receding of India’s second wave, along with rapid progress in vaccination, has set the stage to further accelerate economic recovery. The movement of high frequency indicators in July clearly points towards a broad-based economic revival,” said the finance ministry’s monthly economic report for July, adding that these signs resonate with the fact that the economic impact of the second wave is expected to be muted.
- (2) It said PMI manufacturing sharply rebounded to be in the expansionary zone across output and input sub-components of the index. Marking swift economic recovery, GST collection has reclaimed its ₹1 lakh crore-plus territory in July, signifying increased business and consumer activity. Rail freight at 112.7 MT in July hit a record for the month and registered 18.3% growth (year-on-year) and 13.2% rise compared to pre-Covid July 2019.
- (3) The surge in economic activity is further corroborated by trends in Kharif sowing, fertiliser sales, power consumption, vehicle registrations, highway toll collections, e-way bills and digital transactions, the report said. “Latest available data on growth of eight core industries, auto sales, tractor sales, port traffic, air passenger traffic also indicate sequential improvement from the contraction induced by the second wave,” it further added.



Source: Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Tractor and Mechanisation Association

- (4) “At this juncture, the economy and society are at a crucial inflection point where sustenance of economic recovery, vaccination progress and Covid-19 appropriate behavioural strategies are needed in close synergy with each other.” It said that having antibodies reduces the probability of acquiring serious illnesses, as is borne by studies. So, any subsequent waves are expected to be mild in terms of severity of disease.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below.

(a) Why do you think the Indian economy is reviving now?

- (i) The second wave of pandemic is coming down.
- (ii) Restrictions imposed due to Covid-19 are gradually lifted.
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) Neither (i) nor (ii)

(b) State whether the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

According to the bar graph, Kharif sowing was altogether done on an area of approximately 600 lakh hectares by 6 August 2021 in our country.

(c) In order to control and prevent Covid-19 cases, which of these is a must?

- (i) Strictly following Covid-19 protocols
- (ii) Maintaining the vaccination progress
- (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (iv) Neither (i) nor (ii)

(d) Choose the correct option to complete the sentence.

The impact of an imminent wave of Covid-19 pandemic in terms of severity of disease is (very serious/mild).

(e) What does the line ‘... the economic impact of the second wave is expected to be muted’ mean?

- (i) The impact of the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic on the economy would be very disastrous.
- (ii) The adverse impact of the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic on the economy would be to a very less extent.
- (iii) The impact of the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic on the economy would be to a large extent.
- (iv) The consequence of the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic would be positive for the economy.

(f) Kiaan was vaccinated twice against Covid-19 virus. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding Kiaan, according to the passage?

(Competency-focused Question)

- (i) Covid-19 virus cannot affect him at all now.
- (ii) He may even acquire serious illness if he is infected by Covid-19 virus.
- (iii) If he is infected by Covid-19, he may become ill but his illness would not be very serious.
- (iv) If he is infected by Covid-19, he may even die of it.

(g) Fill in the blanks.

The GST collection of rupees 1 lakh crore plus territory in July 2021 reflects increased _____ and _____ activity took place in July 2021.

(h) Which one of these is an example of the term ‘year-on-year’?

(Competency-focused Question)

- (i) In March 2016, Aditi had received her electricity bill of 1540 and in May 2017, she received her electricity bill of Rs 450.
- (ii) In February 2020, I had earned 220,000, but in March 2020, I earned Rs 15,000.
- (iii) In June 2020, Aryan had received his electricity bill of Rs 1450 and in June 2021, he received the same supposed amount of his electricity bill.
- (iv) In May 2020, Sneha had spent 225,000 on household expenditure but in August 2020, she spent Rs 30,000 on household expenditure.

Answers [Case-based Factual Passage]

1. (a) (ii) The National Commission for Women was set up in 1982.
- (b) (iv) (1), (2), (4), (5)
 - (c) the rights and opportunities bestowed on them
 - (d) education; empowerment
 - (e) True
 - (f) (iii) planners and policy makers
 - (g) (i) 34% of Russians agree with statement (1)
 - (h) human resource development

2. (a) (iv) Employees' health
- (b) True
 - (c) Stress
 - (d) (ii) (1) & (3)
 - (e) hypertension, headache, fatigue and exhaustion
 - (f) pretext
 - (g) (ii) Through stress and lifestyle problems
 - (h) (i) They conduct health check-ups.

