

# **KENDRIYA VIDYALA IIT KANPUR**

CLASS 12th (2023-2024)

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION BANK

## **SECTION A: Reading Skills**

### **Unseen Passages**

By:-Yas Yad .

1) READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

Mankind's experience of various evolutionary changes from primitive times to the present day has been extensive and varied. However, man's problems were never before as complicated as they seem to be today. Man's economic activity centers primarily on factors of production; its role, therefore, has been given a lot of importance. It should be useful to have an overall view of the economic history of man – from the nomadic times to the modern factory system – and study its relevance to the various labour problems of today.

Initially, man passed through 'the hunting and fishing stage'. During this period, his basic needs

were adequately met by Nature. Wild animals, birds and fruits satisfied his hunger and his thirst was quenched by the waters of springs and rivers. Caves gave him shelter and barks of trees were used as clothing. During this stage of man's progress, labour problems did not exist because of the absence of any economic, political and social system.

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Then came 'the pastoral stage', which was marked by a certain

amount of economic activity. The

nomadic and migratory nature of man persisted, and, together with his goats and cattle, he moved on to fresh pastures and meadows. Some conflicts would sometimes take place among herd owners, for during this period, the institution of nominal private property ownership was not known.

This stage paves the way for 'the agricultural stage' during which the class system began to develop.

There was a small artisan class mostly self-employed; and there were also landed properties or Zamindars as well as slaves. Thus, arose the feudal system. During the fourth stage of these developments, 'the handicrafts stage', a number of social and economic changes took place which marked the beginning of the labour problem in the world. The self – sufficient economy of the village underwent a drastic change. The community of traders and merchants emerged.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY EIGHT questions from the nine given below. (1 × 8 = 8)

- (i) Humanity's evolution from nascent stage to the contemporary one has been:
- (ii) "Man's problems were never before as complicated as they seem to be today," means:
- (iii) Why does the author say that labour problems did not exist during 'the hunting and fishing stage'?
- (iv) "The pastoral stage was marked by a certain amount of economic activity." How?
- (v) Which word in the passage means 'surfaced'?
- (vi) What were the consequences of Feudal system?
- (vii) Arrange the following stages in the right order:

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(A) Handicraft stage (B) The hunting and fishing stage (C) Pastoral stage (D) The agricultural stage (viii) What is the theme of the above passage?

(ix) From the nomadic time to the modern time \_\_\_\_\_ system has undergone radical change.

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2). Read the following passage.

The Ganges is one of the largest rivers in Asia. It rises in the Himalayas and flows over 2500 km through India and Bangladesh into the Bay of Bengal.

However, the Ganges, India's holy river, is also one of the most polluted in the world. The Ganges River basin has a size of over 1 million square km. It lies in one of the most populous regions on earth.

About 500 million people, half of India's overall population, live in the Ganges river plains. There are many causes of Ganges river pollution. About 2 million Hindus bathe in the river every day. During religious ceremonies, up to a hundred million people clean their sins away in the Ganges River. They believe that bathing in the river will make them pure. In addition, thousands of bodies are cremated near the river, especially around the holy city, Varanasi. The ashes are often released into Ganges.

The Ganges also provides water for farming land, which is increasing at a tremendous rate. Irrigation projects cause water levels to go down along the river. More and more dams are being erected along

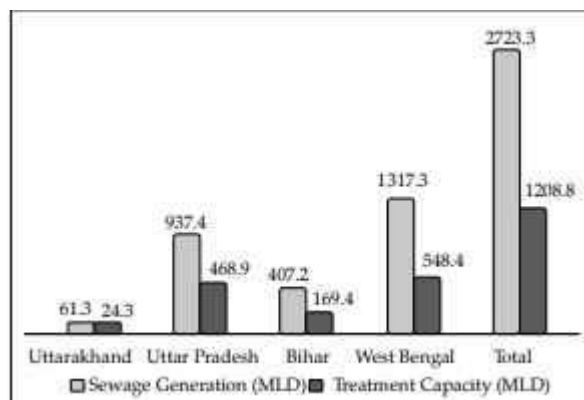
India's holy river, mainly to produce energy for Delhi and other large cities in the area.

The river flows through 30 cities with a population of over

100,000 each. Every day, 3 billion litres of

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untreated water from these big cities pass into the Ganges River, along with remains of animals.



Ganges River Pollution: A case Study of Causes of Ganges River Pollution.

Because of India's lax environmental regulations, industries along the river release chemicals and other poisonous material into the Ganges. In some places they are a thousand times over the allowed limit. Especially India's traditional leather industry needs great amounts of water. In addition, fertilizers from the fields find their way into the ground water, and ultimately flow into the river. Altogether, the amount of Industrial pollution has doubled in the past 20 years.

This widespread pollution of the Ganges River has also led to major health problems. Many diseases are common, including cholera, hepatitis and diarrhea.

While India's population keeps growing, more and more people are leaving the countryside and moving to big cities along the Ganges. As a result, the river will not be able to cope with even more people.

Life in the river is also at risk. Recent reports have shown that there is high a level of mercury in some fish. The construction of dams is destroying forests and vegetation, killing off many animals and plants. India authorities are fighting an upward battle towards cleaning up Ganges River. Inter ational organizations have offered help. The World Bank has agreed to give India a loan of up to a billion dollars to clean up the Ganges River.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer ANY SIX out of the seven questions given below. ( $1 \times 6 = 6$ )

- (i) From which of the neighbouring countries, the Ganges flows through into the Bay of Bengal?
- (ii) How many people (in million) clean their sins away in the Ganges River?
- (iii) According to the passage, which disease is not common due to the widespread pollution of the Ganges River?  
(1) Cholera (2) Influenza (3) Hepatitis (4) Diarrhoea
- (iv) According to the passage, which industry in India needs great amount of water?
- (v) Which International organization has agreed to give India a loan of a billion dollar to clean up the Ganges River?
- (vi) The bar graph shows that the River Ganges has got polluted badly. The sewage treatment plants had been established. What is the relationship between the sewage generation and treatment capacity?

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(vii) What poisoning is found in some fish in the river Ganges?

3 ) Read the passage given carefully.

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(1) We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfil our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful—it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

(2) Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.

(3) All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will wash away all imperfections. Indian culture, based on Vedic treatises, assists in human evolution, but we are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.

(4) The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone's Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later corner us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available. Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries. (5) Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message

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of brotherhood among all they came across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatmas in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.

- (6) This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment, and tampering with environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!
- (7) We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals - this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature. (8) A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts. (9) This is the truth !

On the basis of your reading of the passage, attempt any eight questions. (1 × 8 = 8)

(8) A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.

(9) This is the truth !

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ii) Replace the underlined phrase without changing the

meaning of the sentence. da

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On the basis of your reading of the passage, attempt any eight questions. (1 × 8 = 8) (i) How are people treating pilgrimages these days?

Our mind is resourceful - It works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

- (iii) What will happen when nature will take command?
- (iv) Why does the writer use the word 'Amma'?
- (v) According to passage, how do we satisfy our ego?
- (vi) How did the traditional pilgrim travel?
- (vii) What is the actual meaning of pilgrimage?
- (viii) How do people brag about their spiritual experiences?
- (ix) How should a pilgrim embark upon the spiritual journey?

4) Read the passage given carefully.

(1) Nuclear capability gives a status to the country in the community of nations. No nation can afford to make destructive use of the nuclear energy without risking a World War. That is why America did not make use of nuclear weapon in the Vietnam War though it had become a matter of prestige for her. Similarly Russia preferred to pull out her missile bases from Cuba instead of coming in direct conflict with a nuclear power, America. But India, since she started adopting nuclear technology, had decided to make only peaceful use of nuclear energy. The fear expressed by Pakistan and the comments made in the Chinese press are more for the sake of propaganda than for the projection of truth.

(2) India needs nuclear energy in order to meet her power shortage. She has been depending upon hydroelectric

power which is undependable because of the uncertainty of rainfall. Good quality of coal which is another source of energy cannot be extracted commercially because it lies very deep and the cost of extraction is very high. India is not producing much of oil, rather she has to import nearly 74 per cent of her total consumption. So the only alternative with India is to have a cheaper and more dependable source of energy. The known reserves of thorium in India are sufficient to last many hundred years. That is why India has already commissioned two nuclear power stations, one at Tarapur and the other at Rana Pratap Sagar. Each one has the installed capacity of producing 420 M.W. of electricity. Two other at Kalpakkam, are operational. This energy will be able to meet the power shortage throughout the country. If industries work at their full capacity, production will be higher and so per capita income will increase and inflation will be neutralized.

(3) With the help of controlled nuclear explosions, artificial dams can be made. In fact for building a dam there should be two huge mountain walls enclosing a deep valley just near the course of a river. These conditions are not available at all the places. So with the help of controlled nuclear explosions mountains can be blown up. This can also help in laying roads in the mountainous areas. In fact, some of the borders of India have mountainous terrain and the movement of the army is quite difficult. So even for the sake of national security it is necessary to have roads in those areas.

(4) With the help of radiation the shelf life of vegetables and fruits can be increased. In the tropical countries like India, it is necessary that the perishable fruit stuffs are preserved for a long time. Radiation can check the sprouting of onions and potatoes which are much in demand in foreign countries. Similarly fruits like bananas and mangoes which have much export potential can be preserved for a very long time. The texture and taste of the fruit do not undergo any change.

(<sup>1</sup>) Nuclear technology can also be harnessed for medical purposes. It is said that radioactive iodine is used for detecting the disease of the thyroid glands. Similarly, India of U.N. experts, radiated vaccine which can

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<sup>1</sup> ) Read the passage given below.

(1) Subhas Chandra Bose fulfilled a promise to his father that he would sit for the Indian Civil Service examination



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hea vy toll of sheep ever d a y year.

(6) Properly processed nuclear fuel is also used for artificial satellite in space. Weather satellites can predict cyclones and the rainfall with extreme accuracy. Communication satellites can help in conveying the messages to very long distances. In a huge country like India, communication satellites are necessary.

(7) Radiation is also used for preparing the mutant seeds. Many varieties of rice and some cereals have been prepared at Tarapur laboratory. This will increase our agricultural production and help India to become economically better off. So for India it is necessary to make peaceful uses of nuclear energy. On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any six questions. (1 × 6 = 6)

(i) Why does India need nuclear energy?

(ii) What is used for preparing mutant seeds?

(iii) Why can't coal be extracted commercially?

(iv) India has been depending upon hydroelectric power which is undependable because of uncertainty of rainfall. Which word can replace the underlined phrase/word?

(v) In what ways nuclear energy can be helpful for us?

(vi) Which disease can be detected with the help of nuclear technology. (vii) What is being prepared at Tarapur laboratory?

in London. He secured the fourth position in 1920 but then went on to fulfill his own wish. He resigned from the coveted service the following year, saying "only on the soil of sacrifice and suffering can we raise our national edifice". Returning to India, he plunged into the national struggle and by 1923, was secretary of the Bengal State Congress and President of All India Youth Congress.

(2) By 1927, he emerged, along with Jawaharlal Nehru, as leader of the new youth movement, which came into

its own by playing a major role in the anti-Simon Commission agitation which swept India that year. He was also the chief organizer of the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress (INC) in December 1928, which demanded that the goal of the congress be changed to 'Purna Swaraj' or 'Complete Independence'. (3) Imprisonment in the Civil

Disobedience movement followed by bad health in 1932 took him to Europe where he observed European politics, particularly Fascism under Mussolini and Communism in the Soviet Union. He was impressed by both and believed that authoritarian rule was essential for achieving radical social goals.

(4) In fact, it is in this period that political views of Nehru and Bose began to diverge sharply, especially on the issue of Fascism and Nazism. Nehru was so vehemently opposed to Fascism that he refused to meet Mussolini even when the latter sought him out, whereas Bose not only met Mussolini but was impressed by him. Nehru was sharply critical of the growing danger to the world from the rise of Hitler. Bose, on the other hand, never expressed that kind of aversion to Fascism, and was quite willing to seek the support of

Germany and later Japan against Britain. However, he was not happy with the German attack on Soviet Union in 1941, and that was one reason why he left Germany for Japan in 1943. For Bose, Socialism and Fascism were not polar opposites, as they were for Nehru.

His trip to Europe in 1932 was a turning point. But the next year, he decided to stand again,

this time as a representative of militant and

(5) In 1938, Bose was unanimously elected, with the full support of Gandhiji, as Congress president for the

radical groups. An election ensued which Bose won by 1,580 to 1,377 votes, but the battle lines were drawn.

The challenge he threw by calling Gandhian leaders rightists who were working for a compromise with the British government was answered by 12 members of the working committee resigning and asking Bose to choose his own committee. Nehru did not resign with other members but he was unhappy with Bose's casting of aspersions on senior leaders. He tried his best to mediate and persuade Bose not to resign.

(6) The crisis came to a head at Tripuri in March 1939, with Bose refusing to nominate a new working Committee and ultimately resigning. The clash was of policy and tactics.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight questions. (1 × 8 = 8) (i) What was the promise that Subhas Chandra Bose fulfilled for his father?

- (ii) Why, despite the promise he had made to his father, did Bose decide to go against that (iii) Under Bose's leadership, what was the goal of the Calcutta, 1928 session of the Indian National Congress?
- (iv) When in Europe, Bose changed his 'standing' with other leaders like Nehru. What brought about this change in him?
- (v) What ultimately led to the divide in the working committee of the Congress in 1939?
- (vi) What does the term "aversion" mean?
- (vii) Why was Bose greatly impressed by Mussolini?
- (viii) Why was Bose supportive of Japan over Germany? (ix) What did Bose accuse the Gandhian leaders of?
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6) Read the passage given below.

- (1) All of Earth's oceans share one thing in common: plastic pollution. Discarded plastic bags, cups, and bottles make their way into the sea. Today, it seems that no part of the ocean is safe from plastic trash. In recent years, oceanographers have searched in vain for a pristine marine environment. They have found plastic everywhere they have looked. "It is a common global problem, we can't point to a single habitat or location with no plastic."
- (2) Plastic harms wildlife and introduces dangerous chemicals into marine ecosystems — communities of organisms interacting with their surroundings. Once plastic enters the environment, it lasts a long time. Scientists are working to prevent plastic pollution from entering the sea.
- (3) When people litter, or when trash is not properly disposed of, things like plastic bags, bottles, straws, foam 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.
- (4) In 2015, engineer Jenna Jamback 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 the equivalent of a full

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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.

- (5) In today's world, plastic is everywhere. It's found in shoes, clothing, household items electronics, and

There are different types of plastics, but one thing they all have in common is that they are made of polymers – large molecules made up of repeating units. Their chemical structure gives them a lot of advantages: they are cheap and easy to manufacture, lightweight, water-resistant, durable, and can be moulded into nearly any shape.

- (6) Unfortunately, some of the properties that make plastics great for consumer goods also make them a problem pollutant. Plastic's durability comes in part from the fact that unlike paper or wood, it doesn't biodegrade, or break down naturally. Instead it just fragments, or breaks into tiny pieces over time. These tiny pieces, known as microplastic, can potentially stick around for hundreds or perhaps even thousands of years.
- (7) Another problem with plastics is the other chemicals they contain, like dyes and flame retardants. When plastic isn't disposed of properly, these additives end up in the environment. Plastic also tends to absorb harmful chemicals from its surroundings. "It's like a sponge for persistent organic pollutants." These long lasting, toxic substances include pesticides and industrial chemicals. If plastic absorbs the chemicals, and marine organisms eat the plastic, they may be exposed to higher concentrations of these contaminants.
- (8) One of the biggest impacts of plastic pollution is its effect on sea life. Seals, sea turtles, and even whales can become entangled in plastic netting. They can starve to death if the plastic restricts their ability to move or eat. Or the plastic can cut into the animals' skin, causing wound that develop severe infections.
- (9) 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 does not eat enough real food to get the nutrients it needs. Plastic can also block an animal's digestive system making it unable

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to eat.

(10) Plastic and its associated pollutants can even make it into our own food supply. Scientists recently examined fish and shell-fish 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, that means we are eating plastic too. In larger fish, chemicals from plastic may seep into their muscles and other tissues that people consume.