3. (a) (iv) Allowing them to work on a lesson beyond their curriculum
- (b) False
 - (c) they feel like they are wasting their time
 - (d) (iii) (2), (3) and (5)
 - (e) (iv) Software programs that allow parents to access the child's tech and keep a check on their usage
 - (f) curiosity
 - (g) (i) It gives them a chance to push harder for themselves and their education.
 - (h) mentor

4. (a) (ii) Withdrawal of fiscal impetus from agriculture to other sectors
- (b) True
 - (c) agriculture
 - (d) (i) India is unlikely to achieve the target growth rate.
 - (e) Misapprehension that it would alleviate poverty as it did in other countries
 - (f) (ii) The realisation of the link between food security and political stability
 - (g) False
 - (h) (ii) Only (3)

5. (a) (iv) Both (i) and (ii) (b) False (c) California and Indonesia (d) (ii) Water resistant (e) it is made up of polymers (f) (i) The beach clean-up (g) False (h) (iv) All of these	6. (a) (i) They are now restricted to about 11 reserves in India and Nepal. (b) True (c) Rhinoceros Unicorns (d) (iv) The Indian Rhinoceros previously occupied an extensive range across northern India and Nepal from Assam state in the east to the Indus River valley in the west. (e) over 25 species of plants whose seeds are ingested by Rhinoceroses and germinate in the nutrient-rich dung (f) (i) African White Rhinoceros (g) (ii) The Indian Rhinoceroses' dung piles support interesting collections of over 5 species of plants. (h) False
7. (a) (iv) teachers (b) True (c) (iii) The deaths of healthcare workers are disregarded by officials. (d) (iii) (1) and (3) (e) Gujarat (f) (ii) 12,260 (g) doctors, nurses, Asha workers, etc. (h) (iv) Maharashtra	8. (a) (iii) Both (i) and (ii) (b) False (c) Both (i) and (ii) (d) mild (e) (ii) The adverse impact of the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic on the economy would be to a very less extent. (f) (iii) If he is infected by Covid-19, he may become ill but his illness would not be very serious. (g) business; consumer (h) (iii) In June 2020, Aryan had received his electricity bill of Rs 1450 and in June 2021, he received the same supposed amount of his electricity bill.



5 Note-Making and Summarization

1. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) Research has shown that the human mind can process words at the rate of about 500 words per minute, whereas a speaker speaks at the rate of about 150 words a minute. The difference between the two at 350 words is quite large.
- (2) A speaker must make every effort to retain the attention of the audience. The listener should also be careful not to let his mind wander. Good communication calls for good listening skills. A good speaker must necessarily be a good listener.
- (3) Listening starts with hearing but goes beyond. Hearing, in other words, is necessary but is not a sufficient condition for listening. Listening involves hearing with attention. Listening is a process that calls for concentration. While listening, one should also be observant. In other words, listening has to do with the ears, as well as with the eyes and the mind. Listening is to be understood as the total process that involves hearing with attention, being observant and making interpretations. Good communication is essentially an interactive process. It calls for participation and involvement. It is quite often a dialogue rather than a monologue. It is necessary to be interested and also show or make it abundantly clear that one is interested in knowing what the other person has to say.
- (4) Good listening is an art that can be cultivated. It relates to skills that can be developed. A good listener knows the art of getting much more than what the speaker is trying to convey. He knows how to prompt, persuade but not to cut off or interrupt what the other person has to say. At times the speaker may or may not be coherent, articulate and well-organized in his thoughts and expressions. He may have it in his mind and yet he may fail to marshal the right words while communicating his thoughts. Nevertheless, a good listener puts him at ease, helps him articulate and facilitates him to get across the message that he wants to convey. For listening to be effective, it is also necessary that barriers to listening are removed. Such barriers can be both physical and psychological. Physical barriers generally relate to hindrance to proper hearing whereas psychological barriers are more fundamental and relate to the interpretation and evaluation of the speaker and the message.

(a) Based on your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Also, provide a suitable title to it. (5)

(b) Write a summary of the notes prepared, in not more than 50 words. (3)

2. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) In life, you'll always come across situations where there will be someone else who's better than you, especially there is no one quality or standard that people can be judged on. There will always be someone who looks better, has more money or is more intelligent than you. How you choose to approach these situations, of course, depends on the perspective you take. People in themselves aren't intimidating, it's the opinions you form about them that make you feel so. Rather than judging people on a single attribute and getting intimidated, be comfortable with who you are and approach other people as complete individuals rather than a bundle of good or bad attributes.
- (2) The key to not letting others intimidate you is to know your own worth. Don't let your sense of 'if' be defined by what others think of you or how you compare yourself to them. Know what you are, and be comfortable in your skin. Instead of feeling threatened and letting your ego get in the way, you could benefit a great deal by being around people who might be better than you in some ways. Respect others for what they are and use these opportunities to learn from the strengths and virtues of others.
- (3) Don't get bogged down by what you don't have or can't do. We all have limitations. Learn to accept them and focus on your strengths. A lot of times, we come under pressure from people we believe to be more popular and influential than us, in a bid to fit in with them. However, at times like these, it's important for you to stay true to yourself and say 'no' when you're expected to do something that makes you uncomfortable.
- (4) Your first response to an intimidating person or situation would probably be to avoid them altogether. However, avoidance only goes on to increase your anxiety. Confront these situations head on, with more and more practice, you'll start finding these situations easier to deal with. Always keep in mind that everybody has flaws and everyone has his/her own share of struggles, even if you aren't able to spot them. Our self-esteem gets lowered when we focus too much on our weaknesses and neglect what we get right. Change this pattern and start giving yourself credit for your strengths and successes.

(a) Based on your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Also, provide a suitable title to it. (5)

(b) Write a summary of the notes prepared, in not more than 50 words. (3)

3. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) Artificial intelligence (AI) is making a difference to how legal work is done, but it isn't the threat it is made out to be. AI is making impressive progress and shaking up things all over the world today. The assumption that advancements in technology and artificial intelligence will render any profession defunct is a false one. The only purpose this assumption serves is creating mass panic and hostility towards embracing technology that is meant to make our lives easier.
- (2) Let us understand what this means explicitly for the legal world. The ambit of AI includes recognizing human speech and objects, making decisions based on data,

and translating languages. Tasks that can be defined as ‘search-and-find’ type can be performed by AI. Introducing AI to this profession will primarily be for the purpose of automating mundane, tedious tasks that require negligible human intelligence. The kind of artificial intelligence that is employed by industries in the current scene, when extended to the law will enable quicker services at a lower price. AI is meant to automate a number of tasks that take up precious working hours lawyers could be devoting to tasks that require discerning, empathy, and trust—qualities that cannot be replicated by even the most sophisticated form of AI. The legal profession is one of the oldest professions in the world. Thriving over 1000 years, trust, judgement, and diligence are the pillars of this profession. The most important pillar is the relationship of trust between a lawyer and clients, which can only be achieved through human connection and interaction.

- (3) While artificial intelligence can be useful in scanning and organizing documents pertaining to a case, it cannot perform higher-level tasks such as sharp decision-making, relationship-building with valuable clients and writing legal briefs, advising clients, and appearing in court. These are over and above the realm of computerization.
- (4) AI software that operates on natural language enables electronic discovery of information relevant to a case, contract reviews, and automation generation of legal documents. AI utilizes big-data analytics which enables visualization of case data. It also allows for creation of a map of the cases which were cited in previous cases and their resulting verdicts, as per the website towards Data Science. The probability of a positive outcome of a case can be predicted by leveraging predictive analytics with machine learning. This is advantageous to firms as they can determine the return on investment in litigation and whether an agreement or arbitration should be considered.

(a) Based on your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Also, provide a suitable title to it. (5)

(b) Write a summary of the notes prepared, in not more than 50 words. (3)

4. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) Colour therapy is a complementary therapy for which there is evidence dating back thousands of years to the ancient cultures of Egypt, China and India. If we define it in simple terms, colour is a light of varying wavelengths, thus each colour has its own particular wavelength and energy.
- (2) Colours contribute to energy. This energy may be motivational and encouraging. Each of the seven colours of the spectrum are associated with energy. The energy relating to each of the seven spectrum colours of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, resonates with the energy of each of the seven main chakras/energy centres of the body. Colour therapy can help to re-balance and/or stimulate these energies by applying the appropriate colour to the body.
- (3) Red relates to the base chakra, orange the sacral chakra, yellow the solar plexus chakra, green the heart chakra, blue the throat chakra, indigo the brow chakra (sometimes referred to as the third eye) and violet relates to the crown chakra.

- (4) Colour is absorbed by the eyes, skin, skull, our 'magnetic energy field' or aura, and the energy of colour affects us on all levels, that is to say, physical, spiritual and emotional. Every cell in the body needs light energy, thus colour energy has widespread effects on the whole body. There are many different ways of giving colour, including: solarised water, light boxes/lamps with colour filters, colour silks and hands on healing using colour.
- (5) Colour therapy can be shown to help on a physical level, which is perhaps easier to quantify, however there are deeper issues around the colours on the psychological and spiritual levels. Our well-being is not, of course, purely a physical issue. Fortunately, many more practitioners, both orthodox and complementary, are now treating patients in a holistic manner.
- (6) Colour therapy is a totally holistic and non-invasive therapy and, really, colour should be a part of our everyday life, not just something we experience for an hour or two with a therapist. Colour is all around us everywhere. This wonderful planet does not contain all the beautiful colours of the rainbow for no reason. Nothing on this earth is here just by chance; everything in nature is here for a purpose. Colour is no exception. All we need to do is to heighten our awareness of the energy of colour, absorb it and see how it can transform our lives.

(a) Based on your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Also, provide a suitable title to it. (5)

(b) Write a summary of the notes prepared, in not more than 50 words. (3)

5. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) The epidemic of heart attacks has been attaining alarming proportion in recent times causing grave concern especially to the medical fraternity.
- (2) To contain and control the increasing death and disability from heart attacks and to focus on public awareness and their involvement at global level, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Heart Federation observed September 29th as the World Heart Day.
- (3) What causes heart attacks? Few factors are: lack of physical exercise, wrong eating habits, cigarette smoking, excessive alcohol consumption, and stressful lifestyle.
- (4) The importance of physical exercise in minimising the incidence of heart attacks cannot be underestimated. Doctors say that physical exercise plays a major role in achieving a long and healthy life in general and prevention of heart attacks in particular. There are several studies showing that physically active people have higher longevity than those sedentary or physically inactive.
- (5) In fact, the review of modern medical literature sums up the role of physical activity in health as 'regular physical exercise adds not only years to life but also life to years'. It is the experience of many modern-day physicians that some patients with angina (chest pain or discomfort on physical or mental exertion or after meals) do get relief with regularly done physical exercise.

- (6) What type of physical exercise and how much, one may ask. It is the isotonic (dynamic) exercise that is beneficial for the heart and not the isometric (static) exercise, which should be avoided by heart patients. Weightlifting, carrying heavy suitcases while travelling, pushing a car, etc. are some of the examples of isometric exercises. Examples of the beneficial type of physical activity (dynamic exercise) are brisk walking, swimming, golf without power carts, badminton and tennis.
- (7) Walking in the early mornings is the best mode of doing regular physical exercise which requires no equipment, money, material or membership of a club! 30 to 60 minutes brisk walk even on alternate days has been proven to be beneficial. Stationary cycling or walking on a treadmill at home are the other alternatives.
- (8) “Before starting any physical exercise programmes for the first time, one must get fully evaluated by a cardiologist so as to avoid any harm being done by exercise, if there is serious underlying heart disease needing treatment,” warns cardiologist Dr Wasir.

(a) Based on your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Also, provide a suitable title to it. (5)

(b) Write a summary of the notes prepared, in not more than 50 words. (3)

6. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) How does television affect our lives? It can be very helpful to people who choose the shows that they watch, carefully. Television can increase our knowledge of the outside world; there are high quality programmes that help us understand many fields of study – science, medicine, the different arts and so on. Moreover, television benefits very old people, who can’t often leave the house, as well as patients in hospitals. It also offers non-native speakers the advantage of daily informal language practice. They can increase their vocabulary and practise listening.
- (2) On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. Of course, it provides us with a pleasant way to relax and spend our free time, but in some countries, people watch television for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at the TV screen for more hours a day than they spend on anything else, including studying and sleeping. It’s clear that TV has a powerful influence on their lives and that its influence is often negative.
- (3) Recent studies show that after only thirty seconds of television viewing, a person’s brain ‘relaxes’ the same way that it does just before the person falls asleep. Another effect of television on the human brain is that it seems to cause poor concentration. Children who view a lot of television can often concentrate on a subject for only fifteen to twenty minutes. They can pay attention only for the amount of time between commercials.
- (4) Another disadvantage is that television often causes people to become dissatisfied with their own lives. Real life does not seem so exciting to these people. To many people, television becomes more real than reality and their own lives seem boring. Also, many people get upset or depressed when they can’t solve problems in real life as quickly as television actors seem to.

- (5) Before a child is fourteen years old, he or she views eleven thousand murders on the TV. He or she begins to believe that there is nothing strange about fights, killings and other kinds of violence. Many studies show that people become more violent after viewing certain programmes. They may even do the things that they see in a violent show.