(11) One way to keep the ocean cleaner and healthier is through cleanup efforts. A lot of plastic waste caught in ocean currents eventually washes up on beaches. Removing it can prevent it from blowing out to sea again.

Beach clean-up is ocean clean-up.

(12) Cleanup efforts can't reach every corner of the ocean or track every bit of microplastic. That means it's critical to cut down on the amount of plastic that reaches the sea in the first place. Scientists are working toward 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.

(13) "Individual actions make a big difference," says Jambeck. Disposing of plastic properly for recycling or trash collection is a key step. "And simple things like reusable water bottles, mugs, and bags really cut down on waste", she says. Skipping straws or using paper ones helps too. Ocean pollution can seem overwhelming, but it's something everyone can help address. This is a problem we can really do something about.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six questions.

1. (1 × 6 = 6)

(i) How does plastic waste enter the oceans?

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- (ii) How is it true to say that plastic is everywhere in today's world?
- (iii) Which property of plastic makes it a problem pollutant?
- (iv) What has scientist Jambeck suggested for having cleaner and healthier oceans?
- (v) Why is plastic compared to a sponge?
- (vi) What is the biggest impact of plastic pollution on sea life?
- (vii) How are scientists trying to reduce the plastic pollutants?

7) Read the passage given below.

(1) Classical dance evolved from Tamil Nadu's temples across centuries. The revived and reformed Bharatanatyam keeps the art born of these ancient temples alive even to this day. Once sustained and nurtured in temples as part of a rich and vibrant temple tradition, classical dance in South India has remained over centuries a dynamic, living tradition that is continuously renewed.

(2) Even 2000 years ago, dance in India was a highly evolved and complex art. It was an integral part of ancient Indian theatre as established by the Natya Shastra, the oldest and exhaustive treatise on theatre and dramaturgy. Dance dramas were performed in temple precincts. Dance movements were crystallised in stone as karanas in temple sculpture. Following the Bhakti movement in the 6th century, dance and music became powerful vehicles of veneration. The deity was treated like a much-loved king, praised and royally entertained with music and dance, as part of the daily sacred rituals of worship. Gifted, highly educated temple dancers or devadasis were supported by the temples that were richly endowed by the rulers. Some 400 temple dancers were dedicated to and maintained by the Brihadeswarar Temple in Thanjavur. Dance evolved as a composite art in temples as dancers, nattuvanars (dance gurus), musicians, poets, composers, architects, sculptors and painters shared a holistic approach to all the arts.

(3) The evolution of Bharatanatyam derives from the invaluable contribution of The Tanjore Quartet. The four Pillai brothers – Chinnayya, Ponnayya, Sivanandam and Vadivelu – served as court musicians at the kingdom of Maratha king, Serfoji II in the early 19th century. Their legacy to Bharatanatyam has been their restructuring of the dance repertoire into the margam format and their vast and diverse music compositions set specifically for dance. Some of their descendants like Guru Meenakshisundaram Pillai evolved the famous Pandanallur bani (style) and trained many eminent dancers.

(4) From the temples, dance made its way into the courts of kings and dancers were not just devadasis, but also rajanartakis. By the early 17th century dance forms like sadir or chinna melam, precursors to Bharatanatyam as we know it today had become popular in the courts of the Maratha rulers in Thanjavur. However, in the 19th century, colonial propaganda perceived such dance as vulgar and immoral. It led to the Anti-Nautch Movement and legislation against temple dance and dancers. Divested of all patronage and temple support, devadasis were thrown into dire straits. In the early 20th century, thanks to enlightened visionaries like EV

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Krishna Iyer and later, Rukmini Devi Arundale, and the dedication of a handful of devadasis and nattuvanars, classical dance was resuscitated and revived as Bharatanatyam. Today, apart from a few cultural festivals in some temples, dance has left the temple for the proscenium stage.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any eight of

the given questions. ( 1 × 2 = 8 )

- (i) What kept Bharatanatyam alive even to the present day, according to the passage?
- (ii) How did Natya Shastra help in evolution of dance?
- (iii) Rewrite the given sentence by replacing the underlined word with another one.  
Their legacy to Bharatanatyam has been their restructuring of the dance repertoire into the morgan format...
- (iv) How was the deity treated in 6th Century?
- (v) ... dance has left the temple for the proscenium stage. The phrase proscenium stage means (vi) Who were part of Tanjore Quartet?
- (vii) Who can be credited for evolving the famous style 'Pandanalur bani'?
- (viii) What led to Anti-Nautch Movement?

2) Read the passage given below.

(1) That large animals require luxuriant vegetation has been a general assumption which has passed from one work to another; but I do not hesitate to say that it is completely false, and that it has vitiated the reasoning of geologists on some points of great interest in the ancient history of the world. The prejudice has probably been derived from India, and the Indian islands, where troops of elephants, noble forests, and impenetrable

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(ix) 'Today, apart from a few cultural festivals in some temples, dance has left the temple for the proscenium stage'.  
What does the given line indicate?

jungles, are associated to the in everyone's mind. If, however, we refer to any work of travels through the southern parts of Africa, we shall find allusions in almost every page either to the desert character of the country, or to the numbers of large animals inhabiting it. The same thing is rendered evident by the many engravings which have been published of various parts of the interior.

- (2) Dr. Andrew Smith, who has lately succeeded in passing the Tropic of Capricorn, informs me that, taking into consideration the whole of the southern part of Africa, there can be no doubt of its being a sterile country. On the southern coasts there are some fine forests, but with these exceptions, the traveler may pass for days together through open plains, covered by a poor and scanty vegetation. Now, if we look at the animals inhabiting these wide plains, we shall find their numbers extraordinarily great, and their bulk immense.
- (3) It may be supposed that although the species are numerous, the individuals of each kind are few. By the kindness of Dr. Smith, I am enabled to show that the case is very different. He informs me, that in lat. 24', in one day's march with the bullock-wagons, he saw, without wandering to any great distance on either side, between one hundred and one hundred and fifty rhinoceroses - the same day he saw several herds of giraffes, amounting together to nearly a hundred.
- (4) At the distance of a little more than one hour's march from their place of encampment on the previous night, his party actually killed at one spot eight hippopotamuses, and saw many more. In this same river there were

likewise crocodiles. Of course it was a case quite extraordinary, to see so many great animals <sup>t</sup> **b** he

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crowded together, but it evidently proves that they must exist in great numbers. Dr. Smith describes the country passed through that day, as 'being thinly covered with grass, and bushes about four feet high, and still more thinly with mimosa-trees.'

- (5) Besides these large animals, anyone the least acquainted with the natural history of the Cape has read of



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herds of antelopes, which can be compared only with the flocks of migratory birds. The numbers indeed of the lion, panther, and hyena, and the multitude of birds of prey, plainly speak of the abundance of the smaller quadrupeds: one evening seven lions were counted at the same time prowling round Dr. Smith's encampment. As this able naturalist remarked to me, the carnage each day in Southern Africa must indeed be terrific! I confess it is truly surprising how such a number of animals can find support in a country producing so little food.

- (6) The larger quadrupeds no doubt roam over wide tracts in search of it; and their food chiefly consists of underwood, which probably contains much nutriment in a small bulk. Dr. Smith also informs me that the vegetation has a rapid growth; no sooner is a part consumed, than its place is supplied by a fresh stock. There can be no doubt, however, that our ideas respecting the apparent amount of food necessary for the support of large quadrupeds are much exaggerated. The belief that where large quadrupeds exist, the vegetation must necessarily be luxuriant, is more remarkable, because the converse is far from true.
- (7) Mr. Burchell observed to me that when entering Brazil, nothing struck him more forcibly than the splendour of the South American vegetation contrasted with that of South Africa, together with the absence of all large quadrupeds. In his travels, he has suggested that the comparison of the respective weights (if there were sufficient data) of an equal number of the largest herbivorous quadrupeds of each country would be extremely curious. If we take on the one side, the elephants, hippopotamus, giraffe, bos caffer, elan, five species of rhinoceros; and on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccari, capybara (after which we must choose from the monkeys to complete the number), and then place these

two groups      longside each othe it is not easy to conceive ranks more disproportionate in size.

- (8) After the above facts, we are compelled to conclude, against anterior probability that among the mammalia there exists no close relation between the bulk of the species, and the quantity of the vegetation, in the countries which they inhabit.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any six questions. (1 × 6 = 6) (i) What is the primary concern of the author?

- (ii) What does the flock of migratory birds suggest?
- (iii) Why does Darwin quote Burchell?
- (iv) What is significant about the southern part of Africa?
- (v) Which country initiated the prejudice that large animals require luxuriant vegetation?
- (vi) What was Mr. Burchell's reaction upon reaching South America?
- (vii) What according to you is the final outcome or conclusion of the given passage?
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9) Read the passage carefully.

(1) Though the U.S. prides itself on being a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags

far f b indings, describ \_ ed as a “qui Y et

crisis” a s requiring immediate and far- eaching action, appe d ared in

a report

behind other industrialised countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality rate, a higher proportion of low birth weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunised against childhood diseases and a much higher rate of adolescent pregnancies. These

prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation’s 12 million infants and toddlers live in poverty.

(2) As many as half confront risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially.

Child immunisations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in substandard care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents. When taken together, these and other risk factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse. The crisis begins in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care.

(3) The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and unstable partnerships often go hand in hand.

Since 1950, the number of single parent families has nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to

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unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grows and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasing in the care of people other than their parents. Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or abusing their children.

In only four years from 1987-1991, the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 percent.

(4) Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most severely, the report says. Yet, it is this period—from infancy through preschool years—that sets the stage for a child's future.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight of the following questions. (1 × 8 = 8) (i) What does the recent report on US show?

- (ii) Who predicted this US report?
- (iii) What are described as 'quiet crisis' according to the report?
- (iv) What is the root cause of the crisis US is facing?
- (v) What is the rate of increase in the number of children in foster care?
- (vi) Who is the most severely affected group due to the crisis?
- (vii) Why is the period from infancy through preschool years most crucial?
- (viii) What does the report say about poverty?
- (ix) How do the risk factors caused by silent crisis affect children's growth? Read the passage carefully. (1)

10) Read the passage given below.

(1) The name of Florence Nightingale lives in the memory of the world by virtue of the lurid and heroic adventure of the Crimea. Had she died — as she nearly did — upon her return to England, her reputation would hardly have been different; her legend would have come down to us almost as we know it today — that gentle vision of female virtue which first took shape before the adoring eyes of the sick soldiers at Scutari. Yet, as a matter of fact, she lived for more than half a century after the Crimean War; and during the greater

part of that long period all the energy and all the devotion of her extraordinary nature were working at their highest pitch. What she accomplished in those years of unknown labour could, indeed, hardly have been more glorious than

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her Crimean triumphs; but it was certainly more important. The true history was i b - incident—scarce

ly mor e tha Y a s n a usefu l stepping -stone in her career . It was the fulcrum

w d a ith whic h she hoped far stranger even than the myth. In Miss Nightingale's own eyes the

adventure of the Crimea was a mere

to move the world; but it was only the fulcrum. For more than a generation she was to sit in secret, working her lever: and her real life began at the very moment when, in the popular imagination, it had ended.

(2) She arrived in England in a shattered state of health. The hardships and the ceaseless effort of the last two years had undermined her nervous system; her heart was pronounced to be affected; she suffered constantly from fainting-fits and terrible attacks of utter physical prostration. The doctors declared that one thing alone would save her—a complete and prolonged rest. But that was also the one thing with which she would have nothing to do. She had never been in the habit of resting; why should she begin now? Now, when her opportunity had come at last; now, when the iron was hot, and it was time to strike? No; she had work to do; and, come what might, she would do it. The doctors protested in vain; in vain her family lamented and entreated, in vain her friends pointed out to her the madness of such a course. Madness? Mad — possessed— perhaps she was. A demoniac frenzy had seized upon her. As she lay upon her sofa, gasping, she devoured blue-books, dictated letters, and, in the intervals of her palpitations, cracked her febrile jokes. For months at a stretch she never left her bed. For years she was in daily expectation of death. But, she would not rest. At this rate, the doctors assured her, even if she did not die, she would become an invalid for life. She could not help that; there was the work to be done; and, as for rest, very likely she might rest ... when she had done it.

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(3) Wherever she went, in London or in the country, in the hills of Derbyshire, or among the rhododendrons at Embley, she was haunted by a ghost. It was the spectre of Scutari—the hideous vision of the organisation of a military hospital. She would lay that phantom, or she would perish. The whole system of the Army Medical Department, the education of the Medical Officer, the regulations of hospital procedure ... rest?

(4) One of her very first steps was to take advantage of the invitation which Queen Victoria had sent her to the Crimea, together with the commemorative brooch. Within a few weeks of her return, she visited Balmoral, and had several interviews both with the Queen and the Prince Consort. “She put before us,” wrote the Prince in his diary, “all the defects of our present military hospital system and the reforms that are needed.” (5) She related the whole story of her experiences in the East; and, in addition, she managed to have some long and confidential talks with His Royal Highness on metaphysics and religion. The impression which she created was excellent. “We like her very much,” noted the Prince, “She is very modest.” Her Majesty’s comment was different—“Such a head! I wish we had her at the War Office.”

(6) But Miss Nightingale was not at the War Office, and for a very simple reason: she was a woman. Lord Panmure, however, was (though indeed the reason for that was not quite so simple); and it was upon Lord Panmure that the issue of Miss Nightingale’s efforts for reform must primarily depend. That burly Scottish nobleman had not, in spite of his most earnest endeavours, had a very easy time of it as Secretary of State for War. He had come into office in the middle of the Sebastopol campaign, and had felt himself very well fitted for the position, since he had acquired in former days an inside knowledge of the Army—as a Captain of Hussars.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any eight questions. (1 × 8 = 8)

- (i) Why was Florence Nightingale determined to work despite the health warnings from doctors and friends?
- (ii) What influence did Nightingale had on the Queen as well as the Prince Consort?

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iv) What were the primary concerns of Miss Nightingale about

the medical situation of England even after the

(iii) What was the simple reason why Miss Nightingale wasn't "at the War Office"?

war was over?

(v) In paragraph 3, the author stated "she was haunted by a ghost". What or who is the ghost referred to here? (vi) Why was the "adventure of the Crimea" described as a "mere incident" by the author as well as Miss Nightingale?

(vii) What was the devastating truth about the mortality rate of the military hospitals as compared to that of civil life?

(viii) Miss Florence was invited by the royal family. How did she take advantage of the meet? (ix) Who was tasked with taking forward the issues brought by Miss Nightingale?

11). Read the passage given below.

(1) Globalisation is the way to open businesses, improve technological growth, economy, etc. at the international level for all countries. It is the way in which manufacturers and producers of the products or goods sell their products globally without any restriction. It provides huge profits to the businessmen as they get low cost labour in poor countries easily. It provides a big opportunity to the companies to deal with the worldwide market.

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(2) Globalisation helps to consider the whole world as a single market. Traders are extending their areas of business by treating the world as a global village. Earlier till the 1990s, there was a restriction on importing

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certain products which were already manufactured in India like agricultural products, engineering goods, food items and toiletries. However, during the 1990s there was a pressure from the rich countries on the poor and developing countries to allow them to spread their businesses by opening their markets. In India the globalisation and liberalisation process was started in 1991.

(3) After many years, globalisation brought about a major revolution in the Indian market when multinational brands came to India and started delivering a wide range of quality products at cheap prices. Prices of good quality products came down because of the cutthroat competition in the market. Globalisation and liberalisation of the businesses in India have flooded the market with quality foreign product but has affected the local Indian industries adversely to a great extent resulting in the job loss to poor and uneducated workers. Globalisation has been a bonanza for the consumers, however, a loss to the small-scale Indian producers. (4) Globalisation has had some very positive effects on the Indian consumer in all sectors of society. It has affected

the Indian students and education sector to a great extent by making study books and a lot of information available over the internet. Collaboration of foreign universities with the Indian universities has brought about a huge change in the field of education.

(5) Globalisation of trade in the agricultural sector has brought varieties of quality seeds which have disease resistance property. However, it is not good for the poor Indian farmers because the seeds and agricultural technologies are costly. It has brought about a huge revolution in the employment sector by the spread of

businesses like cottage, handloom, carpet, artisan carving, ceramic, jewellery, and glassware, etc.