(a) Based on your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Also, provide a suitable title to it. (5)

(b) Write a summary of the notes prepared, in not more than 50 words. (3)

7. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) Well-being is not just the absence of disease or illness. It is a complex combination of a person's physical, mental, emotional and social health factors. Well-being is strongly linked to happiness and life satisfaction. In short, it could be described as how one feels about oneself and one's life. Every aspect of one's life influences the state of one's well-being. Researchers investigating happiness have found the following factors which enhance a person's well-being: network of close friends, enjoyable and fulfilling career, enough money, regular exercise, nutritious diet, sufficient sleep, fun hobbies and leisure pursuits, healthy self-esteem, optimistic outlook and so on.
- (2) The factors that influence one's well-being are interrelated. For example, a job provides not just money but purpose, goals, friendships and a sense of belonging. Some factors also make up for the lack of others; for example, a good marriage can compensate for a lack of friendship, while religious beliefs may help a person to accept physical illness. Money is linked to well-being, because having enough money improves living conditions and increases social status. But various international studies have shown that it is the quality of our personal relationships, not the size of our bank balance, which has the greatest effect on our state of well-being. Believing that money is the key to happiness can also harm a person's well-being.
- (3) Understanding the well-being of the population is very important. Measuring well-being, however, in a population is difficult because the interpretation of well-being is so subjective — how one feels about peoples' lives largely depends on the way one sees it. Like the saying goes: 'one person's problem is another person's challenge.'
- (4) Keeping track of a population's well-being helps governments to decide on particular policies. It also acts as an indicator for various population trends. For example, knowing the average weekly income of a population helps to set the 'poverty line', which may then influence decisions on social welfare reforms. Well-being can be achieved through a variety of means. Some are as follows: developing and maintaining strong relationships with family and friends, making regular time available for social contact, trying to find work that is enjoyable and rewarding rather than just working for the best pay, eating healthy, nutritious foods, doing regular physical activity, involving oneself in activities that interest people, joining in local organisations or clubs that are appealing, setting achievable goals and working towards them and trying to be optimistic and enjoying each day.

- (a) Based on your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Also, provide a suitable title to it. (5)
- (b) Write a summary of the notes prepared, in not more than 50 words. (3)

8. Read the following passage carefully.

(8 marks)

- (1) Keeping cities clean is essential for keeping their residents healthy. Our health depends not just on personal hygiene and nutrition, but critically also on how clean we keep our cities and our surroundings. The spread of dengue and chikungunya are intimately linked to the deteriorating state of public health conditions in our cities.
- (2) The good news is that waste management to keep cities clean is now getting attention through the Swachh Bharat Mission. However, much of the attention begins and stops with the brooms and the dustbins, extending at most to the collection and transportation of the mixed waste to some distant or not so distant place, preferably out of sight.
- (3) The challenge of processing and treating the different streams of solid waste, and safe disposal of the residuals in scientific landfills, has received much less attention in municipal solid waste management than is expected from a health point of view.
- (4) One of the problems is that instead of focusing on waste management for health, we have got side tracked into “waste for energy”. If only we were to begin by not mixing the biodegradable component of solid waste (close to 60 percent of the total) in our cities with the dry waste, and instead use this stream of waste for composting and producing a gas called methane.
- (5) City compost from biodegradable waste provides an alternative to farmyard manure (like cow-dung). It provides an opportunity to simultaneously clean up our cities and help improve agricultural productivity and quality of the soil. Organic manure or compost plays a very important role as a supplement to chemical fertilisers in enriching the nutrient-deficient soils. City compost can be the new player in the field.
- (6) Benefits of compost on the farm are well-known. The water holding capacity of the soil which uses compost helps with drought-proofing, and the requirement of less water per crop is a welcome feature for a water-stressed future. By making the soil porous, use of compost also makes the roots stronger and resistant to pests and decay. Farmers using compost, therefore, need less quantity of pesticides. There is also evidence to suggest that horticulture crops grown with compost have better flavour, size, colour and shelf-life.
- (7) City compost has the additional advantage of being weed-free unlike farmyard manure which brings with it the seeds of undigested grasses and requires a substantial additional labour cost for weeding as the crops grow. City compost is also rich in organic carbon, and our soils are short in this.
- (8) Farmers clearly recognize the value of city compost. If city waste was composted before making it available to the farmers for applying to the soil, cities would be cleaned up and the fields around them would be much more productive.

- (9) Quite apart from cleaning up the cities of biodegradable waste, this would be a major and sustainable contribution to improving the health of our soil without further damage by excessive chemical inputs. What a marvellous change from waste to health!
- (10) The good news is that some states are regularly laying plastic roads. Plastic roads will not only withstand future monsoon damage but will also solve a city's problem of disposing of non-recyclable plastic. It is clear that if the mountains of waste from our cities were to be recycled into road construction material, it would tackle the problem of managing waste while freeing up the scarce land.

(a) Based on your reading of the above passage, make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognisable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Also, provide a suitable title to it. (5)

(b) Write a summary of the notes prepared, in not more than 50 words. (3)

Answers [Note-Making and Summarization]

I. (a) Notes:

BEING A GOOD LISTENER

1.Speed of speech and hearing

- 1.1. human mind processes at 500 wpm.
- 1.2. speech is at 150 wpm.
- 1.3. diff. 350 wpm.
- 1.4. a good speaker keeps the audience attentive.
- 1.5. be a good cmnctr and listener.

2. A good listener

- 2.1 should hear with concentration
- 2.2 should be attentive
- 2.3 should observe
- 2.4 should interpret

3. A good cmnctn

- 3.1. is an interactive process
- 3.2. must have dialogues not monologues
- 3.3. needs participation & involvement
- 3.4. should show interest in what the other person is saying

4.Listening skill

- 4.1 an art that can be dvlpd
- 4.2 know how to prmt or persuade
- 4.3 should not cut off or interrupt what the other person is saying
- 4.4 should put the speaker at ease

5. Barriers to listening

- 5.1. physcl barrier
 - 5.1.1. hindrance to proper hearing
- 5.2. psychol. barrier
 - 5.2.1. interpretation & evaluation of the speaker & the msg

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- wpm = words per minute
- cmnctr = communicator
- & = and
- physcl = physical
- msg = message
- diff. = difference
- cmnctn = communication
- dvlpd = developed
- psychol. = psychological
- prmt = prompt

(b) Summary:

The human mind can process words at the rate of about 500 words per minute but is only able to speak at 150 words per minute. The difference between the two is 350 words, which is quite large. So, a speaker must keep his audience engaged and make efforts to retain their attention. A good speaker must be a good listener as well. A good listener must hear with concentration, be attentive, observe and interpret what the speaker says. Communication between a listener and a speaker is an interactive process. The participation and involvement from both the ends are essential. The interaction should be in the format of a dialogue rather than a monologue. Apart from that, it is also necessary to remove the barriers that come in between the task of listening which could be both physical as well as psychological. Any hindrance caused to proper hearing is due to physical barriers and any hindrance related to interpretation and evaluation is due to psychological barriers.

II. (a) Notes:**LIFE – A PERSPECTIVE****1. Situations you may across in life**

- 1.1. there will be sm1 else who's better than you
- 1.2. there will be sm1 who looks better
- 1.3. there will be sm1 who has more money
- 1.4. there will be sm1 who is more intlgnt

2. How to tackle these situations?

- 2.1. dpnds on your prspctve
- 2.2. be cmfrtbl with who you are
- 2.3. approach people as cmplt individual
- 2.4. don't compare yrslf with others
- 2.5. don't feel threatened
- 2.6. respect others for what they are
- 2.7. learn from the strengths and virtues of others

3. How to cope with our limitations?

- 3.1. learn to accept them
- 3.2. focus on strengths
- 3.3. stay true to yrslf
- 3.4. say 'no' to things that make you uncmfrtbl

4. Ways to overcome

- 4.1. cnfrnt heads on
- 4.2. keep in mind that everybody has flaws
- 4.3. don't let your self-esteem get lowered
- 4.4. don't focus too much on our weaknesses
- 4.5. start giving yrslf credit

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- sm1 = someone
- dpnds = depends
- cmfrtbl = comfortable
- instd = instead
- cnfrnt = confront

- intlgnt = intelligent
- prspctve = perspective
- cmplt = complete
- uncmfrtbl = uncomfortable
- yrslf = yourself

(b) Summary:

We may come across various situations in life. In every situation, we should have a right approach which totally depends on our perspective. A right perspective towards life and people makes living better. There is no set quality or standard to judge people. You have to be completely comfortable with yourself and approach people as complete individuals. Every human being is different, so we should respect them for what they are. We must learn to be comfortable with what we have. For that, one should first know one's worth, sense of self and one's comfort zone. Learning to be fearless and keeping one's ego away will help a lot. One must avail the opportunities present around and should learn to accept their strengths and limitations, and start giving credit to oneself.