( b - Y a s ) ii) Give one advantage of globalisation.

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Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six questions. (1 × 6 = 6) (i) What, in simple terms, is the definition of “globalisation”?

- (iii) How is globalisation beneficial for the Indian students and the educational sector in general?
- (iv) How had globalisation become a curse for the Indian farmers?
- (v) Globalisation can be seen both as a blessing and a curse in the Indian sector. How has it been in the employment sector?
- (vi) Prior to the introduction of globalisation in India in 1991, products such as \_\_\_\_\_ had restrictions on importing.
- (vii) What led to the introduction of globalisation in countries like India?

). Read the passage given below.

(1) The fact that everybody enjoys a good mystery explains why magicians are such popular entertainers. We all know that a magician does not really depend on ‘magic’ to perform his tricks, but on his ability to act at great speed. However, this does not prevent us from enjoying watching a magician produce rabbits from a hat, swallow countless eggs, or saw his wife in two.

(2) Probably the greatest magician of all time was Harry Houdini who died in 1926. His real name was Ehrich Weiss, but he adopted the name ‘Houdini’ after reading a book which influenced him greatly. This had been written by a famous magician called Robert-Houdini who had mastered the art of escaping. He could free himself from the tightest knots or the most complicated locks in seconds. Although no one really knows how he did this, there is no doubt that he had made a close study of every type of lock ever invented. He would carry a small steel needle-like tool strapped to his leg and he used this in place of a key.

(3) Houdini once asked the Chicago police to lock him in prison. They bound him in chains and locked him up, but he freed himself in an instant. The police accused him of having used a tool and locked him up again. This time he wore no clothes and there were chains round his neck, waist, wrists and legs; but he again escaped in a few minutes. Houdini had probably hidden his ‘needle’ in a wax-like substance and dropped it on the floor in the passage. As he went past, he stepped on it so that it stuck to the bottom of his foot. His most famous escape, however, was altogether astonishing. He was heavily chained up and enclosed in an empty wooden chest the lid of which was nailed down. The chest was dropped into the sea in New York harbour. In one minute Houdini had swum to the surface. When the chest was brought up, it was opened and the chains were found inside.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any eight of the given questions. (1 × 8 = 8) (i) Why is it that we ‘entertain’ the idea of being “entertained” by magicians even though we know it isn’t magic?

- (ii) Magicians use ‘stage names’, names different from their real names. Why do you think this is so?
- (iii) What made Harry Houdini a.k.a. Ehrich Weiss, the greatest magician of all times?

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- (iv) Give one evidence that shows how “magicians” don’t really use magic to ‘perform’ or entertain?
- (v) What do you mean by the phrase “mastered the art of escaping”?
- (vi) What does the New York Harbour event show?
- (vii) What was the need to get the police involved in his ‘escapes’?

(viii) Ehrich Weis adopted the name “Houdini”. What do you

think the word “adopted” suggests?

- (ix) What, according to the author, is the one quality that makes magicians ‘great’?

13). Read the passage given below.

- (1) The first man to jump out of an aeroplane when travelling at a speed greater than sound was Arthur Ray Hawkins, one of the most outstanding United States navy pilots. Jumps of this sort had long been regarded as impossible.
- (2) During an air show over Mississippi in 1954, Hawkins was flying an entirely new type of plane. At 40,000 feet, the nose of the plane dipped sharply. No matter how hard he tried, Hawkins could not pull it out of the dive and it gathered such speed that it was soon travelling faster than sound. Strapped in his seat, and hanging upside-down, the pilot could not reach the button which would destroy the top of the plane. Near him however, there was another button which was to be used only in times of very great danger. Hawkins pressed it. There was an explosion and his seat — which shielded him to some extent — burst through the glass shell above his head.
- (3) While still half conscious, Hawkins tried to pull the ribbon which would open his parachute. It was fortunate that he failed in his attempt, for at such a rate of speed, the parachute would have been torn to pieces. As he sped

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towards the earth, he realised that the breathing-tube which supplied him with air had also been torn away. Rapidly losing consciousness because of the lack of air, he knew that he had to open the parachute — otherwise he might not get another chance to do so. At about 29,000 feet, the parachute opened and Hawkins pulled a handle which freed him from the pilot seat. While swinging through the air in slow motion, he began to tremble with cold and everything went grey: he was not getting enough air! Just then, he remembered a rule for breathing at great heights. He took short, sharp breaths and so forced air into his bloodstream. This kept him alive until, at 10,000 feet, he could breathe without difficulty. Soon afterwards, he landed safely in a field of cotton. His plane crashed into woods nearby but luckily no one was hurt.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any six questions. (1 × 6 = 6) (i) What was significant about navy pilot Arthur Ray Hawkins' air-jump?

- (ii) The jump that Hawkins had made was one of the most dangerous jumps ever done too. What makes it so?
- (iii) What do you understand by the word "air show"?
- (iv) What do you think the author meant by the word "the dive"?
- (v) The presence of the one button "to be used only in times of very great danger" is the one saving grace of Hawkins' life. Why is it so?
- (vi) Why did the author said "it was fortunate" that the parachute did not open on the first attempt?
- (vii) What was the breathing rule that Hawkins remembered while he was fighting to stay alive and breathing Mid-air?

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14) Read the passage given carefully.

- (1) We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfil our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful—it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.
- (2) Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.

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w b ash away all im - perfec tions . Indian c a ulture, ba sed on Vedic

treatis es, assists in human d a evolutio n, but we

(3) All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will

are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.

- (4) The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone's Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later corner us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available. Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries.
- (5) Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message of brotherhood among all they came across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatmas in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.
- (6) This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment, and tampering with environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of

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having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!

- (7) We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals - this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature.
- (8) A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.
- (9) This is the truth !

On the basis of your reading of the passage, attempt any eight questions.

(1 × 8 = 8) (i) How are people treating pilgrimages these days?

(ii) Replace the underlined phrase without changing the meaning of the sentence.

Our mind is resourceful - It works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

(iii) What will happen when nature will take command?

(iv) Why does the writer use the word 'Amma'?

(v) According to passage, how do we satisfy our ego?

(vi) How did the traditional pilgrim travel?

(vii) What is the actual meaning of pilgrimage?

(viii) How do people brag about their spiritual experiences?

(ix) How should a pilgrim embark upon the spiritual journey

(1) Among the natural resources which can

be called upon in national plans for development, possibly the

15) Read the given passage carefully.

most important is human labour. Since the English language suffers from a certain weakness in its ability to describe groups composed of both male and female members, this is usually described as “manpower”.

(2) Without a productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management, no amount of foreign assistance or of natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernization. (3) The manpower for development during the next quarter of century will come from the world’s present population of infants, children and adolescents. But we are not sure that they will be equal to task. Will they have the health, the education, the skills, the socio-cultural attitudes essential for the responsibilities of development?

(4) For far too many of them the answer is no. The reason is basic. A child’s most critical years, with regard to physical, intellectual, social, and emotional development, are those before he reaches five years of age. During those critical formative years he is cared for almost exclusively by his mother and in many parts of the world the mother may not have the capacity to raise a superior child. She is incapable of doing so by reason of her own poor health, her ignorance and her lack of status and recognition of social and legal rights, of economic parity of independence. One essential factor has been overlooked and ignored. The forgotten factor is the role of women. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second class citizen, uneducated without any voice in family or community, decisions without legal or economic status, married when they are still practically children, and henceforth producing one baby after another, often to see half of them die before they are of school age.

(5) We can enhance development by improving ‘women power’, by giving women the opportunity to develop themselves. Statistics show that the average family size increases in inverse ratio to the mother’s years of education- is lowest among college graduates, highest among those with only primary school training, or no education. Malnutrition is most frequent in large families, and increases in frequency with each additional sibling. The principle seems established that an educated mother has healthier and more intelligent children, and that is related to the fact that she has fewer children. The tendency of educated, upper class mothers to have fewer children operates even without access to contraceptive services.

(6) The educational level of women is significant also because it has a direct influence upon their chances of employment, and the number of employed women in country’s total labour force has a direct bearing on both the gross national product and disposable income of the individual family. Disposable income, especially in the hands of women, influences food purchasing and therefore the nutritional status of the family. The fact that the additional income derives from the paid employment of women provides a logical incentive to restrict the size of the family.

On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any eight of the given questions. (1 × 8 = 8) (i) How can the development be enhanced?

(ii) What does the term ‘manpower’ indicate?

(iii) According to the passage, which are the most critical years for a child’s development?

(iv) State two factors about women’s current situation.

(v) Which type of woman can have healthier and more educated children?

(vi) What are the factors that weakens women’s identify as an individual?

(vii) One essential factor has been overlooked and ignored. Replace the underlined word without changing the meaning of the sentence.

( b ) ix) What is the c - entral point Y of emph a asis of th s e

passage? da

(viii) To what factors can education of woman contribute?

16) Read the given passage carefully.

- (1) If you enjoy watching crime shows on TV, you know that fingerprints play a large role in identifying people. But you might be surprised to find out that using fingerprints for identification is not a new science. In fact, it is very old — dating back at least as far as 1885-1913 B.C.E. In Babylon, when people agreed to a business contract, they pressed their fingerprints into the clay in which the contract was written. Thumbprints have also been found on clay seals from ancient China.
- (2) In 14th century Persia, which is now Iran, a government doctor recognized that all fingerprints are different. In 1684, a British doctor, Nehemiah Grew, spoke about the ridged surfaces of the fingers. In 1686, a professor of anatomy (the study of the structure of the human body) named Marcello Malpighi, wrote about the ridges and loops in fingerprints. Malpighi's work was considered so important that a layer of skin found on the fingertips was named after him. This layer of skin is called the Malpighian layer. Although scientists had studied fingerprints, the value of fingerprinting in the identification of individuals did not become clear until later.
- (3) Sir William James Herschel is generally thought to be the first European to realize that fingerprints were unique to each person. In his work as chief magistrate in the Hoogly district in Jungipoor, India, Herschel asked people to put their handprints on contracts. Herschel believed that personal contact with the contracts made people more likely to honor their commitments, or to keep their promises. As he looked at more and more handprints, he began to see that all the handprints were different. He started to believe that fingerprints were unique, which means they are all different from each other, and permanent, which means that they



do not ever change. To prove that they never change, Herschel kept track of his own fingerprints over his entire lifetime.

(4) Dr. Henry Faulds, a British surgeon at a Japanese hospital, began studying the furrows (also called ridges) on fingertips in the 1870s. He published an article in a scientific journal about the use of fingerprints as a tool in identification. He also devised, or invented, a system of classifying fingerprints. He wrote Charles Darwin about his findings, but Darwin was getting too old to work on the findings. So, he promised to pass the information to his cousin, Sir Francis Galton. Using Henry Faulds' findings, Galton published a major book on classifying fingerprints based on arches, loops, and whirls. His work with Sir Edward R. Henry on fingerprint classification was the basis of a classification system which is still used by law enforcement agencies in English-speaking countries.

(5) The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) now uses a variation of the Galton– Henry system. Although the use of fingerprinting in identification originated in Britain, it has been developed in the United States. In 1924, two large fingerprint collections were combined to form the foundation of the Identification Division of the FBI. Within the Identification Division, the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (IAFIS) can search and find fingerprints anywhere in the United States within thirty minutes. The IAFIS can compare results with automated fingerprint systems in countries around the world. The IAFIS has the fingerprints of more than 250 million people on file.

(6) About one in six Americans has fingerprints on file with the FBI. But not all the fingerprints are related to

criminal investigations. People need to have their fingerprints taken for many other reasons. People have their fingerprints taken for employment, licenses, and adoption. For example, when people want to work for the government in classified, secret jobs, their fingerprints are checked to be sure they do not have a criminal background. When prospective parents adopt a child, their fingerprints are matched against those

of all criminals for the safety of the child.

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On the basis of your reading of the passage, answer any six of the given questions. (1 × 6 = 6) (i) What originated the use of fingerprints?

(ii) Who was the first person to recognise all fingerprints are different?

(iii) Who spoke about ridged surface of fingers in 1684?

(iv) How did a layer of skin got the name of Malpighian layer?

(v) What was Herschel's belief?

(vi) According to Galton-Henry, how does the fingerprints' classification varies in?

(vii) Usage of fingerprints for identification is not a new science. What does this mean?

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**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA IIT, KANPUR**

**PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION PAPERS**

**UNSEEN PASSAGE - II**

Q.1 - Read the passage carefully.

1 We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfil our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful — it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

2 Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.

3 All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will wash away all imperfections. Indian culture, based on Vedic treatises, assists in human evolution, but we are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.

4 The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone's Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later corner us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available. Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries.

5 Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message of brotherhood among all they came across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatmas in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage.

A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.

6 This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment, and tampering with environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!

7 We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals – this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature.

8 A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation, meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.

This is the truth !

I. On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the questions that- follow with the help of given options:

(a) How can a pilgrim keep his body healthy ?

- (i) By travelling light
- (ii) By eating small amount of food
- (iii) By keeping free from attachments
- (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

(b) How do we satisfy our ego ?

- (i) By having a special darshan
- (ii) By distributing alms
- (iii) By treating it like a picnic
- (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

II. Answer the following as briefly as possible :

(c) What change has taken place in our attitude towards pilgrimages ?

(d) What happens when pilgrimages are turned into picnics (e) Why are we complacent in our spiritual efforts ?

(f) How does nature respond when we try to be clever with it ?

g) In olden days with what attitude did people go on a pilgrimage ?

(h) What message does the passage convey to the pilgrims ?

(i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:

(i) made/turned (para 3)

(ii) very satisfied (para 4).

2. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

(1) As dusk falls the neon lights of the jewellery shops in Bowbazaar come alive but the lights have no effect on the face of Mahadeo Yadav who is seated on the footrest of his rickshaw that is parked by the road, feeling very sad. He is sitting on his feet, hugging his knees to keep himself warm in the biting cold, so weakened and lifeless as if he had been dead for days without anyone noticing.

(2) Who would after all notice a rickshaw puller, to check whether he is breathing or not? Yet when the same rickshaw puller goes about his work pulling his rickshaw like a horse, he becomes the most noticed man in Calcutta. He makes a great subject for photographers, writers and film-makers. He is the symbol of poor Calcutta. Many a famous actor has pulled the rickshaw in films set in the city.

(3) Calcutta is said to have about 6000 rickshaw pullers running on its roads, running mostly in its old neighbourhoods. They have something in common apart from their poverty. All of them come from the country side. All of them wear the lungi to work, perhaps for better movement. Almost all of them are elderly; I am yet to see a young man hand pulling a rickshaw. It can be a sad sight to watch a man almost as old as your father struggling his way through the roads dressed only in a vest and a lungi and often barefoot.

(4) Mahadeo Yadav, the rickshaw puller is in his seventies and has been pulling the same rickshaw in and around Bowbazaar for fifty years. For him, fifty years, half a century is not an achievement, but merely the time that has passed ever since he came to Calcutta to earn a living.

(5) He lives all alone in Calcutta, in a room in a nearby lane, paying a monthly rent of fifty rupees. He is out with his rickshaw between three in the afternoon and ten at night, sometimes earning sixty or seventy rupees a day and sometimes nothing.

Every month without fail he sends ` 300 to his wife back home, and once every year visits her. "I will pull the rickshaw as long as I can", he says, "this is my only source of livelihood. These days I tire easily. Sometimes my feet hurt and sometimes my back. But do I have a choice?" He answers all my questions without looking at me even once, but continued to stare ahead blankly, his arms folded around his knees. I take a good look at his rickshaw: the two – the rickshaw and the rickshaw puller – make quite a pair.

2.1 Choose the correct alternatives from the options given below:  $1 \times 2 = 2$  (a) A rickshaw puller is noticed only when he

- (i) acts in a film.
- (ii) becomes a subject for photographers.
- (iii) sits all alone.
- (iv) is old and tired.

(b) Pick out the statement which is not true.

- (i) Most rickshaw pullers are old.
- (ii) The rickshaw pullers earn very little.
- (iii) Many renowned actors are rickshaw pullers. (iv) They are neglected by people

2.2 Answer the following questions: 1×6 = 6

- (a) Why does Yadav “stare ahead blankly”?
- (b) Why are rickshaw pullers known as the icons of poor Calcutta?
- (c) Which instance tells you that Yadav loved his family?
- (d) Where does Yadav stay?
- (e) What comparison does the writer draw between the rickshaw and its puller?
- (f) What do the rickshaw pullers have in common?

2.3 Pick out words from the passage that mean the following: 1×2 = 2

- (a) well-known (para 2)
- (b) income (para 5)

## 2016

Q1 . Read the passage given below:

(a) To ensure its perpetuity, the ground is well held by the panther both in space and in time. It enjoys a much wider distribution over the globe than its bigger cousins, and procreates sufficiently profusely to ensure its continuity for all time to come.

(b) There seems to be no particular breeding season of the panther, although its sawing and caterwauling is more frequently heard during winter and summer. The gestation period is about ninety to hundred days (Whipsnade, ninety-two days). The litter normally consists of four cubs, rarely

five. Of these, generally two survive and not more than one reaches maturity. I have never come across more than two

cubs at the heels of the mother. Likewise, graziers in the forest have generally found only two cubs hidden away among rocks, hollows of trees, and other impossible places.

(c) Panther cubs are generally in evidence in March. They are born blind. This is provision of Nature, against, their drifting away from the place of safety in which they are lodged by their mother, and exposing themselves to the danger of their being devoured by hyenas, jackals, and other predators. They generally open their eyes in about three to four weeks.

(d) The mother alone rears its cubs in seclusion. It keeps them out of the reach of the impulsive and impatient male. As a matter of fact, the mother separates from the male soon after mating and forgets all about their tumultuous union. The story that the male often looks in to find out how the mother is progressing with her cubs has no foundation except in what we wish it should do at least.

(e) The mother carries its cubs about by holding them by the scruff of their neck in its mouth. It trains them to stalk, and teaches them how to deliver the bite of death to the prey. The cubs learn to treat all and sundry with suspicion at their mother's heels. Instinctively the cubs seek seclusion, keep to cover and protect their flanks by walking along the edge of the forest.

(f) I have never had an opportunity to watch mother panther train its cubs. But in Pilibhit forests, I once saw a tigress giving some lessons to its little ones. I was sitting over its kill at Mala. As the sun set, the tigress materialized in the twilight behind my machan. For about an hour, it scanned and surveyed the entire area looking and listening with the gravest concern. It even went to the road where my elephant was awaiting my signal. The mahout spotted it from a distance and drove the elephant away.

(g) When darkness descended upon the scene and all was well and safe, the tigress called its cubs by emitting a low haa-oon. The cubs, two in number and bigger than a full-grown cat, soon responded. They came trotting up to their mother and hurried straight to the kill in indecent haste. The mother spat at them so furiously that they doubled back to its heels immediately. Thereafter, the mother and its cubs sat under cover about 50 feet (15 m) away from the kill to watch, wait, look, and listen. After about half an hour's patient and fidgetless vigil the mother seemed to say 'paid for'. At this signal, the cubs cautiously advanced, covering their flanks, towards the kill. No longer did they make a beeline for it, as they had done before.

(h) The mother sat watching its cubs eat. and mounted guard on them. She did not partake of the meal.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage complete the statements given below with the help of options that follow:

(a) To protect its cubs the mother panther hides them

- (i) among rocks
- (ii) in the branches of the trees
- (iii) behind the tree trunks
- (iv) at its heels

(b) The male panther:

- (i) is protective of its cubs
- (ii) trains its cubs
- (iii) watches the progress of the mother
- (iv) is impulsive and impatient

Answer the following questions briefly:

- (c) How many cubs does the mother panther rarely deliver?
  - (d) What may happen if the panther cubs are not born blind?
  - (e) Why did the mahout drive his elephant away?
  - (f) Why did the tigress spit at its cubs?
  - (g) From the narrator's observation, what do we learn about the nature of the tigress?
  - (h) Why does the panther not face the risk of extinction?
- Find words from the passage which mean the same as each of the following: i) moving aimlessly (para 3) ii) came down / fell (para 7)

## 2017

### Question 1

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions that follow : [10]

1. Thackeray reached Kittur along with a small British army force and a few of his officers. He thought that the very presence of the British on the outskirts of Kittur would terrorise the rulers and people of Kittur and that they would lay down their arms. He was quite confident that he would be able to crush the revolt in no time. He ordered that tents to be erected on the eastern side for the fighting forces, and a little away from the western slopes, tents be put up for the family members of the officers who had accompanied them. During the afternoon and evening of 20<sup>th</sup> October, the British soldiers were busy making arrangements for these camps.



2. On the 21<sup>st</sup> morning, Thackeray sent his political assistants to Kittur fort to obtain a written assurance from all the important officers of Kittur rendering them answerable for the security of the treasury of Kittur. They accordingly, met Sardar Gurusiddappa and other officers of Kittur and asked them to comply with the orders of Thackeray. They did not know that the people were in a defiant mood. The commanders of Kittur dismissed the agent's orders as no documents could be signed without sanction from Rani Chennamma.
  
3. Thackeray was enraged and sent for the commander of the Horse Artillery, which was about 100 strong, ordered him to rush his artillery into the fort and capture the commanders of the Desai's army. When the Horse Artillery stormed into the fort, Sardar Gurusiddappa, who had kept his men on full alert, promptly commanded his men to repel and chase them away. The Kittur forces made a bold front and overpowered the British soldiers.
  
4. Meanwhile, the Desai's guards had shut the gates of the fort and the British Horse Artillery men, being completely overrun and routed, had to get out through the escape window. Rani's soldiers chased them out of the fort, killing a few of them until they retreated to their camps on the outskirts.
  
5. A few of the Britishers had found refuge in some private residences, while some were hiding in their tents. The Kittur soldiers captured about forty persons and brought them to the palace. These included twelve children and a few women from the British officers' camp. When they were brought in the presence of the Rani, she ordered the soldiers to be imprisoned. For the women and children she had only gentleness, and admonished her soldiers for taking them into custody. At her orders, these women and children were taken inside the palace and given food and shelter. Rani came down from her throne, patted the children lovingly and assured them that no harm would come to them.
  
6. She, then, sent word through a messenger to Thackeray that the British women and children were safe and could be taken back any time. Seeing this noble gesture of the Rani, he was moved. He wanted to meet this gracious lady and talk to her. He even thought of trying to persuade her to enter into an agreement with the British to stop all hostilities in lieu of an inam (prize) of eleven villages. His offer was dismissed with a gesture of contempt. She had no wish to meet Thackeray. That night she called Sardar Gurusiddappa and other leading Sardars and after discussing all the issues, they came to the conclusion that there was no point of meeting Thackeray who had come with an army to threaten Kittur into submission to British sovereignty.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage complete the statements given below with the help of options that follow: [1 × 2 = 2]

- (a) Thackeray was a/an:
- (i) British tourist
  - (ii) army officer
  - (iii) Adviser to Rani of Kittur
  - (iv) Treasury officer

(b) British women and children came to Kittur to:

- (i) visit Kittur
- (ii) enjoy life in tents
- (iii) stay in the palace
- (iv) give company to the army officers

Answer the following questions briefly:

- (c) Why did Thackeray come to Kittur?
  - (d) Why did the Kittur officials refuse to give the desired assurance to Thackeray?
  - (e) What happened to the Horse Artillery?
  - (f) How do we know that the Rani was a noble queen?
  - (g) How in your opinion would the British women have felt after meeting the Rani?
  - (h) Why did the Rani refuse to meet Thackeray?
- (i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:
- (i) Entered forcibly (para 3)
  - (ii) Aggressive / refusing to obey (para 2)

**2018**

Q-1 Read the passage given below : 10

1. Every morning Ravi gives his brain an extra boost. We're not talking

About drinking strong cups of coffee or playing one of those

Mind-training video games advertised all over Facebook. "I jump

Onto my stationary bike and cycle for 45 minutes to work," says

Ravi. "When I get to my desk, my brain is at peak activity for a few

Hours." After his mental focus comes to a halt later in the day, he

Starts it with another short spell of cycling to be able to run errands.

2. Ride, work, ride, repeat. It's a scientifically proven system that

Describes some unexpected benefits of cycling. In a recent study in

The Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research, scientists found

That people scored higher on tests of memory, reasoning, and

Planning after 30 minutes of spinning on a stationary bike than they

Did before they rode the bike. They also completed the tests faster

After pedalling.

3. Exercise is like fertilizer for your brain. All those hours spent on Exercising your muscles, create rich capillary beds not only in leg

And hip muscles, but also in your brain. More blood vessels in your

Brain and muscles mean more oxygen and nutrients to help them

Work. When you pedal, you also force more nerve cells to fire. The

Result : you double or triple the production of these cells — literally

Building your brain. You also release neurotransmitters (the

Messengers between your brain cells) so all those cells, new and old,

Can communicate with each other for better, faster functioning.

That's a pretty profound benefit to cyclists.

4.This kind of growth is especially important with each passing

Birthday, because as we age, our brains shrink and those

Connections weaken. Exercise restores and protects the brain cells.

Neuroscientists say, "Adults who exercise display sharper memory

Skills, higher concentration levels, more fluid thinking, and greater

Problem-solving ability than those who are sedentary."

5. Cycling also elevates your mood, relieves anxiety, increases stress

Resistance, and even banishes the blues. "Exercise works in the

Same way as psychotherapy and antidepressants in the treatment of

Depression, maybe better," says Dr. Manjari. A recent study

Analyzing 26 years of research finds that even some exercise — as

Little as 20 to 30 minutes a day — can prevent depression over the

Long term.

7. Remember: although it's healthy, exercise itself is a stress, Especially when you're just getting started or getting back into Riding. When you first begin to exert yourself, your body releases a Particular hormone to raise your heart rate, blood pressure, and Blood glucose levels, says Meher Ahluwalia, PhD, a professor of Integrative physiology. As you get fitter, it takes a longer, harder Ride to trigger that same response.

On the basis of your understanding of the passage, complete the

Statements given below with the help of the options that follow : 1 2 2



(a) Ravi gets his brain to work at peak level by

- (i) Drinking three cups of coffee.
- (ii) Playing games that need brain activity.
- (iii) Cycling on a stationary bike.
- (iv) Taking tablets to pump up his brain.

(b) When nerve cells work during exercise then

- (i) The body experiences stress.
- (ii) The brain is strengthened by multiplying them.

- (iii) You start to lose your temper.
- (iv) Your stationary cycle starts to beep.

Answer the following questions briefly : 1 6 6      ? ?

- (c) How does exercise help the brain ?
- (d) Why does Ravi do a circuit of 'ride, work, ride' ?
- (e) What is the work of neurotransmitters ?
- (f) What benefits other than greater brain activity does one get from cycling ?
- (g) Why is exercise so important for adults ?
- (h) How is exercise itself a stress ?

i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following : [1 × 2 = 2] (i) manure (para 3) (ii) inactive (para 4) Answer:

- (i)
- (i) fertilizer
- (ii) sedentary

## 2022

2. Read the passage given below : 6

1 Our history makes it evident that the Indian Plastics Industry made a vigorous beginning in 1957 but it took more than 30 years for it to being seeded by the State-owned Indian Petrochemicals and it was only In 1994 that plastic soft drink bottles became a visible source of Annoyance.

2 In the same year, people in other cities were concerned about the state Of public sanitation and also urged regulatory bodies to ban the Production, distribution and use of plastic bags. However, the challenge Was greater than it appeared at first.

3 The massive generation of plastic waste in India is due to rapid

Urbanisation, spread of retail chains, plastic packaging from grocery to

Food and vegetable products, to consumer items and cosmetics. The Projected high growth rates of GDP and continuing rapid urbanisation Waste is likely to increase.

4 According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Report of 2018, India stands among few other countries like France, Mongolia and several African countries that have initiated total or Partial national level bans on plastics in their jurisdictions. On World Environment Day in 2018, India vowed to phase out single-use plastics

By 2022, which gave a much needed impetus to bring this change.

5 In this context, thereafter, ten States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu) are currently sending their collected waste to cement plants for co-processing. Twelve other States/UTs are using plastic waste for polymer bitumen road construction and still four other States are using the plastic waste for waste-to-energy plants and oil production. A world of greater possibilities has now opened up to initiate appropriate and concrete actions to build up the necessary institutions and systems before oceans turn, irreversibly, into a thin soup of plastic.

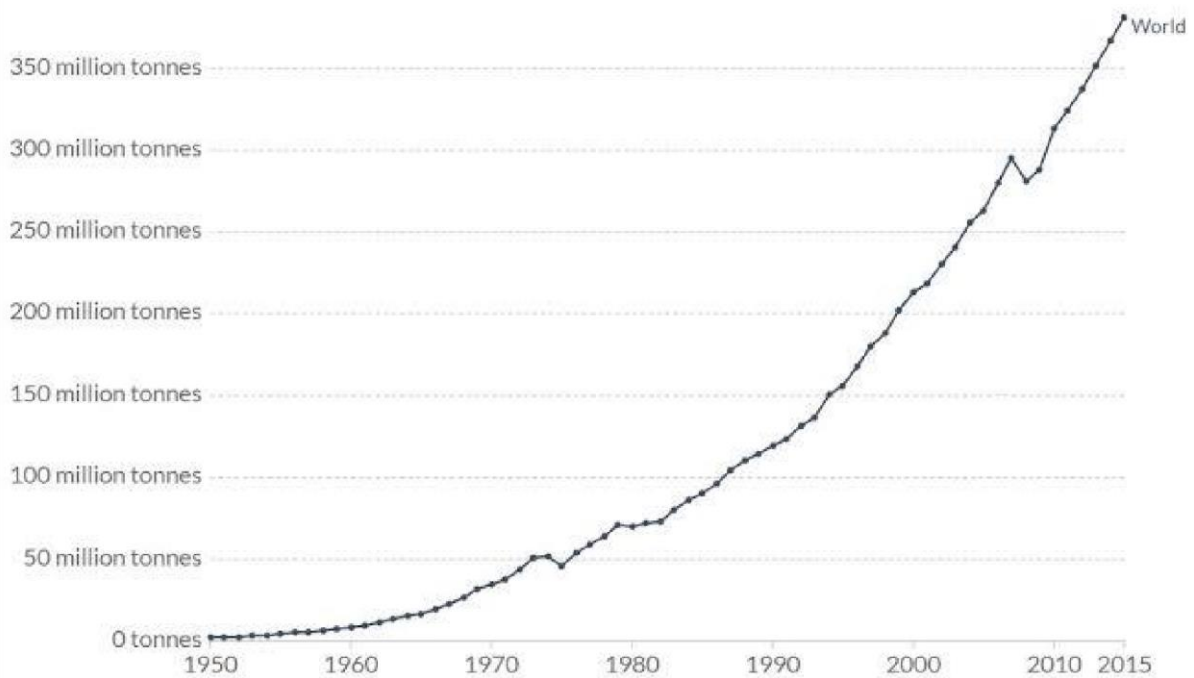
6 However, there is no one single masterstroke to counter the challenges witnessed by the staggering plastic waste management in the country.

The time is now to formulate robust and inclusive National Action Plans, and while doing so, the country will establish greater transparency to combat the plastic jeopardy in a more sustainable and holistic way

## Global plastics production, 1950 to 2015

Annual global polymer resin and fiber production (plastic production), measured in metric tonnes per year.

Our World  
in Data



Source: Geyer et al. (2017)

CC BY

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer any six out of the seven questions given below :

- (i) What does the writer mean by 'visible source of annoyance'?
- (ii) Why did people demand a ban on plastics ?
- (iii) What created a demand for plastics in India?
- (iv) What does the line, 'oceans turn, irreversibly into a thin soup of Like plastic', suggest ?
- (v) What step can be taken to combat the challenges of plastic waste management? What will be its impact?

(vi) With reference to the graph, write one conclusion that can be drawn about the production of plastics in 2019 (approximately).

(vii) What does the upward trend of the graph indicate ?



Read the passage given below :

(1) News – If you can't remember the last time, you saw a teenager reading a book, newspaper or magazine, you're not alone. In recent years, less than 20 percent of teens report reading a book, magazine or newspaper daily for pleasure. More than 80 percent say they use social media every day, according to research published by the World Psychological Association.

(2) "Compared with previous generations, teens in the 2010s spent more time online and less time with traditional media, such as books, magazines and television," said lead author of the book *yGen* and professor of psychology at  $\text{ABC}$  University. "Time on digital media has displaced time once spent enjoying a book or watching TV."