III. (a) Notes: LAW AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	
1. AI in a legal profession 1.1. no form of threat 1.2. simplifies clerical work 1.3. does not make any prfsn defunct	2. AI as an aid in the legal world 2.1. recogn. human speech & objects 2.2. decisions based on data 2.3. langs. translated 2.4. does 'search & fine' 2.5. automates mundane tasks
3. Limitations of AI 3.1. writing legal briefs 3.2. advising clients 3.3. appearing in courts 3.4. making decisions	4. Functions of AI 4.1. collates relevant data 4.2. automates generation of legal doc. 4.3. map of cases, verdicts 4.4. probability of outcomes 4.5. tells return on investment in litigation
KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS	
● prfsn = profession ● & = and ● doc. = documents ● recogn. = recognise ● langs. = languages	
(b) Summary: Artificial Intelligence (AI) makes a difference in the legal world. AI is incapable of performing high-level tasks like writing legal briefs, advising clients, making sharp decisions and appearing in courts. Law is based on understanding speech and AI helps in collection of data and translation of languages. It can collate and visualise data, by mapping similar cases and their verdicts. It helps in determining the return on investment in litigation and choose between agreement or arbitration to solve a case.	
IV. (a) Notes: THE HOLISTIC COLOUR THERAPY	
1. Age old therapy 1.1 Found in 1.1.1. Egypt 1.1.2. China 1.1.3. India 1.2. light of vary'ng wavelength	2. Colour related to energy of chakras 2.1. red - base 2.2. orange - sacral 2.3. yellow - solar plexus 2.4. green - heart 2.5. blue - throat 2.6. indigo - brow 2.7. violet - crown
3. Holistic benefits 3.1. phy'l 3.2. spirit'l 3.3. emtnl	
KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS	
● vary'ng = varying ● spirit'l = spiritual ● phy'l = physical ● emtnl = emotional	

(b) Summary:

Colour therapy is a complementary therapy practised in the cultures of Egypt, China and India, thousands of years ago. Each colour has its own wavelength and energy which is associated with the chakras. Red is for base chakra, orange for sacral, yellow for solar plexus, green for heart, blue for throat, indigo for brow and violet for crown. Practitioners use it for physical, spiritual and emotional well-being. Colours are everywhere, we need to absorb its energy and transform our lives.

V. (a) Notes:**INCREASE IN HEART ATTACKS AT ALARMING RATE****1. World Heart Day**

- 1.1. observed on 29th Sept.
- 1.2. observed by WHO & World Heart Federation

2. Causes of heart attack by Dr Wasir

- 2.1. lack of physical exercise
- 2.2. wrong eating habits
- 2.3. cigarette smoking
- 2.4. excessive alcohol consumption
- 2.5. stressful lifestyle

3. Exercises for good health

- 3.1. brisk walking
- 3.2. swimming
- 3.3. golf without power carts
- 3.4. badminton & tennis

4. Precautions

- 4.1. avoid overcrowded lift
- 4.2. avoid jogging on heavy traffic roads
- 4.3. consult physician before any physical exercise programme.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- Sept. = September
- attack = attack
- cig. = cigarette
- physn. = physician

- & = and
- physical = physical
- health = health
- prog. = programmes

(b) Summary:

Heart attacks are increasing at an alarming rate. WHO and World Heart Federation has observed 24th September as the World Heart Day. Lack of physical exercise is one of the major causes of heart attacks. Static exercises should be avoided whereas dynamic exercises like brisk walking, swimming etc., should be taken up. Best time for brisk walking and jogging is early in the morning when there is no traffic. Last but not the least, Dr Wasir warns that before starting any physical exercise programme, a Cardiologist must be consulted so that there is no harm in taking any kind of exercise.

VI. (a) Notes:**TELEVISION – A BOON OR A BANE?****1. Advantages of TV**

- 1.1. increases knowledge of the outside world
- 1.2. helps understand many fields of study
 - 1.2.1 science
 - 1.2.2 medicine
 - 1.2.3 arts
- 1.3. recreation for old people & patients
- 1.4. offers daily informal language practice
- 1.5. increases vocabulary.
- 1.6. provides pleasant way to relax

2. Disadvantages of TV

- 2.1. people watch TV for 6 hours or more
- 2.2. children stare at TV screen for hours
- 2.3. negative influence
- 2.4. affects human brain & concentration power

3. Life of the viewer

3.1. Adults

- 3.1.1. reel life seems more exciting
- 3.1.2. real life not satisfactory
- 3.1.3. leads to depression
- 3.1.4. can't solve problems in real life

3.2. Children

- 3.2.1. can only concentrate for fifteen to twenty min.
- 3.2.2. seem to become violent
- 3.2.3. killing seems normal to them

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- TV = television
- & = and
- plsnt = pleasant
- min. = minutes
- ppl. = people
- vocab. = vocabulary
- hrs = hours

(b) Summary:

Television programmes increase knowledge of the outside world, science, medicine and the different arts. It is also a medium of recreation for old people and patients. Several programmes assist in informal language practice, improve vocabulary and help to practise listening. However, watching too much television has a negative influence on people of all ages. It affects the human brain and leads to poor concentration. Difference in reel and real life makes people upset and depressed of their own life. Children watching violent television programmes, start considering violence of any kind normal which later on in life can be quite dangerous. They may also imitate what they watch in a violent show.