(3) Swaner and her colleagues analysed data concluded from an ongoing study of a nationally representative sample of approximately 50,000 eighth, tenth and twelfth grade students annually. They looked at survey results from 1976 to 2016, representing more than 1 million teenagers. While the study started with only twelfth-graders in the 1970s, eighth-and tenth-graders were added in 1991.

(4) Use of digital media increased substantially from 2006 to 2016. Among twelfth graders, internet use during leisure time doubled from one to two hours per day during that period. It also increased 75 percent for tenth-graders and 68 percent for eighth-graders.

(5) "In the mid-2010s, the average twelfth-grader reported spending approximately two hours a day texting, just over two hours a day on the internet – which included gaming – and just under two hours a day on social media," said Swaner. That's a total of about six hours per day on just three digital media activities during their leisure time."

(6) In comparison, tenth-graders reported a total of five hours per day and eighth graders reported four hours per day on those three digital activities, consequently the spent time in the digital world is seriously degrading the time they spend on more traditional media such as print book and newspapers.

(7) The decline in reading print media was especially steep. In the early 1990s, 33 percent of tenth-graders said they read a newspaper almost every day. By 2016, that number was only 2 percent. In the late 1970s, 60 percent of twelfth-graders said they read a book or a magazine almost every day; by 2016, only 16 percent did. Twelfth-graders also reported reading fewer books each year in 2016 compared to how much they read in 1976, and approximately one-third did not read a book (including e-books) for pleasure in the year prior to the 2016 survey.

(8) There's no lack of intelligence among young people. (However due to over dependence on digital media they find it difficult to focus for long periods of time and to read long-form text) Subsequently they find it challenging to understand complex issues and develop critical thinking skills.

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage, answer the questions given below

(i) Does the following statement agree with the information given in paragraph 1 ?

The writer believes that very few teens indulge in reading as a pleasurable activity. Select from the following:

True : if the statement agrees with the information.

False: if the statement contradicts the information.

Not given : if there is no information on this.

(ii) Select the option that displays the most likely reason for this research.

In order to find out.....

(a)reading choices of teenagers.

(b)digital competency of teenagers.

(c) speed of reading text.

(d)the decline of time spent on traditional media.

(iii) Complete the statement based on the following statement:

Traditional media has been replaced by digital media.

We can say this because \_\_\_\_\_

(iv)Do you think that the researchers of study added tenth and eighth graders to the survey deliberately? Support your answer with reference to the text.

(v) Complete the given sentence by selecting the most appropriate option: The concluding sentence of the text makes a clear case for \_\_\_\_\_ by listing it as a core competency for analysis and application. (a) following social media

(b) reading long texts

(c) building focus and concentration

(d) developing constructive habits

(vi) Complete the given sentence by selecting the most appropriate option:

The digital activities that the twelfth-graders indulge in are \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) texting, gaming, television

(b) texting, gaming, social media

(c) newspaper, books, magazine

(d) television, books, gaming

(vii) Complete the sentence appropriately with one/two words: Teens today hardly read print media for \_\_\_\_\_.

(viii) Based on the reading of the text, state a point to challenge the given statement.

"Time on digital media has displaced time once spent enjoying a book or watching T.V."

(ix) What does the author mean by degrading the time in para B?

(a) spending less time

(b) waste of time

(c) consuming more time

(d) saving time

## Section B: Writing Skills

### ENGLISH CORE 2023 COMPARTMENT

**Attempt any one from (A) and (B) given below :**

5

(A) Your school is planning to organise an educational trip to Shimla. As the school captain of Rosewood Public School, Guwahati, draft a notice in about 50 words informing the students about the details of the trip. You are Manoj/Mira. Mention the day, date, time and venue.

**OR**

(B) You are Aman/Archana, President of the Drama Club of Oxford Public School, Bengaluru. On the occasion of Children's Day, your club is planning to conduct an inter-house one-act play competition. Draft a notice in about 50 words giving relevant details about the competition. Mention the day, date, time and venue.

**Attempt any one from (A) and (B) given below :**

5

(A) Your school is planning to celebrate its Annual Sports Day. On behalf of the Principal, draft an invitation card in about 50 words to be sent out to the parents and the guests. Mention the day, date, time and venue.

**OR**

(B) You are Mr. Kulkarni. You have recently received an invitation to the wedding of your friend, in about 50 words expressing your inability to attend the wedding due to a prior family function.

**Attempt any one from (A) and (B) given below :**

5

(A) You are Deepak/Diya of 14, J.P. Nagar, Bengaluru. You recently came across an advertisement for the post of a librarian in Sahyog Public School, Bengaluru. Write an application in 120-150 words along with the bio-data to the Principal, submitting your candidature.

POSITION SCHOOL LIBRARIAN	
JOB RESPONSIBILITIES	: MAINTAINING DIGITAL CATALOGUE : MANAGING LIBRARY CLASSES : DOCUMENT BOOK BORROWINGS/RETURNS : IDENTIFY ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY BOOKS
EXPECTED QUALIFICATIONS	: GRADUATE IN LIBRARY SCIENCE : COMPETENT IN COMPUTER SKILLS : GOOD INTERPERSONAL SKILLS : 5 YEARS EXPERIENCE

**OR**

(B) Every monsoon, the roads of the city develop potholes which become a safety hazard. People can fall, leading to serious and fatal injuries. Transportation vehicles get damaged leading to accidents. This has been a yearly feature. Write a letter in 120 150 words to the editor of a newspaper expressing your disappointment at the poor standard of road repair done year after year. Mention inconveniences faced and suggest solutions. Use the given cues along with your own ideas to compose this letter. You are Rajiv/Reena of 14, Colaba, Mumbai.

CONDITION OF ROADS	CITY ROADS	WAYS TO IMPROVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potholes</li> <li>• High Speed-breakers</li> <li>• Poor lighting</li> <li>• Water-logging</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage water-logging</li> <li>• Repair of roads</li> <li>• Proper lighting</li> </ul>

**Attempt any one from (A) and (B) given below : 5**

(A) There are some places and communities in India where girl children are still denied education. You strongly feel that this will hamper the progress of our country. Write an article in 120 150 words on the topic : Gender Equality The Need of the Hour You are Sunil/Sunita. Use the following cues.

SHE TOO HAS A RIGHT
TO LIVE TO DREAM TO EDUCATION TO RESPECT TO EQUALITY TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
EDUCATE THE GIRL CHILD – CREATE AN INFORMED PROGRESSIVE NATION

**OR**

(B) You are Vinay/Vijaya, the staff reporter of the Times of India. You are sent to cover the flood-hit areas of Assam. Write a report in about 120 150 words to be published in the newspaper. Support your ideas with cues given below.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of destruction</li> <li>• Loss of life and property</li> <li>• Evacuation, Rescue Operations</li> <li>• Measures taken by the government</li> </ul>
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**CBSE BOARD 2023**

**Attempt any one from (A) and (B) given below : 5**

(A) A sea storm is expected to hit the states on the East Coast of the country within 72 hours. As Rohit/Reema, Director General, Coast Guard, Odisha, write a notice in 50 words to warn fishermen, tourists and general public to take all safety precautions and not venture into the sea. Mention relevant details.

**OR**

(B) You are the Anuj/Anu, Secretary of Saket Kunj, Saket, Navi Mumbai, Resident Welfare Association. Write a notice in 50 words to be circulated to all the residents informing them that there will be no water supply in your colony for two days due to necessary repair and maintenance work. Mention dates, and the timings that tankers will be available in the R.W.A. premises.

**Attempt any one from (A) and (B) given below : 5**

(A) You are the Secretary, Student Council, Holy Mother Convent School, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi. Yourschool is organizing a Diwali Mela. Draft a formal invitation letter in about 50 words to be sent to the Chairman of your school, inviting him to inaugurate the Mela. You are Amita/Amit. Mention day, date, time and venue.

**OR**

(B) You are Vineeta/Vinay Sharma. Draft a formal letter of reply in about 50 words, declining the invitation to a dinner on 28th February at Army Parade Grounds being hosted by Major J.P. Gautam. Mention day, date, time and venue.

**Attempt any one from (A) and (B) given below : 5**

(A) A survey reveals that advertisements impact both young and old. They are lured by the discounted prices and the promises made by the product manufacturers. Write a letter to the editor of a national

daily expressing your views in 120 150 words on how advertisements may mislead the consumers and give suggestions on how they can make informed decisions. You are Carol/Philip. You may use the given input.

ADVERTISEMENTS	
	- Read with care
- Inaccurate facts	
- Exaggerate features	
- Heavy discounts	
- Promote products with unproven value	
- Distract with visuals	

**OR**

(B) Mansi/Manu of Viewside Road, Kanpur, sees the following advertisement in ' The Everyday News' and decides to apply for the job of a Marketing Executive. Write a letter of application along with the biodata in 120 150 words to the Personnel Manager, India

Book House, Mall Road, Kanpur.

INDIA BOOK HOUSE — Requires Marketing Executive
Qualification :
• Graduate in Marketing and Sales
• Experience 3 – 5 years
• Fluency in English and Local language
• Knowledge of basic computer skills
Job requirement :
• Setting targets and timelines
• Supervising sales

**Attempt any one from (A) and (B) given below : 5**

(A) The primary wing of your Global Public School is putting up a special assembly to celebrate National Integration Day. Mr. Gopal Chand, Secretary, Education Department will be the Guest of Honour. You are Mira/Majid, student reporter of the school magazine. Write a report in 120 150 words to be published in the school magazine. You may use the following cues for the report.

PROGRAMME
• Welcome
• Speech by Guest of Honour
• Cultural activities – play, dance
• Inauguration of Art Exhibition
• Vote of Thanks

**OR**

(B) Your school held a Pollution Awareness Drive during which students made presentations on factors and solutions. As the President of the Environment Club, you analyzed the presentations and prepared notes. Using the following notes and your own ideas, write an article in about 120 150 words to be published in an e-magazine. You are

Bela/Bharat.

Polluting Factors
• vehicular emission
• depletion of green cover
• construction of high rise buildings
• open sewage
• poor drainage system
• industrial emission
Solutions
• efforts of each citizen
• government measures
• role of media in creating awareness

**CBSE BOARD 2022 TERM 2**

Q.Sita has cleared the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET). Her parents, Seema and Rahul Pandey, are hosting a dinner party to celebrate her success. Draft a formal invitation card giving details of date, time and venue in about 50 words. 3

**Attempt any one from A and B given below. 5**

A. You are Arvind/Aarti Sinha residing at Marine Vihar, Mumbai. You come across the following advertisement in THE TIMES TODAY for the post of school counselor

for the NEW DAWN PUBLIC SCHOOL, Mumbai.

Write a letter of application with detailed resume for the post in

120 150 words.

**OR**

B. A Health Mela was organised by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The theme of the Mela was Child Obesity -a Growing Concern. The day long activities

Co consisted of a free BMI check-up,

poster making and a talk on healthy eating habits. The Mela was

inaugurated by the local MLA Mr. Lal. You are Sandhya/Sohan , staff correspondent of 'The Star '.

Write a report in about

120 150 words. Mention date, time, venue, events and response of participants.

**CBSE BOARD 2020**

**Attempt any one from A and B given below.**

Q.An International Book Fair is being held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi

from 7th to 14th February 2020. As Librarian, Goodwill Public School,

Maurice Nagar, Delhi, write a notice informing the students about the

fair. Give all other necessary details. (50 words) 4

**OR**

Q.Prepare a poster highlighting the dangers of drunk driving advising

motorists to abstain from alcohol before taking the wheel. (50 words) 4

**Attempt any one from A and B given below.**

Q.Imagine that you are the Principal, Mayur Public School, Mall Road,

Mathura. Write a letter to the Sales Manager, Apsara Publishing House,

Mandir Marg, Mathura, placing an order for some books for your school

library. (Minimum four titles and number of copies). (120 – 150 words) 6



**OR**

Q.You are a social worker. You are upset as some reputed schools are admitting as many as 50 – 60 students in a section just to make extra money. This inappropriate teacher-student ratio adversely affects the academic standards. Write a letter to the Editor, The Nation, Delhi highlighting this unfair practice. You are Rahul/Rashmi, 41/178, Hind Colony, Delhi. (120 – 150 words) 6

**Attempt any one from A and B given below.**

Q.You are Akhil/Anjana, a resident of Kailash Colony, Fort Road, Patna. Recently your city experienced a lot of rain and consequently people living in the low-lying areas suffered a lot of difficulties. NDRF rescue teams reached the affected areas in time. The marooned people were taken to safer places and provided with shelter, food and medicines. Write a report on the floods and rescue efforts in 150 – 200 words.

**OR**

Q.In the mad rush of today's fast-paced life, we often forget to enjoy the simple pleasures of life like reading a good book, going out for a walk in the nearby park, a simple conversation with a friend or watching a movie with family. Write an article on 'Simple Pleasures of Life' in 150 – 200 words. You are Rakshita/Rakshak.

**Attempt any one from A and B given below.**

Q. Write a debate either for or against the motion : 'Admission to top-notch institutes guarantees a successful career'. (150 – 200 words)

**OR**

Q.You are Saurabh/Savita, a student of Pinewood School, Shimla. Your school is celebrating 'Save Electricity Week'. You have been asked to deliver a speech in the school assembly. Write the speech in 150 – 200 words stressing the importance of saving electricity, making some practical suggestions for the same. (120 – 150 words)

## **MAINS EXAM DELHI 2020**

Q. You are Dhruv / Nidhi, Student Editor of your school magazine, 'The Buds'. Write a notice in not more than 50 words to be placed on your school notice board, inviting short stories, articles, poems etc from students of all classes for the school magazine. Give all the necessary details.

**OR**

Q. You are Vinod / Vineeta, General Manager, Global; Solution, Meerut. You want to rent a bungalow to be used as a guest house. It should have all the modern amenities. Draft a suitable advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in a local newspaper.

Q. A book fair was organized in your city, Bhopal. Thousands of people including a large number of students visited the fair. It aroused a great interest in reading and buying books. You want that such book fairs are held in other cities of the state also to promote the habit of reading. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the editor of a local newspaper giving your views. You are Navtej / Navita, F-112 Malviya Nagar, Bhopal.

**OR**

Q. You carried a hit and run accident victim to a local hospital. You were shocked to see that in its casualty ward the conditions were chaotic. The patient was attended to after a lot of precious time was lost. You are Deepak / Deepa, A-114 Roop Nagar, Delhi. Write a letter of complaint in 120-150 words to the Chief Medical Officer of the hospital.

Q. Every year there are floods or droughts in the country. Victims suffer a lot. The government does a lot to help the people, but it is not enough. Society also must do its bit. Write a speech in 150–200 words to be delivered in the school morning assembly describing how the students can also help by collecting clothes, money and medicines from their neighbourhoods. You are Arun/Aruna.

**OR**

'Rain harvesting is the only solution to water crisis in the present times.' Write a debate either for or against the motion in 150–200 words. You are Sujatha / Ajith.

Q. Rising prices of essential commodities make life difficult for the common man. You are Nalini / Ranbir. Write an article in 150–200 words describing the causes, possible solutions and how students can help their parents to cope with the problem.

**OR**

On your way to school, right in front of the school gate, you saw a verbal dispute leading to a physical fight between an auto rickshaw driver and his passenger. A teacher of your school intervened, found out the cause of the quarrel and amicably resolved the issue (problem). Write a report on the incident in 150–200 words. You are Balbir / Bimla.

### **CBSE BOARD 2019**

**Attempt any one from A and B given below.**

Q.You are Dhruv/Deepa, Your father, Shri Dheeraj Garg of Gurugram wants you to draft an invitation to be sent to friends and relatives on the occasion of your elder sister's marriage. Prepare the invitation giving necessary details in not than 50 words.

**OR**

Water is precious and each one of us must stop its wastage to avoid its scarcity in the near future. Prepare a poster requesting people of your colony to adopt means to save water, prevent its wastage, etc. You are Rama/Rohan of Ahimsa Vihar, Saket, Ahmedabad (50 words)

**Attempt any one from A and B given below.**

Q.Kerala was badly hit by floods due to heavy rains. Even today the victims are suffering financially, physically and mentally. Write a letter in 120-150 words to the Editor, "The Times of Kerala" giving details of the loss of life and property. Also,make an appeal to the people and the Government to provide help and relief to the afflicted. You are Varun/Vandana,31 Shastri Nagar, Trichi.