VII. (a) Notes:

MAN AND HIS WELL-BEING

1. What is WB?

- 1.1 absence of disease or illness
- 1.2. complex comb. of phy'l, emot'l, men'l, & soc'l health factors
- 1.3. happiness & life satisfaction

2. Factors enhnc'g WB

- 2.1 network of close frnds
- 2.2. enjy'g & fulfil'g career
- 2.3. regular exercise
- 2.4. nutritious diet
- 2.5. sufficient sleep
- 2.6. fun hobbies
- 2.7. healthy self-esteem
- 2.8. optimistic outlook

3. Contribution of the govt.

- 3.1. keeps track of population's WB
- 3.2. set the poverty line
- 3.3. decides on soc'l welfare reforms

4. WB is achieved by

- 4.1. strong family & soc'l relationship
- 4.2. finding enjoyable, rewarding work
- 4.3. involving in interesting activities
- 4.4. leading a healthy lifestyle

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- WB = well-being
- phy'l = physical
- soc'l = social
- enhnc'g = enhancing
- fulfil'g = fulfilling
- govt. = government
- comb. = combination
- emot'l = emotional
- & = and
- enjy'g = enjoying
- men'l = mental

(b) Summary:

The essence of 'well-being' is not just the absence of disease and illness, but the presence of a combination of physical, emotional and mental health factors. Well-being is strongly linked to happiness and satisfaction. Life's influences, activities, friends, lifestyle, hobbies and the society work together to ensure our well-being. The government also helps to improve the status of the society. Well-being is achievable if one is optimistic, well-employed, maintains a good social and family life, and leads life in a healthy manner.

VIII. (a) Notes:**WASTE MANAGEMENT****1. Reasons for keeping cities clean**

- 1.1. keeps surroundings clean
- 1.2. prevents the spread of dengue & chikungunya
- 1.3. promotes overall hlth

2. Swachh Bharat Mission

- 2.1. lmtd to transportation of waste to unseen places
- 2.2. processing, treatment of waste required

3. Waste mgmt prblms

- 3.1. safe disposal of residuals in scientific landfills
- 3.2. no focus on waste mgmt for hlth
- 3.3. biodegradable being mixed with solid waste
- 3.4. sidetracked into 'waste for energy'

4. Adv. of city compost

- 4.1. provides alt. to farmyard manure
- 4.2. keeps the city clean
- 4.3. improves agricultural productivity
- 4.4. better quality of soil
- 4.5. suppl. chmcl fertilisers
- 4.6. enriches nutrient deficient soils
- 4.7. free of weed & rich in organic carbon

5. Benefits of compost on farm

- 5.1. helps drought proofing
- 5.2. less water required per crop
- 5.3 makes soil porous & roots stronger
- 5.4. use of less pesticides
 - 5.4.1. better flavour
 - 5.4.2. colour
 - 5.4.3. shelf-life

6. Adv. of plastic roads

- 6.1. withstands monsoon damage
- 6.2. solves the prblm of disposing non-recyclable plastic
- 6.3. better waste mgmt
- 6.4. frees up scarce land

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

- hlth = health
- prblm(s) = problem(s)
- mgmt = management
- alt. = alternative
- chmcl = chemical

- & = and
- lmtd = limited
- adv. = advantage
- suppl. = supplement

(b) Summary:

Cleanliness in cities keeps residents healthy and prevents the spread of diseases such as dengue and chikungunya. Swachh Bharat Mission instituted by the government is beset by a lot of challenges. City compost from biodegradable waste has a lot of advantages. It improves agricultural productivity, is weed-free and enriches nutrient-deficient soils as it is rich in organic carbon. Using compost on farms is highly beneficial. Use of such compost in soil enhances the water holding capacity and thus, there is less requirement of water per crop. It makes the soil porous and the roots stronger and resistant to pests and decay. With plastic roads, there is less monsoon damage and simultaneously solves the city's problem of disposing non-recyclable plastic. It also tackles the problem of managing waste while freeing up scarce land.