**OR**

Q.You are Shobha/Sushil from 56, A Block, Saket, Agra. Write an application along with a personal resume in 120-150 words in response to the following advertisement :

Wanted an experienced hockey coach having B.P.Ed Degree for our school Apply to the Principal, Agarsen Public School, Agra by 15th March, 2019.

**Attempt any one from A and B given below**

Q.Respect for law, concern for others and maintaining a clean environment are some of the qualities of a civilized person. It is sad that we do not pay much attention to them. You are Shoma/Sonu. Write a speech in 150 - 200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly on the topic, 'Importance of Civic Sense'.

**OR**

Q.Write a debate in 150 -200 words either for or against the motion:

'Money is the only thing that matters in today's life'.

**Attempt any one from A and B given below**

Q.The tendency to use violence at the slightest provocation and thus to solve personal and general problems is growing among people in our society. This is not a civilized way of dealing with the problems. Violence solves no problem; it must be shunned. Write an article in 150 -200 words on the topic,'don't take law into your own hands.'You are Shan/Shobha.

**OR**

The Fine Arts Club of your school celebrated its tenth anniversary in a grand manner. Distinguished artistes Pt.Jasraj, Hariprasad Chaurasia and the veteran Kathak dancer Shovana Narayan graced the occasion and enthralled the audience by their mesmerizing compositions. Shovana Narayan's graceful movements were a delight to watch. The function ended with two lilting songs by Shambhu, a class 10th student of your school. Write a report in 150-200 words on the event, to be published in your school magazine. You are Sohan/Sakhi, Secretary of the club.

**MAINS EXAM DELHI 2019**

Q.You are Principal of National Public School, Jaipur. You require a TGT (Maths) for your school. Draft a suitable advertisement in not more than 50 words for the 'Situations Vacant' column of 'The National Times' stating essential and desirable qualifications, experience etc of the candidates.

**OR**

Q.Arts Club of your school is going to organize a drawing and painting competition. Write a notice in not more than 50 words, to be displayed on the school notice board, inviting students to participate in it. Give all the necessary details. You are Rishab/Ridhima, Secretary, Arts club, Sunrise Public School, Gurugram, Haryana.

Q.You have realized the necessity of education and financial independence of women for their family, society and in turn for the nation. Write a letter to the Editor, "The National Times" highlighting your ideas on the importance of education of women leading to a better status for them. You are Tarun/Taruna, B-7/9, Mall Road, Delhi.(100-125 words)

**OR**

Q.You bought a refrigerator two months ago from Mohan Sales, Ashok Vihar, Bangalore. It has developed certain problems regarding its functioning. Cooling has stopped and it is making a lot of noise. Write a letter of complaint to the Manager asking him for immediate repair/replacement of the same. You are Sachin/Shashi,61 Pratap Enclave,

Bangalore. (100-125 words)

Q. Write a debate in 150 - 200 words either for or against the motion : 'Capital Punishment should be abolished'.

**OR**

Q. Regular practice of yoga is useful in maintaining good health. It is also important for good concentration and peace of mind. You are Shivam / Shabnam. Write a speech

in 150 - 200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly of your school, highlighting the impact of yoga in our life.

Q. Hard work and punctuality are essential for a happy and successful life. They help in meeting the desired targets of our life. You are kavya/kanha. Write an article

in 150 - 200 words highlighting the importance of hard work and punctuality in a student's life.

**OR**

Q. In your locality a blood donation camp was organized by an NGO - 'For Your Health'. Many people visited the camp and donated blood. Write a report in 150 - 200 words for a local newspaper covering the arrangements, doctors' team, refreshment served etc.

## CBSE

### SECTION C: (Literature)

#### Session: 2019

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: 1x4=4

I looked again at her, wan, pale,  
as a late winter's moon and felt that old  
familiar ache, my childhood's fear,  
but all I said was, see you soon, Amma,  
all I did was smile and smile and smile.

- (i) Name the poet and the poem.
- (ii) What was the poet's childhood fear?
- (iii) What is the poetic device used in lines 1-2
- (iv) Explain: "late winter's moon".

**OR**

..... The stunted, unlucky heir of twisted bones, reciting a father's gnarled  
disease, His lesson, from his desk. At back of the dim class One unnoted, sweet  
and young. His eyes live in a dream, Of squirrel's game, in tree room, other  
than this.

- (i) Who is the unlucky heir?
- (ii) What has he inherited?
- (iii) Who is sitting at the back of the dim class?
- (iv) How is he different from rest of the class?

8. Answer any four of the following questions in 30-40 words each: (3x4=12)

(i) Who did M. Hamel blame for the neglect of learning on the part of boys like Franz?

(ii) How did the instructor turn Douglas into a swimmer?

(iii) Why do you think Gandhiji considered the Champaran episode to be a turning point in his life?

(iv) What made the chief astrologer place his finger on his nose?

(v) How did the writer indicate that Dr. Sadao's father was a very traditional and conventional man?

9. Answer any one of the following in 120-150 words. (6marks)

(i) "Seema Puri, a place on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it, metaphorically." Explain.

(ii) \*The Rattrap' focuses on human loneliness and the need to bond with others comment.

(iii) Attempt a character sketch of Sophie as a girl who lives in her dreams.

### 2019 COMPARTMENT CBSE

#### SECTION C — (Literature : Textbooks and Long Reading Text) 40

7. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow briefly : 1□4=4

I saw my mother, beside  
me

doze, open mouthed, her face ashen like  
that

of a corpse and realised with  
pain

that she was as old as she

looked but soon put that

thought away, ...

- (a) What did the poet notice about her mother ?
- (b) What were her feelings ?
- (c) Why did the poet put 'that thought' away ?
- (d) Identify the figure of speech used in the expression : 'her face ashen like that of a corpse'.

**OR**

Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through her wool

Find even the ivory needle hard to pull

The massive weight of uncle's wedding band

Sits heavily upon Aunt Jennifer's hand.

- (a) Why are Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering through her wool ?
- (b) What is Aunt Jennifer doing that she finds very hard to do ?
- (c) Why does the wedding band seem too heavy ?
- (d) What impression do you form of Aunt Jennifer from the extract ?

**8.** Answer **any four** of the following questions in 30 – 40 words each : 3□4=12

- (a) Mention any two long-term consequences of the drowning incident for Douglas.
- (b) What does the poem 'An Elementary Classroom in a Slum' tell us about the children ?
- (c) Describe the irony in Saheb's name.
- (d) How does the Governor convince the Secretary that Evans deserves to take the O-level German examination ?
- (e) Why did the General not send Dr. Sadao to the war front where he was most needed ?
- (f) How does Jo want the story to end and why ? (Should Wizard Hit Mommy ?)

**9.** Answer **any one** of the following questions in 120 – 150 words : 6 (a) How did Mahatma Gandhi help the Champaran peasants ?

- (b) How are Jansie and Sophie different from each other ?
- (c) How did Franz's feelings about M. Hamel and school change ?



- 10.** Answer **any one** of the following questions in 120 – 150 words : 6
- (a) What impression do you form of Dr. Sadao as a man and as a surgeon after reading 'The Enemy' ?
  - (b) How did Mr. Lamb change Derry's life ?
  - (c) How did Zitkala-Sa fight against oppression ?
- 11.** Answer **any one** of the following questions in 120 – 150 words : 6
- (a) Describe the encounter between Colonel Adye and Griffin. (The Invisible Man)
  - (b) Describe the tragic end of Griffin.
  - (c) How did the people of Raveloe react to Silas on his arrival ?
  - (d) How did Eppie arrive at Silas' Cottage ?
- 12.** Answer **any one** of the following questions in 120 – 150 words : 6
- (a) Write a pen-portrait of Dr. Kemp.
  - (b) At the end of 'The Invisible Man', Marvel proves to be most successful. Comment.
  - (c) Eppie proves to be real gold in Silas Marner's life. Comment.
  - (d) How do Willian Dane's deceit and Sarah's desertion affect Silas Marner?

## CBSE

### Session:2020

**Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:**

**4+4=8 Marks**

**(a) Now we will count to twelve**

**and we will all keep still.**

**For once on the face of the Earth**

**let's not speak in any language,**

**let's stop for one second,**

**and not move our arms so much**

- (i) Name the poem and the poet?
- (ii) What does the poet wish to achieve by keeping still?
- (iii) What does he want us to do for one second?

(iv) Describe the pun on the word.' arms'.

**Attempt ANY FIVE of the six questions given below, within 40 words each.**

i. A mistaken identity led to a discovery of a new one for the rattrap peddler. How did this impact him?

ii. As the host of a talk show, introduce Rajkumar Shukla to the audience by stating any two of his defining qualities. You may begin your answer like this: Meet Rajkumar Shukla, the man who played a pivotal role in the Champaran Movement. He .....

iii. Adrienne Rich chose to express her silent revolt through her poem, Aunt Jennifer's Tigers, just as Aunt Jennifer did with her embroidery. Explain.

iv. Rationalize why Keats uses the metaphor 'an endless fountain of immortal drink' in his poem, A Thing of Beauty.

v. How do you think Derry's mother contributes to his sense of alienation and isolation? (On the Face of It)

vi. Validate John Updike's open-ended title, 'Should Wizard Hit Mommy?'.

2x5=10

6. Answer ANY TWO of the following in about 120-150 words each.

4\*2

i. How does Keats' poem, A Thing of Beauty appeal richly to the senses, stimulating the reader's inner sight as well as the sense of touch and smell? Write your answer in about 120-150 words.

4 SITUATION VACANT WANTED committed volunteers, aged 18 years and above, to teach underprivileged children, for one hour a week, in the district of Malkangiri. Ability to speak, read and write Odiya fluently, important. Experience not necessary. All volunteers to receive training. Contact Nethra N, Coordinator (Each One Teach One),

ii. Colin Dexter, the author of Evans Tries an O-level employs the red herring technique of intentionally misleading readers by placing false clues to keep the plot enigmatic. Substantiate with reference to text, in about 120-150 words. 4 iii. Biographies include features of non-fiction texts – factual information and different text structures such as description, sequence, comparison, cause and effect, or problem and solution. Examine Indigo in the light of this statement, in about 120-150 words.

# CBSE COMPARTMENT 2020

## SECTION C

(Literature : Text Books) 30

1. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow : 4+4=8

(a) ... I saw my mother, beside me,  
doze, open mouthed, her face ashen  
like that of a corpse and realised with  
pain  
that she was as old as she looked  
but soon put that thought away, ... ..

(i) Who is 'I' ? 1

(ii) What worried 'I' when 'I' looked at his/her mother ? 1

(iii) Why was the realisation painful ? 1

(iv) Name the figure of speech used in : 'she was as old as she  
looked'. 1

(b) Film-making must have been and was so easy with a man like Subbu around and if  
ever there was a man who gave direction and definition to Gemini Studios  
during its golden years, it was Subbu. Subbu had a separate identity as a poet  
and though he was certainly capable of more complex and higher forms, he  
deliberately chose to address his poetry to the masses.

(i) What was Subbu's contribution to Gemini Studios ? 1

(ii) What separate identity did Subbu have ? 1

(iii) How did Subbu use his capability ? 1

(iv) What does the writer mean by 'during its golden years' ? 1

2. Answer **any five** of the following questions in 30 – 40 words each : 2×5=10

(a) What makes the city of Firozabad famous ?

(b) Why did Rudyard Kipling refuse to be interviewed ?

- (c) What surprises awaited Franz as he entered the classroom ?
- (d) How did Aunt Jennifer face the ordeals in her life ?
- (e) What message do you get from the story, 'Should Wizard Hit Mommy' ?
- (f) What is the impact of burning of fossil fuels ?  
(Journey to the End of the Earth)
- (g) Why does Derek (Derry) not like being with people ?  
(On The Face Of It)

3. Answer the following question in 120 – 150 words : 6

What is the misadventure that William Douglas speaks about ? What were the series of emotions and fears that Douglas experienced when he was thrown into the pool ?

**OR**

“Sophie’s dreams and disappointments are all in her mind.” Justify the statement.

4. Answer the following question in 120 – 150 words : 6

Evans’ escape came about not only because of his own smartness but also because of the mistakes of the prison staff. Describe.

**OR**

Though Zitkala-Sa and Bama come from two vastly different cultures, yet they are united in a common bond. What is this bond and how do they overcome their hurdles ?

**CBSE 2021 EXAM**

## SECTION - C

### (Literature)

This section has sub-sections V, VI, VII, VIII & IX. There are a total of 30 questions in the section. Attempt any 26 questions from section V – IX.

- V. Read the extract given below to attempt the questions that follow :

Mukesh insists on being his own master. "I will be a motor mechanic", he announces.

"Do you know anything about cars ? I ask.

"I will learn to drive a car." he answers, looking straight into my eyes. His dream looms like a mirage amidst the dust of streets that fill his town Firozabad, famous for its bangles. Every other family in Firozabad is engaged in making bangles. It is the centre of India's glass blowing industry where families have spent generations working around furnaces, welding glass, making bangles for all the women in the land it seems.

Mukesh's family is among them. None of them know that it is illegal for children like him to work in the glass furnaces with high temperatures, ...

.....

31. What does the author try to convey by the expression "being his own master" ?

- (a) Mukesh is disobedient to the elders.
- (b) Mukesh is adamant in his behavior.
- (c) Mukesh takes his own decisions. ✓
- (d) Mukesh does not listen to others.

32. Through the expression "... looking straight into my eyes" the narrator is trying to convey.

- (a) Mukesh displayed no fear in his eyes.
- (b) Mukesh was not feeling shy while speaking to the narrator.
- (c) Mukesh was conversing in a very friendly manner with the narrator. ✓
- (d) Mukesh displayed his courage and determination in expressing



VI. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

I went to the pool when no one else was there. The place was quiet. The water was still, and the tiled bottom was as white and clean as a bathtub. I was timid about going in alone, so I sat on the side of the pool to wait for others.

I had not been there long when in came a big bruiser of a boy, probably eighteen years old. He had thick hair on his chest. He was a beautiful physical specimen, with legs and arms that showed rippling muscles. He yelled.

"Hi Skinny ! How'd you like to be ducked ?

36. What impression do you form about the narrator ?
- (a) He is a beginner in swimming lessons.
  - (b) He has made friends during his swimming lessons.
  - (c) The big boy was well built and handsome. ✓
  - (d) The narrator lacks courage and confidence to enter the pool alone.
37. The description of the big boy by the narrator is one of
- (a) Complaint
  - (b) Admiration
  - (c) Criticism ✓
  - (d) Poise
38. Select the option that lists the probable reason for the big boy's behavior towards the narrator.
- (a) his intention to frighten the narrator.
  - (b) his desire to give him a surprise.
  - (c) The place was quiet and odd.
  - (d) The narrator was skinny and alone. ✓

39. The figure of speech in the expression 'as white and clean as a bath tub' is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Metaphor (b) Alliteration  
(c) Simile ✓ (d) Irony

40. The writing style of the narrator indicates that the passage can be classified under a/an \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Interview (b) Autobiography  
(c) Fiction (d) Short story ✓

VII. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

What I want should not be  
confused  
with total inactivity  
Life is what it is about;  
I want no truck with death.  
If we were not so single-minded  
about keeping our lives moving -  
and for once could do nothing  
Perhaps a huge silence  
might interrupt this sadness  
of never understanding ourselves  
and of threatening ourselves with  
death.

41. The poet's intention in the first line is to

- (a) give warning to the readers  
(b) give right direction to the readers  
(c) give choice to the readers ✓  
(d) give a clarification to the readers



42. Select the option that best explains the stand of the poet in the expression : "I want no truck with death".
- (a) He advises people to escape death.
  - (b) He asserts that death is inevitable.
  - (c) He assures that he does not advocate death.
  - (d) He expresses his desire not to die.
43. Select the option that aptly describes the tone of the poet in the expression :  
"If we were not so single minded".
- (a) regretful
  - (b) critical
  - (c) encouraging ✓
  - (d) friendly
44. According to the poet who is to blame for the condition of threatening ourselves with death ?
- (a) Stressful life
  - (b) Keeping quiet ✓
  - (c) Lack of understanding
  - (d) State of confusion
45. The tone of the poet in the expression  
"perhaps a huge silence  
might interrupt this sadness" is
- (a) unsure yet optimistic
  - (b) sure and confident
  - (c) poetic & melodramatic ✓
  - (d) hopeful but not confident ✓

VIII. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

"You are well", Sadao agreed. He lowered his voice. "You are so well that I think if I put my boat on the shore tonight, with food and extra clothing in it, you might be able to row to that little island not far from the coast. It is so near the coast that it has not been worth fortifying. Nobody lives on it because in storm it is submerged. But this is not the season of storm. You could live there until you saw a Korean fishing boat pass by. They pass quite near the island because the water is many fathoms deep there."

The young man stared at him, slowly comprehending. "Do I have to ?" he asked.

"I think so", Sadao said gently. "you understand - it is not hidden that you are here."

46. The arrangements of food and clothing by Dr. Sadao portrays him as

- (a) a kind and compassionate person ✓
- (b) an experienced sailor
- (c) a good event organizer
- (d) a good advisor

47. 'not been worth fortifying' indicates that it \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) has been left uncared for and neglected. ✓
- (b) can be easily spotted by the Korean boats.
- (c) will be easy for the white man to enter the island.
- (d) is dangerous to stay there alone.

48. The speaker's tone in the expression : "Do I have to ?" is

- (a) pleading ✓
- (b) commanding
- (c) irritated
- (d) fear and doubt

49. "But this is not the season of storm." Dr. Sadao tries to
- (a) explain the situation
  - (b) assure him of safety ✓
  - (c) educate him on climate
  - (d) display his knowledge

50. "... it is not hidden you are here."  
Dr. Sadao's intention is :
- (a) to explain why he cannot stay there anymore.
  - (b) to remind him that he has tried to hide his presence.
  - (c) to explain that it is necessary and good for both of them.
  - (d) to assert that his house is not a hiding place. ✓

X. Attempt the following :

51. "I had counted on the commotion to get to my desk without being seen." In the light of Franz's statement select the option that rightly brings out his intention.
- (a) He tried to avoid his friends.
  - (b) He tried to cheat his teacher M. Hamel.
  - (c) He did not want to face the villagers in the class. ✓
  - (d) He wanted to escape M. Hamel's scolding. ✓
52. The poet Kamala Das brought in the image of 'spilling children' with the intention
- (a) of praising children.
  - (b) of reminiscing her childhood.
  - (c) of bringing in a contrast to the mood of the poet. ✓
  - (d) of making her mother happy and cheerful.

53. 'The stunted, unlucky heir of twisted bones'.  
Select the option that best explains the expression : 'unlucky heir'.
- (a) legacy to inherit the father's possessions.
  - (b) unlucky to live in a slum.
  - (c) unfortunate to inherit his father's disease.
  - (d) unfortunate to study in dim classroom. ✓
54. Select the option that aptly describes Hana as a wife :
- (a) Hana is very possessive about her husband.
  - (b) Hana is a very caring and responsible wife. ✓
  - (c) Hana is a very dominant wife.
  - (d) Hana is a very fussy and nagging wife.
55. She did not wish to be left alone with the white man. This thought of Hans reveals the fact that
- (a) Hans hates white man
  - (b) White men are dangerous.
  - (c) War makes people enemies.
  - (d) Hans is timid and cautious
56. "And then sheer, stark terror seized me".  
Which of the following options has used the same figure of speech as in the underlined phrase above ?
- (a) Sea waves roared frighteningly on a stormy night.
  - (b) Fear is a poison.
  - (c) He roared like a lion in anger. ✓
  - (d) I am frightfully sorry for my mistakes.
- Page 22

57. 'The young men echo the lament of their elders.' Select the option which indicates Anses Jung's view on young men.
- (a) They don't take any initiative.
  - (b) They are as poor as their elders.
  - (c) They are as helpless as their elders.
  - (d) They don't support their elders.
58. 'would put on clean clothes.' What does Pablo Neruda mean by 'clean clothes' ?
- (a) white dress to reflect peace.
  - (b) mind without courage and confidence
  - (c) mind without confusion and fear
  - (d) mind without hatred and prejudice
59. 'But the jump made no difference.' Select the option that reflects the tone of Douglas.
- (a) fear ✓
  - (b) regret
  - (c) anger
  - (d) grief
60. 'Suppose you were condemned to death and the next day I had to have my operation ?' The tone of the General indicates he is
- (a) worried about Dr. Sadao as he is a good scientist.
  - (b) working against the law and order of the country
  - (c) uncertain about his health condition
  - (d) selfish and dependent on Dr. Sadao for his treatment. ✓

**COMPARTMENT Exam: SESSION (2021)**

**7. Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below :**

(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 6 x1=6

home to Cochin last Friday morning,

I saw my mother, beside me, doze, open mouthed, her face ashen like that of a corpse  
and realised with pain that she was as old as she looked

but soon put that thought away,

and looked out at Young Trees sprinting, the merry children spilling out of their homes.

(i) Choose the option that displays the same poetic device as used in the extract.

- (a) deafening silence
- (b) swaying softly and slowly
- (c) pitter-patter rain
- (d) as white as snow

(ii) ? (a) guilt (b) anguish (c) wounded (d) revelation (iii) The poet describes her mother  
as I. old II. wise III. quick IV. weak V. strong

Choose the most appropriate option :

(a) I and IV (b) II and V (c) III and IV (d) I and V 1/C/1 H 12 H (iv) Answer in one word. On  
seeing her mother dozing, open mouthed, the poet felt \_\_\_\_\_.

(v) The merry children symbolise all of the following except

- (a) freedom and energy
- (b) playfulness and cheerfulness
- (c) vigour and health
- (d) maturity and innocence

(vi) Which of the following is an apt title for the extract ?

- (a) Spring and Winter
- (b) Merry Thoughts
- (c) Trip to Cochin (d) My Beautiful Mother

**OR**

(B) It would be an exotic moment without rush, without engines, we would all be  
together in a sudden strangeness. 61=6(i) ?

- (a) travelling in the train
- (b) spending time together
- (c) moment of silence
- (d) without rush

(ii) Complete the analogy correctly. DO NOT repeat the used example.

Without rush, without engines : repetition :: Sudden strangeness : \_\_\_\_\_ 1/C/1 H

13

H P.T.O.(iii) (iv) ?

- (a) all human beings
- (b) fishermen

- (c) people who create war
- (d) poets who write poems

(v) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to I and II. I.

There is an urgent need for mankind to introspect and live in harmony.

II. We should put an end to all destructive activities.

- (a) I is true but II is false
- (b) II is true but I is false
- (c) Both I and II are true
- (d) Both I and II are false

(vi) Fill in the blank with one word with reference to the context. The moment when everyone keeps silent will be \_\_\_\_\_.

**8. Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below :**

**(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 4x1=4**

To make sure, I walked over to a newsboy and glanced at the stack of papers at his feet. It was The World, and The World published for years. The lead story said something about President files, and it was printed June 11, 1894. 1/C/1 H 14 H

(i) Answer in one word :

The World is the name of a \_\_\_\_\_ that the narrator glanced at.

(ii) Complete the sentence : The significance of the year 1894 was \_\_\_\_\_.

(iii) (a) story about VIPs

(b) story about the President

(c) news given greatest prominence (

d) news read by a prominent actor

(iv) Identify the textual clue that allows the reader to infer that the author had reached the third level. (Clue : a line)

**OR**

**(B) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :4 x1=4**

Derry : Not in a fire, I got acid all down that side of my face and it burned it all away. It ate my face up. It ate me up. And now its like this and it wont ever be any different.

Mr. Lamb : No Derry : interested ?

Mr. Lamb : the garden. Plenty do. Im over beside the far wall. What can you see?

Complete the sentence appropriately, with reference to the extract.

Derry refers to acid eating him up because \_\_\_\_\_. 1/C/1 H 15 H P.T.O.

(ii) What are the things that interest Mr. Lamb as per the extract ?(

iii) Select the option that best describes Derry and Mr. Lamb in the extract.

(a) Derry : bitter ; Mr. Lamb : positive

- (b) Derry : friendly ; Mr. Lamb : talkative
- (c) Derry : scared ; Mr. Lamb : authoritative
- (d) Derry : mature ; Mr. Lamb : calm
- (iv) Which of the following is an apt title for the extract?
- (a) Acid and Fire

(b) Boy who came to the garden

(c) God and his Presence

(d) Different Interests

**9. Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below :**

**(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 61=6**

He had gone to the December 1916 annual convention of the Indian National Congress party in Lucknow. There were 2,301 delegates and many visitors.

During the proceedings, Gandhi recounted, a peasant came up to me looking like any other peasant in India, poor and emaciated, and said, I am Raj Kumar Shukla. I am from Champaran, and I want you to come to my district

(i) Which of the following do you infer from the last sentence ?

(a) Champaran was a major city.

(b) Champaran was a popular destination.

(c) He wanted the Indian National Congress to be in Champaran.

(d) There was a problem in Champaran which needed 1/C/1 H 16 H

(ii) Select a suitable word from the extract to complete the following analogy. adventurous : risk-taking :: starved : \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to I and II

I. Raj Kumar Shukla met Gandhi during the proceedings of the annual convention of Indian National Congress.

II. Raj Kumar Shukla was a lawyer from Champaran. (a) I is true but II is false. (b) II is true but I is false. (c) Both I and II are true. (d) Both I and II are false. (iv) visit was to \_\_\_\_\_.(v)

Rewrite the sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with its inference. A peasant came up to me looking like any other peasant.

(vi) Answer in one word. Gandhi met Shukla in \_\_\_\_\_.

OR (B) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 61=6

The ironmaster assumed that he felt embarrassed because of his miserable clothing. show yourself there. He said as you may already have heard. My boys are abroad, and there is no one at home except my oldest daughter and myself. We were just saying that it along with me and help us make the Christmas food disappear a little But the stranger said no, and no again no, and the ironmaster, saw that he must give in. 1/C/1 H 17 H P.T.O. (

i) Select the option that completes the given sentence appropriately. The iron master assumed that the peddler did not want to come to his home because

- (a) the peddler had something to hide.
- (b) the peddler had a shabby appearance.
- (c) the peddler feared his secret would be out.
- (d) he lived alone with his daughter.

(ii) ironmaster

- (a) angry.
- (b) more stubborn.
- (c) feel humiliated.
- (d) accept defeat.

(iii) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.

I. The ironmaster has a very expensive home. II. The ironmaster looked forward to company at Christmas.

- (a) I can be inferred from the extract but II cannot.
- (b) I cannot be inferred from the extract but II can.
- (c) I is true but II is false. (d) II is the reason for I. 1/C/1 H 18 H
- (iv) Select the suitable word from the extract to complete the following analogy. dead : alive :: appear : \_\_\_\_\_ . (

v) Identify the textual clue that allows the reader to infer that the ironmaster is sympathetic towards the peddler. (

vi) Based on the above extract choose the statement that is true for the ironmaster. (

- a) He is a good judge of character. (
- b) He prefers spending Christmas with this family.
- (c) He is soft spoken and compassionate.
- (d) He is firm and decisive.

10. Answer any five of the following in about 40 50 words each : 52=10

- (a) What was strange and unusual about M. on the last day ? (The Last Lesson)
- (b) Why were fluttering ? What does this speak of her married life ? (c) What does Anees Jung m partners in survival
- (d) How does nature contribute to our good health ? (A Thing of Beauty)(
- e) Why was Jans open a boutique ? (Going Places)
- (f) ? What poetic device is used in this expression ? (A Roadside Stand)

11. Answer any two of the following in about 40 50 words each : 22=4

- (a) Why was Louisa worried about Charley ?
- (b) How was Zitkala different from Judewin ?
- (c) ? 1/C/1 H 19 H P.T.O.

12. Answer any one of the following in about 120 150 words : 5

(a) Saheb and Mukesh are victims of the apathy of the Government and society. Support your answer with a rationale.

**OR**

(b) What attributes of Subbu raised him to the status of No.

2 at Gemini Studio ? Substantiate your answer with evidence from the text.

13. Answer any one of the following in about 120 150 words : 5



(a) Tiger King is the story of a leader who is whimsical and autocratic. Justify the above statement quoting evidences from the text.

OR

(b) How is visiting Antarctica important to understand the st, present and future? Support your answer with a rationale.

## 2022 CBSE exam

### SECTION – C

(Literature)

18 Marks

5. Attempt any **five** of the **six** questions given below, within **40** words each.

2 × 5 = 10

- (i) What made the peddler think that he had fallen into a trap ?  
(The Rattrap) 2
- (ii) What would be the impact of synthetic indigo on the prices of natural indigo ? 2
- (iii) What does Aunt Jennifer symbolize in the poem 'Aunt Jennifer's Tigers' ? 2
- (iv) Explain "On every morrow are we wreathing.  
A flowery band to bind us to the earth ...". (A Thing of Beauty) 2
- (v) Who is Mr. Lamb ? How does Derry get into his garden ? 2
- (vi) Do you think Jack had the capability to tell good stories ? Why/  
Why not ? 2

6. Answer any **two** of the following in about **120-150** words each. 4 × 2 = 8

- (i) In what way do the things of beauty leave a lasting impression on us ? 4
- (ii) Evans managed to outsmart the authorities because of his meticulous planning. Explain in the context of Evan's character. 4
- (iii) What changes occurred in the lives of farmers after Gandhi's visit to Champaran ? 4

# 2022 CBSE compartment exam

## SECTION C

(Literature) (18 marks)

3. Answer any five out of the six questions given below, within  
40 words each :  $5 \times 2 = 10$

- (i) How did Gandhi try to improve the cultural and social backwardness of people living in Champaran villages ? 2
- (ii) What made the rattrap peddler resort to begging and petty thievery ? 2
- (iii) What are the things of beauty that the poet mentions in the poem  
2 'A Thing of Beauty' ?
- (iv) Describe the appearance of Aunt Jennifer's 'Tigers'. 2
- (v) How does Mr. Lamb try to overcome loneliness ? 2
- (vi) What is peculiar about Roger Skunk ? 2

4. Answer any two of the following in about 120-150 words each :  $2 \times 4 = 8$

- 5. (i) What makes a thing of beauty a joy forever ? 4
- (ii) What precautions were taken by the prison officials to prevent Evans from escaping ?  
4
- (iii) Gandhi came to the conclusion that the peasants should stop going  
to law courts. Explain. 4

# 2023 CBSE exam

## SECTION C

Literature (40 marks)

1. Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below :

(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 6×1=6

I looked again at her, wan,  
pale as a l old  
ate winter's moon and felt that  
familiar ache, my childh ood's fear,  
but all I said was, see you soon,  
Amma,  
all I did was smile and smile and smile ...

(i) The poem 'My Mother at Sixty-Six' captures the \_\_\_\_\_ of the narrator.

I. happiness II. fear

III. dismay

IV. anxiety

Choose the most appropriate option :

- (a) Only I (b) I and IV  
(c) II and IV (d) Only III

(ii) Identify the phrase from the extract that suggests the following :

She was overwhelmed with emotion and could not speak much.

(iii) The word 'wan' in the given context most nearly means

- (a) pale  
(b) old  
(c) unwell  
(d) anxious

(iv) Complete the following analogy correctly. Do not repeat from the example used.

Trees sprinting : personification : : \_\_\_\_\_ : simile

(v) On the basis of the extract, study the two statements, I and II given below :

I. The poet accepts the reality of her mother's declining health and old age.

II. She is nostalgic about her childhood days spent with her mother.

Choose the most appropriate option :

- (a) I is true, but II is false
- (b) Both I and II are true
- (c) II is the reason for I
- (d) II cannot be inferred from the extract

(vi) Explain the following statement with reference to the above extract :

All I did was smile and smile and smile.

OR

(B) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 6×1=6  
Now we will count to twelve and we will all keep still. For once on the face of the Earth

I let's not speak in any language,  
I let's stop for one second

and not move our arms so much. It would be an exotic moment without rush, without engines, we would all be together

- (i) The poet counts up to twelve as a countdown to (a) lift arms.
  - (b) speak in different languages.
  - (c) stop all activities.
  - (d) be without engines.
- (ii) The poet appeals to the people that they should I. keep quiet.
  - II. not move.
  - III. celebrate festivals.
  - IV. not hibernate.

Choose the most appropriate option :

- (a) Only II
- (b) I and II
- (c) Only I
- (d) I and IV

(iii) Choose the option that displays the same poetic device as used in the third line of the extract :

- (a) lightning danced across the sky
  - (b) greedy good doers
  - (c) children spilling out of their homes
  - (d) fight like cats and dogs
- (iv) The benefits of 'Keeping Quiet' include
- I. harmony
  - II. non-violence
  - III. brotherhood
  - IV. meditation

Choose the most appropriate option :

- (a) I and II
  - (b) II and IV
  - (c) I, II and III
  - (d) I, II, III and IV
- (v) Complete the statement with reference to the extract :
- The poet suggests we will all be together when \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vi) The word 'exotic' in the extract most nearly means
- (a) unique
  - (b) luxurious
  - (c) rich
  - (d) illusive

8. Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below :

(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

“Because we are born into this community, we are never given any honour or dignity or respect; we are stripped of all that. But if we study and make progress, we can throw away these indignities. So study with care, learn all you can. If you are always ahead in your lessons, people will come to you of their own accord and attach

themselves to you. Work hard and learn.”

(i) Who is the speaker ? Who is he speaking to ?

- (a) Appa; Bama
- (b) Bama; Amma

(c) Bama; The Zamindar

(d) Annan; Bama

(iii) Select the option that best describes the speaker in the above extract :

I. marginalized II. practical

III. idealistic

IV. curious

V. aggressive

Select the most appropriate option :

(a) I and II

(b) III and IV

(c) II and IV

(d) IV and V

(iv) Complete the following statement with reference to the community :

The treatment meted out to the community was \_\_\_\_\_.

(v) Which of the following summarizes the author's opinion about study ?

(a) Childhood should be spent in experiential learning.

(b) Studying is better than playing.

(c) Studying is essential to the nation's development.

(d) Studying leads to social reforms and progress.

OR

(B) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

You think .... a boy. You look at me ... and then you see my face and you think. That ugliest thing I ever saw. Poor boy.'s bad. That's a terrible thing. That's the ' You think, ' But I'm not. Not poor. Underneath, you are afraid. Anybody would be. I am. When I look in the mirror, and see it, I'm afraid of me.

(i) Who is the speaker and who is he speaking to ?

(a) Derry; His mother

(b) Derry; Mr. Lamb

(c) Derry; Ladies at the bus stop

(d) Mother; Mr. Lamb

(ii) According to the speaker, what do people feel about him ?

(a) People are empathetic towards him.

(b) People are repulsed by his appearance.

(c) People are annoyed by his presence.

- (d) People are unhappy at his association with his neighbours.
- (iii) Complete the following statement with reference to the extract :  
When I look in the mirror, and see it, I'm afraid of me \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) Explain the following statement with reference to the given extract :  
You think, 'Poor boy.' but I'm notB .

9. Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below :

(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 6×1=6

The make-up department was first headed by a Bengali who became too big for a studio and left. He was succeeded by a Maharashtrian who was assisted by a Dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a Madras Indian Christian, an Anglo-Burmese and the usual local Tamils. All this shows that there was a great deal of national integration long before A.I.R. and Doordarshan began broadcasting programmes on national integration.. This gang of nationally integrated make-up men could turn any decent-looking person into a hideous crimson hued monster with the help of truck-loads of pancake and a number of other locally made potions and lotions.

- (i) How was there national integration long before A.I.R. and Doordarshan in the make-up department ?
- (a) The staff consisted of a Bengali, a Maharashtrian, a Dharwar Kannadiga, an Andhra, a Madras Indian Christian, an Anglo-Burmese and Tamils.
- (b) They recited slogans of national integration.
- (c) The staff studied make-up techniques of various states.
- (d) Their clients were from various states.
- (iii) Select a suitable word from the extract to complete the analogy :

front : rear : : ravishing : \_\_\_\_\_

- (iv) Select the correct option to fill in the blanks :

The make-up artists could turn \_\_\_\_\_ looking people into \_\_\_\_\_ looking men and women.

- (a) ordinary; pleasant
- (b) ugly; good
- (c) pleasant; ugly
- (d) monstrous; beautiful
- (v) The word 'pancake' in the extract most nearly means

- (c) savoury (a) brand name (b) lemon cake  
(d) preservative

(vi) Based on the above extract, choose the statement that is true for the make-up department.

- (a) The make-up artists were welcomed by the actors.  
(b) The make-up artists were poorly paid.  
(c) The work done by the make-up artists was not appreciated.  
(d) The department exhibited national integration.

(vii) Bring out the irony in the above given extract.

OR

(B) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :  $6 \times 1 = 6$

Similarly, we have a lot of empty spaces in our lives. I call them interstices. Say you are coming over to my place. You are in the elevator and while you are coming up, I am waiting for you. This is an interstice, an empty space. I work in empty spaces. While waiting for your elevator to come up from the first to the third floor, I have already written an article !

- (i) Umberto Eco, was  
(a) a professor of semiotics, an author  
(b) an interviewer, a novelist  
(c) a journalist, a professor  
(d) a publisher, an author

(ii) Rationalise, to support the given statement :

Similarly, we have a lot of empty spaces in our lives.

(iii) Rewrite the sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with its inference :

I call them interstices.

\_\_\_\_\_

(iv) On the basis of the extract, study the two statements, I and II given below :

- I. Umberto Eco works even in the spare time between activities.  
II. Umberto Eco does not like to be interviewed.

Choose the most appropriate option :

- (a) I can be inferred from the extract, but II cannot



- (b) I cannot be inferred from the extract, but II can
- (c) I and II are true
- (d) II is the reason for I

(v) Replace the underlined word with its antonym from the extract.

Umberto Eco does not like to waste time. He writes an article while he is proceeding to the elevator.

(vi) Umberto Eco views \_\_\_\_\_ on his manner of work are based on \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) facts
- (b) an interview
- (c) his blog
- (d) hypothesis

10. Answer any five of the following in about 40-50 words each :  $5 \times 2 = 10$

- (a) What were Franz's feelings as he set out for school and why ?
- (b) What vicious circle are the bangle-makers trapped in ?
- (c) What were Douglas's initial thoughts when he was pushed into the pool ?
- (d) Who was Edla Williamson ? Why did she visit the forge at night ?
- (e) Why did Sophie wish to delve more deeply in 'her brother's affections' ?
- (f) Why do Aunt Jennifer's tigers not fear the men beneath the tree ?

11. Answer any two of the following in about 40-50 words each :  $2 \times 2 = 4$

- (a) In what way did the infant Tiger King surprise the astrologer ?
- (b) How does Mr. Lamb try to put Derek at ease when he entered Mr. Lamb's garden ?
- (c) What did Charley find in his collection of first day covers ?

12. Answer any one of the following in about 120-150 words : 5

- (a) Dr. Sadao is torn between his duty as a doctor and his responsibility as a patriotic citizen. Elaborate.

OR

- (b) How has human civilization impacted our environment ? Comment with reference to the lesson "Journey to the End of the Earth".

13. Answer any one of the following in about 120-150 words : 5

(a)

“Civil disobedience had triumphed for the first time in modern India. ” When and how did it happen ?

OR

(b) In the chapter ‘Poets and Pancakes’, the author has used gentle humour to point out human foibles. Pick out instances of this to show how it served to make the extract engaging.

## 2023 CBSE compartment

### SECTION C

Literature (40 marks)

5. Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below :

(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 6×  
1=6

### Driving from my parent’s

home to Cochin last Friday  
morning, I saw my mother,  
beside me, doze, open  
mouthed, her face ashen  
like that of a corpse  
and realised with  
pain  
that she was as old as she  
looked but soon put  
that thought away, and  
looked out at Young

Trees sprinting, the merry children spilling out of their homes.

(i) Choose the option that displays the same poetic device as used in the extract.

- (a) deafening silence      (b) swaying softly and slowly  
(c) pitter-patter rain      (d) as white as snow

(ii) What does the phrase ‘realise with pain’ indicate ?

- (a) guilt      (b) anguish

- (c) wounded (d) revelation
- (iii) The poet describes her mother as
- I. old
  - II. wise
  - III. quick
  - IV. weak
  - V. strong

Choose the most appropriate option :

- (a) I and IV (b) II and V
- (c) III and IV (d) I and V
- (iv) Answer in one word.

On seeing her mother dozing, open mouthed, the poet felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- (v) The merry children symbolise all of the following except
- (a) freedom and energy
  - (b) playfulness and cheerfulness
  - (c) vigour and health
  - (d) maturity and innocence
- (vi) Which of the following is an apt title for the extract ?
- (a) Spring and Winter
  - (b) Merry Thoughts
  - (c) Trip to Cochin
  - (d) My Beautiful Mother

OR

(B) It would be an exotic  
moment without rush,  
without engines, we would  
all be together

in a sudden strangeness.  $6 \times 1 = 6$

(i) What does 'it' refer to ?

- (a) travelling in the train
- (b) spending time together
- (c) moment of silence
- (d) without rush

(ii) Complete the analogy correctly. DO NOT repeat the used example.

Without rush, without engines : repetition ::

Sudden strangeness : \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Identify the phrase from the extract which suggests 'no hustle and bustle'.

(iv) Who is 'we' referred to ?

- (a) all human beings
- (b) fishermen
- (c) people who create war
- (d) poets who write poems

(v) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to I and II.

I. There is an urgent need for mankind to introspect and live in harmony.

II. We should put an end to all destructive activities.

- (a) I is true but II is false
- (b) II is true but I is false
- (c) Both I and II are true
- (d) Both I and II are false

(vi) Fill in the blank with one word with reference to the context.

The moment when everyone keeps silent will be \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below :

(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

To make sure, I walked over to a newsboy and glanced at the stack of papers at his feet. It was *The World*, and *The World* **hasn't been** published for years. The lead story said something about President

**Cleveland. I've found that front page since, in the Public Library files, and it was printed June 11, 1894.**

(i) Answer in one word :

*The World* is the name of a \_\_\_\_\_ that the narrator glanced at.

(ii) Complete the sentence :

The significance of the year 1894 was \_\_\_\_\_.

(iii) **The phrase 'Lead Story' means**

- (a) story about VIPs
- (b) story about the President
- (c) news given greatest prominence
- (d) news read by a prominent actor

(iv) Identify the textual clue that allows the reader to infer that the author had reached the third level. (Clue : a line)

OR

(B) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow :  $4 \times 1 = 4$

Derry : Not in a fire, I got acid all down that side of my face and it burned it all away. It ate my face up. It ate me

up. And now its like this and it won t ever be any different.

Mr. Lamb : No

Derry : Aren't you interested ?

Mr. Lamb : You're a boy who came into the garden. Plenty do. I'm interested in anybody. Anything. There's nothing God made that doesn't interest me. Look over there... over beside the far wall. What can you see?

(i) Complete the sentence appropriately, with reference to the extract.

Derry refers to acid eating him up because \_\_\_\_\_.

(ii) Derry tells Mr. Lamb, 'Aren't you interested?'

What are the things that interest Mr. Lamb as per the extract ?

(iii) Select the option that best describes Derry and Mr. Lamb in the extract.

- (a) Derry : bitter ; Mr. Lamb : positive
- (b) Derry : friendly ; Mr. Lamb : talkative
- (c) Derry : scared ; Mr. Lamb : authoritative
- (d) Derry : mature ; Mr. Lamb : calm

(iv) Which of the following is an apt title for the extract?

- (a) Acid and Fire
- (b) Boy who came to the garden
- (c) God and his Presence
- (d) Different Interests

9. Attempt any one of the two extracts (A) and (B) given below :

(A) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 6×1=6

He had gone to the December 1916 annual convention of the Indian National Congress party in Lucknow. There were 2,301 delegates and many visitors. During the proceedings, Gandhi recounted, a peasant came up to me looking like any other peasant in India,

poor and emaciated, and said, 'I am Raj Kumar Shukla. I am from Champaran, and I want you to come to my district'!"

- (i) Which of the following do you infer from the last sentence ?
- (a) Champaran was a major city.
  - (b) Champaran was a popular destination.
  - (c) He wanted the Indian National Congress to be in Champaran.
  - (d) There was a problem in Champaran which needed **Gandhi's attention.**
- (ii) Select a suitable word from the extract to complete the following analogy.  
adventurous : risk-taking :: starved : \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to I and II
- I. Raj Kumar Shukla met Gandhi during the proceedings of the annual convention of Indian National Congress.
  - II. Raj Kumar Shukla was a lawyer from Champaran.
- (a) I is true but II is false.
  - (b) II is true but I is false.
  - (c) Both I and II are true.
  - (d) Both I and II are false.
- (iv) **The purpose of Raj Kumar Shukla's** visit was to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) Rewrite the sentence by replacing the underlined phrase with its inference.  
A peasant came up to me looking like any other peasant.
- (vi) Answer in one word.

Gandhi met Shukla in \_\_\_\_\_.

OR

(B) Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow : 6×1=6

The ironmaster assumed that he felt embarrassed because of his miserable clothing.

“Please don’t think that I have such a fine home that you cannot show yourself there. ” He said .... “Elizabeth is dead, as you may already have heard. My boys are abroad, and there is no one at home except my oldest daughter and myself. We were just saying that it was too bad we didn’t have any company for Christmas. Now come along with me and help us make the Christmas food disappear a little faster.”

But the stranger said no, and no again no, and the ironmaster, saw that he must give in.

(i) Select the option that completes the given sentence appropriately.

The iron master assumed that the peddler did not want to come to his home because

- (a) the peddler had something to hide.
- (b) the peddler had a shabby appearance.
- (c) the peddler feared his secret would be out.
- (d) he lived alone with his daughter.

(ii)

The peddler’s refusal to accompany the ironmaster made the ironmaster

- (a) angry.
- (b) more stubborn.
- (c) feel humiliated.
- (d) accept defeat.

(iii) On the basis of the extract, choose the correct option with reference to the two statements given below.



- I. The ironmaster has a very expensive home.
- II. The ironmaster looked forward to company at Christmas.
- (a) I can be inferred from the extract but II cannot.
- (b) I cannot be inferred from the extract but II can.
- (c) I is true but II is false.
- (d) II is the reason for I.
- (iv) Select the suitable word from the extract to complete the following analogy.  
 dead : alive :: appear : \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) Identify the textual clue that allows the reader to infer that the ironmaster is sympathetic towards the peddler.
- (vi) Based on the above extract choose the statement that is true for the ironmaster.
- (a) He is a good judge of character.
- (b) He prefers spending Christmas with this family.
- (c) He is soft spoken and compassionate.
- (d) He is firm and decisive.

10. Answer any five of the following in about 40-50 words each : 5 × 10

- (a) What was strange and unusual about M. Hamel's dress and conduct on the last day? (The Last Lesson)
- (b) Why were Aunt Jennifer's fingers fluttering? What does this speak of her married life? (Aunt Jennifer's Tigers)
- (c) What does Anees Jung mean by the expression 'children becoming partners in survival'? (Lost Spring)
- (d) How does nature contribute to our good health? (A Thing of Beauty)

(e) Why <sup>was</sup> Jansie feeling sad when she heard about Sophie's desire to open a boutique ? (Going Places)

(f) What does Robert Frost mean by the expression 'Selfish Cars' ?  
What poetic device is used in this expression ? (A Roadside Stand)

11. Answer any two of the following in about 40-50 words each : 2×2=4

(a) Why was Louisa worried about Charley ?

(b) How was Zitkala different from Judewin ?

(c) Why did the servants decide to leave Dr. Sadao's house ?

12. Answer any one of the following in about 120-150 words : 5

(a) Saheb and Mukesh are victims of the apathy of the Government and society. Support your answer with a rationale.

OR

(b) What attributes of Subbu raised him to the status of No. 2 at Gemini Studio ?  
Substantiate your answer with evidence from the text.

13. Answer any one of the following in about 120-150 words : 5

(a) 'Tiger King' is the story of a leader who is whimsical and autocratic.  
Justify the above statement quoting evidences from the text.

OR

(b) How is visiting Antarctica important to understand the Earth's past, present and future ? Support your answer with a rationale

